

**Б.П.吉米多维奇**

# 数学分析

习题全解 **3**

原题译自俄文第13版

**最新校本**

南京天学数学系  
潘白文、任金、姚海

不定积分 定积分

**A·P·G**  
圣彼得堡集团

圣彼得堡大学出版



经典名著最新版本

全书增补数百新题

题型最全题量最大

数学名家详细解析



《数学名著系列》(一)——《几何原本》  
《数学名著系列》(二)——《圆锥曲线论》  
《数学名著系列》(三)——《天文学大成》  
《数学名著系列》(四)——《力学》  
《数学名著系列》(五)——《物理学》  
《数学名著系列》(六)——《气象学》  
《数学名著系列》(七)——《声学》  
《数学名著系列》(八)——《光学》  
《数学名著系列》(九)——《力学》  
《数学名著系列》(十)——《物理学》  
《数学名著系列》(十一)——《天文学大成》  
《数学名著系列》(十二)——《圆锥曲线论》  
《数学名著系列》(十三)——《几何原本》

ISBN 978-7-212-02697-4



9 787212 026974 >

定价: 20.00 元

Б. П. 吉米多维奇

Б. П. ДЕМИДОВИЧ

# 数学分析

习题全解

(三)

南京大学数学系

廖良文 许宁 编著

毕秉钧 译

安徽人民出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

吉米多维奇数学分析习题全解. 3/(苏)吉米多维奇著, 廖良文, 许宁编著. —合肥: 安徽人民出版社, 2005

ISBN 978-7-212-02697-4

I. 吉… II. ①吉…②廖…③许… III. 数学分析—高等学校—解  
题 IV. 017-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 113598 号

## 吉米多维奇数学分析习题全解(三)

(苏)吉米多维奇 著 廖良文 许 宁 编著 毕秉钧 译

---

责任编辑	王玉法	封面设计	王国亮
出版发行	安徽人民出版社		
地 址	合肥市政务文化新区圣泉路 1118 号出版传媒广场 邮编: 230071		
发 行 部	0551-3533258	0551-3533292(传真)	
经 销	新华书店		
印 刷	南京新洲印刷有限公司		
开 本	880×1230 1/32	印张	15.5 字数 360 千
版 次	2010 年 1 月第 3 版(最新校订本)		
标准书号	ISBN978-7-212-02697-4		
定 价	20.00 元		

---

本版图书凡印刷、装订错误可及时向安徽人民出版社调换。



## 前 言

数学分析是大学数学系的一门重要必修课,是学习其它数学课的基础。同时,也是理工科高等数学的主要组成部分。

吉米多维奇著的《数学分析习题集》是一本国际知名的著作,它在中国有很大影响,早在上世纪五十年代,国内就出版了该书的中译本。安徽人民出版社翻译出版了新版的吉米多维奇《数学分析习题集》,以俄文第 13 版(最新版本)为基础,新版的习题集在原版的基础上增加了部分新题,共计有五千道习题,数量多,内容丰富,包括了数学分析的全部主题。部分习题难度较大,初学者不易解答。为了给广大高校师生提供学习参考,应安徽人民出版社的同志邀请,我们为新版的习题集作解答。本书可以作为学习数学分析过程中的参考用书。

众所周知,学习数学,做练习题是一个很重要的环节。通过做练习题,可以巩固我们所学到的知识,加深我们对基础概念的理解,还可以提高我们的运算能力,逻辑推理能力,综合分析能力。所以,我们希望读者遇到问题一定要认真思考,努力找出自己的解答,不要轻易查抄本书的解答。

廖良文编写了第一、二、三、四及八章习题的解答,许宁编写了第六、七章习题的解答。本书的编写过程中,我们参考了国内的一些数学分析教科书及已有的题解,在许多方面得到了启发,谨对原书的作者表示感谢,在此,不再一一列出。

本书自出版以来受到广大高校师生的高度肯定,深受读者喜爱,畅销不衰。此次再版,我们纠正了前一版中存在的个别错误,对版面进行了适当调整。在此对为此书付出辛勤劳动的各位老师表示深切的谢意!

由于我们水平有限,错误和缺点在所难免。欢迎读者批评指正。

编 者

# 目 录

第三章 不定积分 .....	( 1 )
§ 1. 最简单的不定积分 .....	( 1 )
§ 2. 有理函数的积分法 .....	( 76 )
§ 3. 无理函数的积分法 .....	(116)
§ 4. 三角函数的积分法 .....	(167)
§ 5. 各种超越函数的积分法 .....	(210)
§ 6. 函数的积分法的各种例题 .....	(236)
第四章 定积分 .....	(267)
§ 1. 定积分作为和的极限 .....	(267)
§ 2. 用不定积分计算定积分的方法 .....	(289)
§ 3. 中值定理 .....	(344)
§ 4. 广义积分 .....	(356)
§ 5. 面积的计算方法 .....	(401)
§ 6. 弧长的计算方法 .....	(423)
§ 7. 体积的计算方法 .....	(436)
§ 8. 旋转曲面面积的计算方法 .....	(455)
§ 9. 矩算法 重心坐标 .....	(464)
§ 10. 力学和物理学的问题 .....	(475)
§ 11. 定积分的近似计算方法 .....	(485)



## 第三章 不定积分

### § 1. 最简单的不定积分

1. 不定积分的概念 若函数  $f(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  区间有定义且是连续的,  $F(x)$  是其原函数, 即  $F'(x) = f(x)$ , 则当  $a < x < b$  时,

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C, \quad a < x < b$$

其中  $C$  为任意常数.

#### 2. 不定积分的基本性质

$$(1) d\left[\int f(x) dx\right] = f(x) dx;$$

$$(2) \int d\Phi(x) = \Phi(x) + C;$$

$$(3) \int Af(x) dx = A \int f(x) dx \quad (A \text{ 为常数且 } A \neq 0);$$

$$(4) \int [f(x) + g(x)] dx = \int f(x) dx + \int g(x) dx.$$

#### 3. 最简积分表

$$(1) \int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C (n \neq -1);$$

$$(2) \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln |x| + C (x \neq 0);$$

$$(3) \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \begin{cases} \arctan x + C, \\ -\operatorname{arccot} x + C; \end{cases}$$

$$(4) \int \frac{dx}{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| + C;$$

$$(5) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \begin{cases} \arcsin x + C, \\ -\arccos x + C; \end{cases}$$

$$(6) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm 1}} = \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm 1}| + C;$$

$$(7) \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C (a > 0, a \neq 1);$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C;$$

$$(8) \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C;$$

$$(9) \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C;$$

$$(10) \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\cot x + C;$$

$$(11) \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \tan x + C;$$

$$(12) \int \operatorname{sh} x dx = \operatorname{ch} x + C;$$

$$(13) \int \operatorname{ch} x dx = \operatorname{sh} x + C;$$

$$(14) \int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x} = -\operatorname{cth} x + C;$$

$$(15) \int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x} = \operatorname{th} x + C.$$

#### 4. 积分的基本方法

(1) 换元积分法 若

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C,$$

则  $\int f(u) du = F(u) + C,$

其中  $u = \varphi(x)$  为连续可微分函数.

(2) 分项积分法 若

$$f(x) = f_1(x) + f_2(x),$$

则  $\int f(x) dx = \int f_1(x) dx + \int f_2(x) dx.$

(3) 代换法 若  $f(x)$  是连续函数, 则假设



$$x = \varphi(t),$$

其中  $\varphi(t)$  与其导数  $\varphi'(t)$  都是连续的, 则得出

$$\int f(x) dx = \int f(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t) dt.$$

(4) 分部积分法 若  $u$  和  $v$  是  $x$  的可微分函数, 则

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du.$$

运用最简积分表, 求出下列积分(1628 ~ 1653).

**【1628】**  $\int (3 - x^2)^3 dx.$

**解** 
$$\begin{aligned} \int (3 - x^2)^3 dx &= \int (27 - 27x^2 + 9x^4 - x^6) dx \\ &= 27x - 9x^3 + \frac{9}{5}x^5 - \frac{1}{7}x^7 + C. \end{aligned}$$

**【1629】**  $\int x^2(5 - x)^4 dx.$

**解** 
$$\begin{aligned} \int x^2(5 - x)^4 dx &= \int (625x^2 - 500x^3 + 150x^4 - 20x^5 + x^6) dx \\ &= \frac{625}{3}x^3 - 125x^4 + 30x^5 - \frac{10}{3}x^6 + \frac{1}{7}x^7 + C. \end{aligned}$$

**【1630】**  $\int (1 - x)(1 - 2x)(1 - 3x) dx.$

**解** 
$$\begin{aligned} \int (1 - x)(1 - 2x)(1 - 3x) dx &= \int (1 - 6x + 11x^2 - 6x^3) dx \\ &= x - 3x^2 + \frac{11}{3}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^4 + C. \end{aligned}$$

**【1631】**  $\int \left(\frac{1-x}{x}\right)^2 dx.$

**解** 
$$\int \left(\frac{1-x}{x}\right)^2 dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x} + 1\right) dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x} - 2\ln|x| + x + C.$$

【1632】  $\int \left( \frac{a}{x} + \frac{a^2}{x^2} + \frac{a^3}{x^3} \right) dx.$

解  $\int \left( \frac{a}{x} + \frac{a^2}{x^2} + \frac{a^3}{x^3} \right) dx$   
 $= a\ln|x| - \frac{a^2}{x} - \frac{a^3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} + C.$

【1633】  $\int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x}} dx.$

解  $\int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int (x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}}) dx = \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$   
 $= \frac{2}{3}x\sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{x} + C.$

【1634】  $\int \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2\sqrt[3]{x^2} + 1}{\sqrt[4]{x}} dx.$

解  $\int \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2\sqrt[3]{x^2} + 1}{\sqrt[4]{x}} dx = \int (x^{\frac{1}{4}} - 2x^{\frac{5}{12}} + x^{-\frac{1}{4}}) dx$   
 $= \frac{4}{5}x^{\frac{5}{4}} - \frac{24}{17}x^{\frac{17}{12}} + \frac{4}{3}x^{\frac{3}{4}} + C$   
 $= \frac{4}{5}x\sqrt[4]{x} - \frac{24}{17}x\sqrt[12]{x^5} + \frac{4}{3}\sqrt[4]{x^3} + C.$

【1635】  $\int \frac{(1-x)^3}{x\sqrt[3]{x}} dx.$

解  $\int \frac{(1-x)^3}{x\sqrt[3]{x}} dx = \int (x^{-\frac{3}{4}} - 3x^{-\frac{1}{3}} + 3x^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{5}{3}}) dx$   
 $= -3x^{-\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{9}{2}x^{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{9}{5}x^{\frac{5}{3}} - \frac{3}{8}x^{\frac{8}{3}} + C$   
 $= -\frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{x}}(1 + \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{3}{5}x^2 + \frac{1}{8}x^3) + C.$

【1636】  $\int \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x} dx.$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x} dx &= \int (x^{\frac{3}{4}} - x^{-\frac{5}{4}}) dx \\ &= \frac{4}{7} x^{\frac{7}{4}} + 4x^{-\frac{1}{4}} + C = \frac{4(x^2 + 7)}{7\sqrt[4]{x}} + C.\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1637】} \quad \int \frac{(\sqrt{2x} - \sqrt[3]{3x})^2}{x} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \int \frac{(\sqrt{2x} - \sqrt[3]{3x})^2}{x} dx \\ &= \int (2 - 2\sqrt[6]{76}x^{-\frac{1}{6}} + 3\sqrt{9}x^{-\frac{1}{3}}) dx \\ &= 2x - \frac{12}{5}\sqrt[6]{76}x^{\frac{5}{6}} + \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{9}x^{\frac{2}{3}} + C,\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1638】} \quad \int \frac{\sqrt{x^4 + x^{-4} + 2}}{x^3} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \int \frac{\sqrt{x^4 + x^{-4} + 2}}{x^3} dx &= \int \frac{\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)}{x^3} dx \\ &= \int \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^5}\right) dx = \ln|x| - \frac{1}{4x^4} + C.\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1639】} \quad \int \frac{x^2 dx}{1+x^2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx &= \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) dx \\ &= x - \arctan x + C.\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1640】} \quad \int \frac{x^2 dx}{1-x^2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \int \frac{x^2}{1-x^2} dx &= \int \left(-1 + \frac{1}{1-x^2}\right) dx \\ &= -x + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| + C.\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1641】} \quad \int \frac{x^2 + 3}{x^2 - 1} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \int \frac{x^2+3}{x^2-1} dx &= \int \left(1 + \frac{4}{x^2-1}\right) dx \\ &= x + 2\ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| + C.\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1642】} \quad \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad & \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx \\ &= \int \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right) dx \\ &= \arcsin x + \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + C.\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1643】} \quad \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{x^4-1}} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad & \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{x^4-1}} dx \\ &= \int \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \right) dx \\ &= \ln \left| \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2-1}}{x + \sqrt{x^2+1}} \right| + C.\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1644】} \quad \int (2^x + 3^x)^2 dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \int (2^x + 3^x)^2 dx &= \int (4^x + 2 \cdot 6^x + 9^x) dx \\ &= \frac{4^x}{\ln 4} + 2 \cdot \frac{6^x}{\ln 6} + \frac{9^x}{\ln 9} + C.\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1645】} \quad \int \frac{2^{x+1} - 5^{x-1}}{10^x} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \int \frac{2^{x+1} - 5^{x-1}}{10^x} dx &= \int \frac{2^{x+1} - 5^{x-1}}{2^x \cdot 5^x} dx \\ &= \int \left[ 2 \left( \frac{1}{5} \right)^x - \frac{1}{5} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^x \right] dx\end{aligned}$$



$$= -\frac{2}{\ln 5} \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^x + \frac{1}{5\ln 2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x + C.$$

【1646】  $\int \frac{e^{3x} + 1}{e^x + 1} dx.$

解  $\int \frac{e^{3x} + 1}{e^x + 1} dx = \int (e^{2x} - e^x + 1) dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - e^x + x + C.$

【1647】  $\int (1 + \sin x + \cos x) dx.$

解  $\int (1 + \sin x + \cos x) dx = x - \cos x + \sin x + C.$

【1648】  $\int \sqrt{1 - \sin 2x} dx \quad (0 \leq x \leq \pi).$

解  $\int \sqrt{1 - \sin 2x} dx = \int \sqrt{(\cos x - \sin x)^2} dx$   
 $= \int [\operatorname{sgn}(\cos x - \sin x)] (\cos x - \sin x) dx$   
 $= (\sin x + \cos x) \operatorname{sgn}(\cos x - \sin x) + C.$

【1649】  $\int \cot^2 x dx.$

解  $\int \cot^2 x dx = \int (\csc^2 x - 1) dx = -\cot x - x + C.$

【1650】  $\int \tan^2 x dx.$

解  $\int \tan^2 x dx = \int (\sec^2 x - 1) dx = \tan x - x + C.$

【1651】  $\int (a \operatorname{sh} x + b \operatorname{ch} x) dx.$

解  $\int (a \operatorname{sh} x + b \operatorname{ch} x) dx = a \operatorname{ch} x + b \operatorname{sh} x + C.$

【1652】  $\int \operatorname{th}^2 x dx.$

解  $\int \operatorname{th}^2 x dx = \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x}\right) dx = x - \operatorname{th} x + C.$

【1653】  $\int \operatorname{cth}^2 x dx.$

解  $\int \operatorname{cth}^2 x dx = \int \left(1 + \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x}\right) dx = x - \operatorname{cth} x + C.$

【1654】 证明:若  $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C,$

则  $\int f(ax+b) dx = \frac{1}{a} F(ax+b) + C \quad (a \neq 0).$

证明 由  $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C,$

知  $F'(x) = f(x),$

从而  $\frac{d}{dx} \left[ \frac{1}{a} F(ax+b) \right] = F'(ax+b) = f(ax+b),$

所以  $\int f(ax+b) dx = \frac{1}{a} F(ax+b) + C.$

求解下列积分(1655 ~ 1673).

【1655】  $\int \frac{dx}{x+a}.$

解  $\int \frac{dx}{x+a} = \int \frac{d(x+a)}{x+a} = \ln |x+a| + C.$

【1656】  $\int (2x-3)^{10} dx.$

解  $\int (2x-3)^{10} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (2x-3)^{10} d(2x-3)$   
 $= \frac{1}{22} (2x-3)^{11} + C.$

【1657】  $\int \sqrt[3]{1-3x} dx.$

解  $\int \sqrt[3]{1-3x} dx = -\frac{1}{3} \int (1-3x)^{\frac{1}{3}} d(1-3x)$   
 $= -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} (1-3x)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C$   
 $= -\frac{1}{4} (1-3x) \sqrt[3]{1-3x} + C.$

$$\text{【1658】} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2-5x}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2-5x}} dx &= -\frac{1}{5} \int (2-5x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(2-5x) = -\frac{1}{5} \cdot 2(2-5x)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C \\ &= -\frac{2}{5} \sqrt{2-5x} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1659】} \int \frac{dx}{(5x-2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \int \frac{dx}{(5x-2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} &= \frac{1}{5} \int (5x-2)^{-\frac{5}{2}} d(5x-2) \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) (5x-2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} + C \\ &= -\frac{2}{15(5x-2)\sqrt{5x-2}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1660】} \int \frac{\sqrt[5]{1-2x+x^2}}{1-x} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \int \frac{\sqrt[5]{1-2x+x^2}}{1-x} dx &= -\int (1-x)^{-\frac{5}{2}} d(1-x) \\ &= -\frac{5}{2} (1-x)^{-\frac{3}{2}} + C = -\frac{5}{2} \sqrt[5]{(1-x)^2} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1661】} \int \frac{dx}{2+3x^2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \int \frac{dx}{2+3x^2} &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{d\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x\right)}{1+\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x\right)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x\right) + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1662】} \int \frac{dx}{2-3x^2}.$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad \int \frac{dx}{2-3x^2} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \int \frac{d\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x\right)}{1-\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x\right)^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x}{1-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x} \right| + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}x}{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3}x} \right| + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1663】} \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2-3x^2}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2-3x^2}} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{d\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x\right)}{\sqrt{1-\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x\right)^2}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arcsin\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x\right) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1664】} \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3x^2-2}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3x^2-2}} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{d\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x\right)}{\sqrt{\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x\right)^2-1}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \ln \left| \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x + \sqrt{\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x\right)^2-1} \right| + C_1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \ln \left| \sqrt{3}x + \sqrt{3x^2-2} \right| + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中} \quad C = C_1 - \frac{\ln 2}{2\sqrt{3}}.$$

$$\text{【1665】} \quad \int (e^{-x} + e^{-2x}) dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \int (e^{-x} + e^{-2x}) dx &= -\int e^{-x} d(-x) - \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-2x} d(-2x) \\ &= -e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} + C.\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1666】} \quad \int (\sin 5x - \sin 5\alpha) dx.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int (\sin 5x - \sin 5\alpha) dx = -\frac{1}{5} \cos 5x - x \sin 5\alpha + C.$$

$$\text{【1667】} \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{\sin^2\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \cot\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + C.\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1668】} \quad \int \frac{dx}{1 + \cos x}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int \frac{dx}{1 + \cos x} = \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\cos^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} = \tan \frac{x}{2} + C.$$

$$\text{【1669】} \quad \int \frac{dx}{1 - \cos x}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int \frac{dx}{1 - \cos x} = \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} = -\cot \frac{x}{2} + C.$$

$$\text{【1670】} \quad \int \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} = -\int \frac{d\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}{1 + \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}$$

$$= -\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2}\right) + C.$$

$$\text{【1671】} \int [\operatorname{sh}(2x+1) + \operatorname{ch}(2x-1)] dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad & \int [\operatorname{sh}(2x+1) + \operatorname{ch}(2x-1)] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \operatorname{sh}(2x+1) d(2x+1) + \frac{1}{2} \int \operatorname{ch}(2x-1) d(2x-1) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [\operatorname{ch}(2x+1) + \operatorname{sh}(2x-1)] + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1672】} \int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{x}{2}}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{x}{2}} = 2 \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{x}{2}} = 2 \operatorname{th} \frac{x}{2} + C.$$

$$\text{【1673】} \int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{x}{2}}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{x}{2}} = 2 \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} = -2 \operatorname{cth} \frac{x}{2} + C.$$

通过适当地变换被积表达式, 求解下列积分(1674 ~ 1720).

$$\text{【1674】} \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1-x^2)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = -\sqrt{1-x^2} + C.$$

$$\text{【1675】} \int x^2 \sqrt[3]{1+x^3} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \int x^2 \sqrt[3]{1+x^3} dx &= \frac{1}{3} \int (1+x^3)^{\frac{1}{3}} d(1+x^3) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} (1+x^3)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C. \end{aligned}$$



【1676】  $\int \frac{x dx}{3-2x^2}.$

解  $\int \frac{x dx}{3-2x^2} = -\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d(3-2x^2)}{(3-2x^2)}$   
 $= -\frac{1}{4} \ln |3-2x^2| + C.$

【1677】  $\int \frac{x dx}{(1+x^2)^2}.$

解  $\int \frac{x dx}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1+x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} + C.$

【1678】  $\int \frac{x dx}{4+x^4}.$

解  $\int \frac{x dx}{4+x^4} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)}{1+\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \arctan \frac{x^2}{2} + C.$

【1679】  $\int \frac{x^3 dx}{x^8-2}.$

解  $\int \frac{x^3 dx}{x^8-2} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d(x^4)}{(x^4)^2 - (\sqrt{2})^2}$   
 $= \frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x^4 - \sqrt{2}}{x^4 + \sqrt{2}} \right| + C.$

【1680】  $\int \frac{dx}{(1+x)\sqrt{x}}.$

提示:  $\frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = 2d(\sqrt{x}).$

解  $\int \frac{dx}{(1+x)\sqrt{x}} = 2 \int \frac{d(\sqrt{x})}{1+(\sqrt{x})^2} = 2 \arctan \sqrt{x} + C.$

【1681】  $\int \sin \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{dx}{x^2}.$

解  $\int \sin \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{dx}{x^2} = - \int \sin \frac{1}{x} d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \cos \frac{1}{x} + C.$

$$\text{【1682】} \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2+1}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2+1}} &= \int \frac{dx}{x |x| \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x^2}}} \\ &= -\int \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{|x|}\right)}{\sqrt{1+\left(\frac{1}{|x|}\right)^2}} \\ &= -\ln \left| \frac{1}{|x|} + \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x^2}} \right| + C. \\ &= -\ln \left| \frac{1+\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1683】} \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2-1}}.$$

解 令  $x = \frac{1}{t}$ , 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2-1}} &= \int \frac{-\frac{1}{t^2} dt}{\frac{1}{t} \sqrt{\frac{1}{t^2}-1}} \\ &= -\int \frac{|t|}{t} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = -\operatorname{sgn} t \cdot \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \\ &= -\operatorname{sgn} t \cdot \arcsin t + C = -\operatorname{sgn} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \arcsin \frac{1}{x} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1684】} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

解 令  $x = \frac{1}{t}$ , 则

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \int \frac{-\frac{1}{t^2} dt}{\left(\frac{1}{t^2}+1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \int \frac{-\frac{1}{t^2} dt}{\frac{(1+t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{|t|^3}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\int \frac{\operatorname{sgnt} \cdot t dt}{(1+t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sgnt} \int \frac{d(1+t^2)}{(1+t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\
 &= (1+t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \operatorname{sgnt} + C = \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \operatorname{sgn} x + C \\
 &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

【1685】  $\int \frac{x dx}{(x^2-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$

解  $\int \frac{x dx}{(x^2-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (x^2-1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} d(x^2-1) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} + C.$$

【1686】  $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(8x^3+27)^{\frac{2}{3}}}.$

解  $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(8x^3+27)^{\frac{2}{3}}} = \frac{1}{24} \int (8x^3+27)^{-\frac{2}{3}} d(8x^3+27)$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \sqrt[3]{8x^3+27} + C.$$

【1687】  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(1+x)}}.$

解 由  $x(1+x) > 0$ , 知  $x > 0$  或  $x < -1$ .  
当  $x > 0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(1+x)}} &= 2 \int \frac{d(\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{1+(\sqrt{x})^2}} \\
 &= 2 \ln |\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{1+x}| + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

当  $x < -1$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(1+x)}} &= -\int \frac{d[-(1+x)]}{\sqrt{(-x)[-(1+x)]}} \\
 &= -2 \int \frac{d(\sqrt{-(1+x)})}{\sqrt{1+(\sqrt{-(1+x)})^2}}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$= -2\ln |\sqrt{-x} + \sqrt{-(1+x)}| + C.$$

总之  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(1+x)}} = 2\operatorname{sgn}x \cdot \ln(\sqrt{|x|} + \sqrt{|1+x|}) + C.$

【1688】  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}}.$

解 要使  $x(1-x) > 0$ , 必须  $0 < x < 1$ , 所以

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} = 2 \int \frac{d(\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{1-(\sqrt{x})^2}} = 2\arcsin \sqrt{x} + C.$$

【1689】  $\int x e^{-x^2} dx.$

解  $\int x e^{-x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int e^{-x^2} d(-x^2) = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} + C.$

【1690】  $\int \frac{e^x dx}{2+e^x}.$

解  $\int \frac{e^x dx}{2+e^x} = \int \frac{d(2+e^x)}{2+e^x} = \ln(2+e^x) + C.$

【1691】  $\int \frac{dx}{e^x + e^{-x}}.$

解  $\int \frac{dx}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \int \frac{d(e^x)}{(e^x)^2 + 1} = \arctan(e^x) + C.$

【1692】  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}}.$

解  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}} = \int \frac{dx}{e^x \sqrt{1+e^{-2x}}} = -\int \frac{d(e^{-x})}{\sqrt{1+(e^{-x})^2}}$   
 $= -\ln(e^{-x} + \sqrt{1+e^{-2x}}) + C.$

【1693】  $\int \frac{\ln^2 x}{x} dx.$

解  $\int \frac{\ln^2 x}{x} dx = \int \ln^2 x d(\ln x) = \frac{1}{3} \ln^3 x + C.$

【1694】  $\int \frac{dx}{x \ln x \ln(\ln x)}.$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \int \frac{dx}{x \ln x \ln(\ln x)} &= \int \frac{d(\ln x)}{\ln x \ln(\ln x)} \\ &= \int \frac{d[\ln(\ln x)]}{\ln(\ln x)} = \ln |\ln(\ln x)| + C.\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1695】} \int \sin^5 x \cos x dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \int \sin^5 x \cos x dx &= \int \sin^4 x d(\sin x) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \sin^6 x + C.\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1696】} \int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{\cos^3 x}} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{\cos^3 x}} dx &= - \int \cos^{-\frac{3}{2}} x d(\cos x) \\ &= 2 \cos^{-\frac{1}{2}} x + C = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\cos x}} + C.\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1697】} \int \tan x dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \int \tan x dx &= \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = - \int \frac{d(\cos x)}{\cos x} \\ &= - \ln |\cos x| + C.\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1698】} \int \cot x dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \int \cot x dx &= \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx = \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{\sin x} \\ &= \ln |\sin x| + C.\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1699】} \int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x - \cos x}} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x - \cos x}} dx \\ &= \int (\sin x - \cos x)^{-\frac{1}{3}} d(\sin x - \cos x) \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{(\sin x - \cos x)^2} + C.\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1700】} \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x}} dx.$$

解 当  $|a| = |b| \neq 0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x}} dx &= \frac{1}{|a|} \int \sin x \cos x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{|a|} \int \sin x d(\sin x) = \frac{1}{2|a|} \sin^2 x + C. \end{aligned}$$

当  $|a| \neq |b|$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} &\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(\sin^2 x)}{\sqrt{(a^2 - b^2) \sin^2 x + b^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{a^2 - b^2} \sqrt{(a^2 - b^2) \sin^2 x + b^2} + C \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x}}{a^2 - b^2} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1700. 1】} \int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{\cos 2x}} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{\cos 2x}} dx &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d(\sqrt{2} \cos x)}{\sqrt{(\sqrt{2} \cos x)^2 - 1}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln |\sqrt{2} \cos x + \sqrt{2 \cos^2 x - 1}| + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1700. 2】} \int \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{\cos 2x}} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \int \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{\cos 2x}} dx &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d(\sqrt{2} \sin x)}{\sqrt{1 - (\sqrt{2} \sin x)^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arcsin(\sqrt{2} \sin x) + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1700. 3】} \int \frac{\operatorname{sh} x}{\sqrt{\operatorname{ch} 2x}} dx.$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad & \int \frac{\operatorname{sh} x}{\sqrt{\operatorname{ch} 2x}} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{\operatorname{sh} x}{\sqrt{2\operatorname{ch}^2 x - 1}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d(\sqrt{2}\operatorname{ch} x)}{\sqrt{(\sqrt{2}\operatorname{ch} x)^2 - 1}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln(\sqrt{2}\operatorname{ch} x + \sqrt{2\operatorname{ch}^2 x - 1}) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1701】} \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x \sqrt[4]{\cot x}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad & \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x \sqrt[4]{\cot x}} = - \int (\cot x)^{-\frac{1}{4}} d(\cot x) \\
 &= -\frac{4}{3} \sqrt[4]{\cot^3 x} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1702】} \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x + 2\cos^2 x}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad & \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x + 2\cos^2 x} \\
 &= \int \frac{1}{\tan^2 x + 2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} d\left(\frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1703】} \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sin x}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad & \int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \int \frac{dx}{2\sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}} = \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\tan \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} \\
 &= \int \frac{d\left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right)}{\tan \frac{x}{2}} = \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1704】} \quad \int \frac{dx}{\cos x}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \int \frac{dx}{\cos x} &= \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} \\ &= \ln \left| \tan\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right| + C.\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1705】} \quad \int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{sh} x}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{sh} x} &= \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{sh} \frac{x}{2} \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{2}} = \int \frac{1}{\operatorname{th} \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{x}{2}} \\ &= \int \frac{d\left(\operatorname{th} \frac{x}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{th} \frac{x}{2}} = \ln \left| \operatorname{th} \frac{x}{2} \right| + C.\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1706】} \quad \int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{ch} x}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{ch} x} &= \int \frac{2dx}{e^x + e^{-x}} = 2 \int \frac{d(e^x)}{1 + (e^x)^2} \\ &= 2 \arctan(e^x) + C.\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1707】} \quad \int \frac{\operatorname{sh} x \operatorname{ch} x}{\sqrt{\operatorname{sh}^4 x + \operatorname{ch}^4 x}} dx.$$

解 因为

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{sh}^4 x + \operatorname{ch}^4 x &= (\operatorname{sh}^2 x + \operatorname{ch}^2 x)^2 - 2\operatorname{sh}^2 x \operatorname{ch}^2 x \\ &= \operatorname{ch}^2 2x - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sh}^2 2x = \frac{1 + \operatorname{ch}^2 2x}{2},\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{所以} \quad \int \frac{\operatorname{sh} x \operatorname{ch} x}{\sqrt{\operatorname{sh}^4 x + \operatorname{ch}^4 x}} dx &= \sqrt{2} \int \frac{\frac{1}{4} d(\operatorname{ch} 2x)}{\sqrt{1 + \operatorname{ch}^2 2x}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \ln(\operatorname{ch} 2x + \sqrt{1 + \operatorname{ch}^2 2x}) + C.\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1708】} \int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x \sqrt[3]{\operatorname{th}^2 x}}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x \sqrt[3]{\operatorname{th}^2 x}} = \int (\operatorname{th} x)^{-\frac{2}{3}} d(\operatorname{th} x) = 3 \sqrt[3]{\operatorname{th} x} + C.$$

$$\text{【1709】} \int \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx = \int \arctan x d(\arctan x) = \frac{1}{2} (\arctan x)^2 + C.$$

$$\text{【1710】} \int \frac{dx}{(\arcsin x)^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int \frac{dx}{(\arcsin x)^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int \frac{d(\arcsin x)}{(\arcsin x)^2} = -\frac{1}{\arcsin x} + C.$$

$$\text{【1711】} \int \sqrt{\frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{1+x^2}} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad & \int \sqrt{\frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{1+x^2}} dx \\ &= \int [\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})]^{\frac{1}{2}} d[\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})] \\ &= \frac{2}{3} [\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})]^{\frac{3}{2}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1712】} \int \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+1} dx.$$

$$\text{提示:} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) dx = d\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad & \int \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+1} dx = \int \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{d\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 + 2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x^2-1}{\sqrt{2}x} + C. \end{aligned}$$



【1713】  $\int \frac{x^2-1}{x^4+1} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{x^2-1}{x^4+1} dx &= \int \frac{1-\frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2+\frac{1}{x^2}} dx = \int \frac{d\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)}{\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)^2-2} \\&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x+\frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)}{\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)\right]^2-1} \\&= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)-1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)+1} + C \\&= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left( \frac{x^2-\sqrt{2}x+1}{x^2+\sqrt{2}x+1} \right) + C.\end{aligned}$$

【1714】  $\int \frac{x^{14} dx}{(x^5+1)^4}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{x^{14} dx}{(x^5+1)^4} &= \int \frac{x^{14} dx}{x^{20}(1+x^{-5})^4} = -\frac{1}{5} \int \frac{d(1+x^{-5})}{(1+x^{-5})^4} \\&= \frac{1}{15} (1+x^{-5})^{-3} + C_1 = \frac{x^{15}}{15(x^5+1)^3} + C_1 \\&= \frac{(x^5+1)^3 - 3x^{10} - 3x^5 - 1}{15(x^5+1)^3} + C_1 \\&= -\frac{3x^{10} + 3x^5 + 1}{15(x^5+1)^3} + C,\end{aligned}$$

其中  $C = C_1 + \frac{1}{15}.$

【1715】  $\int \frac{x^{\frac{n}{2}} dx}{\sqrt{1+x^{n+2}}}.$

解 当  $n = -2$  时,

$$\int \frac{x^{\frac{n}{2}}}{\sqrt{1+x^{n+2}}} dx = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2}x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln |x| + C.$$

当  $n \neq -2$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^{\frac{n}{2}}}{\sqrt{1+x^{n+2}}} dx &= \frac{2}{n+2} \int \frac{d(x^{\frac{n+2}{2}})}{\sqrt{1+(x^{\frac{n+2}{2}})^2}} \\ &= \frac{2}{n+2} \ln(x^{\frac{n+2}{2}} + \sqrt{1+x^{n+2}}) + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1716】  $\int \frac{1}{1-x^2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{1-x^2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} d\left(\ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \ln^2 \frac{1+x}{1-x} + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1717】  $\int \frac{\cos x dx}{\sqrt{2+\cos 2x}}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\cos x dx}{\sqrt{2+\cos 2x}} &= \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{\sqrt{3-2\sin^2 x}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \sin x\right)}{\sqrt{1-\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \sin x\right)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arcsin\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \sin x\right) + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1718】  $\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx.$

解 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x &= (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^2 - 2\sin^2 x \cos^2 x \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2x = \frac{1 + \cos^2 2x}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sin 2x dx}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2x} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d(\cos 2x)}{\frac{1 + \cos^2 2x}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \arctan(\cos 2x) + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1719】} \int \frac{2^x \cdot 3^x}{9^x - 4^x} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \int \frac{2^x \cdot 3^x}{9^x - 4^x} dx &= \int \frac{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x}{\left[\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x\right]^2 - 1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\ln 3 - \ln 2} \int \frac{d\left[\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x\right]}{\left[\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x\right]^2 - 1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2(\ln 3 - \ln 2)} \ln \left| \frac{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x - 1}{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x + 1} \right| + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2(\ln 3 - \ln 2)} \ln \left| \frac{3^x - 2^x}{3^x + 2^x} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1720】} \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1+x^2)}{\sqrt{1+x^2} \sqrt{1+\sqrt{1+x^2}}} \\ &= \int \frac{d(1+\sqrt{1+x^2})}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{1+x^2}}} = 2\sqrt{1+\sqrt{1+x^2}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

用分项积分法计算下列积分(1721 ~ 1765).

$$\text{【1721】} \int x^2 (2 - 3x^2)^2 dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \int x^2 (2 - 3x^2)^2 dx &= \int (4x^2 - 12x^4 + 9x^6) dx \\ &= \frac{4}{3}x^3 - \frac{12}{5}x^5 + \frac{9}{7}x^7 + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1721. 1】} \int x(1-x)^{10} dx.$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解 法一: } \int x(1-x)^{10} dx &= -\frac{1}{11} \int x d[(1-x)^{11}] \\
 &= -\frac{1}{11} x(1-x)^{11} + \frac{1}{11} \int (1-x)^{11} dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{11} x(1-x)^{11} - \frac{1}{122} (1-x)^{12} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{法二: } \int x(1-x)^{10} dx &= \int [(x-1)+1](x-1)^{10} dx \\
 &= \int [(x-1)^{11} + (x-1)^{10}] dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{12} (x-1)^{12} + \frac{1}{11} (x-1)^{11} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1722】 } \int \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解 } \int \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx &= \int \left( -1 + \frac{2}{1-x} \right) dx \\
 &= -x - 2 \ln |1-x| + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1723】 } \int \frac{x^2}{1+x} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解 } \int \frac{x^2}{1+x} dx &= \int \left( x-1 + \frac{1}{1+x} \right) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 - x + \ln |1+x| + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1724】 } \int \frac{x^3}{3+x} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解 } \int \frac{x^3}{3+x} dx &= \int \left( x^2 - 3x + 9 - \frac{27}{3+x} \right) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{3}{2} x^2 + 9x - 27 \ln |3+x| + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1725】 } \int \frac{(1+x)^2}{1+x^2} dx.$$

$$\text{解 } \int \frac{(1+x)^2}{1+x^2} dx = \int \left( 1 + \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \right) dx$$

$$= \int dx + \int \frac{d(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} = x + \ln(1+x^2) + C.$$

【1726】  $\int \frac{(2-x)^2}{2-x^2} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{(2-x)^2}{2-x^2} dx &= \int \frac{(x^2-2)-4x+6}{2-x^2} dx \\ &= \int \left( -1 - \frac{4x}{2-x^2} + \frac{6}{2-x^2} \right) dx \\ &= -x + 2 \ln |2-x^2| + \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}+x}{\sqrt{2}-x} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1727】  $\int \frac{x^2}{(1-x)^{100}} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2}{(1-x)^{100}} &= \int \frac{[(x-1)+1]^2}{(1-x)^{100}} dx \\ &= \int [(1-x)^{-98} - 2(1-x)^{-99} + (1-x)^{-100}] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{97(1-x)^{97}} - \frac{1}{49(1-x)^{98}} + \frac{1}{99(1-x)^{99}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1728】  $\int \frac{x^5}{x+1} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^5}{x+1} dx &= \int \left( x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x + 1 - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{5} x^5 - \frac{1}{4} x^4 + \frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + x - \ln |x+1| + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1729】  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1}}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1}} &= \int \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1}) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} [(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}] + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1730】  $\int x \sqrt{2-5x} dx.$

提示:  $x = -\frac{1}{5}(2-5x) + \frac{2}{5}.$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad \int x \sqrt{2-5x} dx &= \int \left[ -\frac{1}{5}(2-5x) + \frac{2}{5} \right] (2-5x)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \\
 &= \int \left[ -\frac{1}{5}(2-5x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{2}{5}(2-5x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] dx \\
 &= \frac{2}{125}(2-5x)^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{4}{75}(2-5x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1731】} \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt[3]{1-3x}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt[3]{1-3x}} &= -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{(1-3x)-1}{(1-3x)^{\frac{1}{3}}} dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{3} \int \left[ (1-3x)^{\frac{2}{3}} - (1-3x)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \right] dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{15}(1-3x)^{\frac{5}{3}} - \frac{1}{6}(1-3x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + C \\
 &= -\frac{1+2x}{10}(1-3x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1732】} \int x^3 \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad \int x^3 \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int [(x^2+1)-1](1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} d(1+x^2) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int \left[ (1+x^2)^{\frac{4}{3}} - (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right] d(1+x^2) \\
 &= \frac{3}{14}(1+x^2)^{\frac{7}{3}} - \frac{3}{8}(1+x^2)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C \\
 &= \frac{12x^2-9}{56}(1+x^2)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1733】} \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)(x+3)}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)(x+3)} &= \frac{1}{4} \int \left( \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+3} \right) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+3} \right| + C.
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{【1734】} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + x - 2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + x - 2} &= \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)(x+2)} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int \left( \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+2} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1735】} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + 1)(x^2 + 2)}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + 1)(x^2 + 2)} &= \int \left( \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{x^2 + 2} \right) dx \\ &= \arctan x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1736】} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - 2)(x^2 + 3)}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - 2)(x^2 + 3)} &= \frac{1}{5} \int \left( \frac{1}{x^2 - 2} - \frac{1}{x^2 + 3} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{10\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x - \sqrt{2}}{x + \sqrt{2}} \right| - \frac{1}{5\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1737】} \int \frac{x dx}{(x+2)(x+3)}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \int \frac{x}{(x+2)(x+3)} dx &= \int \left( \frac{3}{x+3} - \frac{2}{x+2} \right) dx \\ &= \ln \frac{|x+3|^3}{(x+2)^2} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1738】} \int \frac{x dx}{x^4 + 3x^2 + 2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \int \frac{x dx}{x^4 + 3x^2 + 2} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2)}{(x^2 + 1)(x^2 + 2)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \left( \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{x^2 + 2} \right) d(x^2) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 2} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1739】} \int \frac{dx}{(x+a)^2(x+b)^2} \quad (a \neq b).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad & \int \frac{dx}{(x+a)^2(x+b)^2} = \frac{1}{(b-a)^2} \int \left( \frac{1}{x+a} - \frac{1}{x+b} \right)^2 dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{(b-a)^2} \int \left[ \frac{1}{(x+a)^2} + \frac{1}{(x+b)^2} - 2 \frac{1}{(x+a)(x+b)} \right] dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{(b-a)^2} \int \left[ \frac{1}{(x+a)^2} + \frac{1}{(x+b)^2} - \frac{2}{b-a} \left( \frac{1}{x+a} - \frac{1}{x+b} \right) \right] dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{(b-a)^2} \left( \frac{1}{x+a} + \frac{1}{x+b} \right) - \frac{2}{(b-a)^3} \ln \left| \frac{x+a}{x+b} \right| + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1740】} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)(x^2+b^2)} \quad (a^2 \neq b^2).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad & \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)(x^2+b^2)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{b^2-a^2} \int \left( \frac{1}{x^2+a^2} - \frac{1}{x^2+b^2} \right) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{b^2-a^2} \left[ \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)}{1+\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2} - \frac{1}{b} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x}{b}\right)}{1+\left(\frac{x}{b}\right)^2} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{b^2-a^2} \left( \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \arctan \frac{x}{b} \right) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1741】} \int \sin^2 x dx.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int \sin^2 x dx = \int \frac{1-\cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C.$$

$$\text{【1742】} \int \cos^2 x dx.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int \cos^2 x dx = \int \frac{1+\cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C.$$

$$\text{【1743】} \int \sin x \sin(x+\alpha) dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad & \int \sin x \sin(x+\alpha) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int [\cos \alpha - \cos(2x+\alpha)] dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x\cos\alpha - \frac{1}{4}\sin(2x + \alpha) + C.$$

【1744】  $\int \sin 3x \cdot \sin 5x dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}\int \sin 3x \sin 5x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 2x - \cos 8x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{16} \sin 8x + C.\end{aligned}$$

【1745】  $\int \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{3} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}\int \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{3} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \left( \cos \frac{5x}{6} + \cos \frac{x}{6} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{3}{5} \sin \frac{5x}{6} + 3 \sin \frac{x}{6} + C.\end{aligned}$$

【1746】  $\int \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cos\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}\int \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cos\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \left[ \sin 5x - \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \right] dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{10} \cos 5x + \frac{1}{2} \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + C.\end{aligned}$$

【1747】  $\int \sin^3 x dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}\int \sin^3 x dx &= -\int \sin^2 x d(\cos x) \\ &= \int (\cos^2 x - 1) d(\cos x) = \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x - \cos x + C.\end{aligned}$$

【1748】  $\int \cos^3 x dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}\int \cos^3 x dx &= \int (1 - \sin^2 x) d(\sin x) \\ &= \sin x - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + C.\end{aligned}$$



【1749】  $\int \sin^4 x dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}\int \sin^4 x dx &= \int \left( \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right)^2 dx \\&= \frac{1}{4} \int (1 - 2\cos 2x + \cos^2 2x) dx \\&= \frac{1}{4} \int \left( 1 - 2\cos 2x + \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2} \right) dx \\&= \frac{1}{8} \int (3 - 4\cos 2x + \cos 4x) dx \\&= \frac{3}{8}x - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2x + \frac{1}{32}\sin 4x + C.\end{aligned}$$

【1750】  $\int \cos^4 x dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}\int \cos^4 x dx &= \int \left( \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \right)^2 dx \\&= \frac{1}{4} \int \left( 1 + 2\cos 2x + \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2} \right) dx \\&= \frac{1}{8} \int (3 + 4\cos 2x + \cos 4x) dx \\&= \frac{3}{8}x + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2x + \frac{1}{32}\sin 4x + C.\end{aligned}$$

【1751】  $\int \cot^2 x dx.$

解 
$$\int \cot^2 x dx = \int (\csc^2 x - 1) dx = -\cot x - x + C.$$

【1752】  $\int \tan^3 x dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}\int \tan^3 x dx &= \int \tan x \cdot (\sec^2 x - 1) dx \\&= \int \tan x d(\tan x) - \int \tan x dx \\&= \frac{1}{2}\tan^2 x + \ln |\cos x| + C\end{aligned}$$

注:参见题 1697:  $\int \tan x dx = -\ln |\cos x| + C$ .

【1753】  $\int \sin^2 3x \sin^3 2x dx$ .

解 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int \sin^2 3x \sin^3 2x dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 6x) \cdot \frac{1}{4}(3\sin 2x - \sin 6x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \int (3\sin 2x - 3\cos 6x \sin 2x - \sin 6x + \sin 6x \cdot \cos 6x) dx \\ &= \int \left( \frac{3}{8} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{16} \sin 4x - \frac{1}{8} \sin 6x - \frac{3}{16} \sin 8x \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{1}{16} \sin 12x \right) dx \\ &= -\frac{3}{16} \cos 2x - \frac{3}{64} \cos 4x + \frac{1}{48} \cos 6x \\ & \quad + \frac{3}{128} \cos 8x - \frac{1}{192} \cos 12x + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1754】  $\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x}$ .

提示:  $1 \equiv \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x$ .

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} &= \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx \\ &= \int \left( \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \right) dx = \tan x - \cot x + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1755】  $\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x \cdot \cos x}$ .

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x \cos x} &= \int \left( \frac{1}{\cos x} + \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} \right) dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{\cos x} dx + \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} d(\sin x) \\ &= \ln \left| \tan \left( \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right| - \frac{1}{\sin x} + C. \end{aligned}$$

注:由 1704 题知

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos x} dx = \ln \left| \tan \left( \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right|.$$

【1756】  $\int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos^2 x}.$

解  $\int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos^2 x} = \int \left( \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{\sin x} \right) dx$   
 $= -\int \frac{d(\cos x)}{\cos^2 x} + \int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \frac{1}{\cos x} + \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C.$

注:由 1703 题知

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C.$$

【1757】  $\int \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin x} dx.$

解  $\int \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin x} dx = \int \frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{\sin x} d(\sin x)$   
 $= \int \left( \frac{1}{\sin x} - \sin x \right) d(\sin x) = \ln |\sin x| - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x + C.$

【1758】  $\int \frac{dx}{\cos^4 x}.$

解  $\int \frac{dx}{\cos^4 x} = \int \sec^2 x \cdot \sec^2 x dx = \int (1 + \tan^2 x) d(\tan x)$   
 $= \tan x + \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x + C.$

【1759】  $\int \frac{dx}{1 + e^x}.$

解  $\int \frac{dx}{1 + e^x} = \int \left( 1 - \frac{e^x}{1 + e^x} \right) dx = x - \ln(1 + e^x) + C.$

【1760】  $\int \frac{(1 + e^x)^2}{1 + e^{2x}} dx.$

解  $\int \frac{(1 + e^x)^2}{1 + e^{2x}} dx = \int \left( 1 + 2 \frac{e^x}{1 + e^{2x}} \right) dx$   
 $= \int dx + 2 \int \frac{d(e^x)}{1 + (e^x)^2} = x + 2 \arctan(e^x) + C.$

$$\text{【1761】 } \int \operatorname{sh}^2 x dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \int \operatorname{sh}^2 x dx &= \int \frac{e^{2x} + e^{-2x} - 2}{4} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{8} e^{2x} - \frac{1}{8} e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{2} x + C \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{sh} 2x - \frac{1}{2} x + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1762】 } \int \operatorname{ch}^2 x dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \int \operatorname{ch}^2 x dx &= \int \frac{e^{2x} + e^{-2x} + 2}{4} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{8} e^{2x} - \frac{1}{8} e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{2} x + C \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{sh} 2x + \frac{1}{2} x + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1763】 } \int \operatorname{sh} x \operatorname{sh} 2x dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \int \operatorname{sh} x \cdot \operatorname{sh} 2x dx &= 2 \int \operatorname{sh}^2 x \operatorname{ch} x dx \\ &= 2 \int \operatorname{sh}^2 x d(\operatorname{sh} x) = \frac{2}{3} \operatorname{sh}^3 x + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1764】 } \int \operatorname{ch} x \cdot \operatorname{ch} 3x dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \int \operatorname{ch} x \cdot \operatorname{ch} 3x dx &= \frac{1}{4} \int (e^x + e^{-x})(e^{3x} + e^{-3x}) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int (e^{4x} + e^{-4x} + e^{2x} + e^{-2x}) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{16} (e^{4x} - e^{-4x}) + \frac{1}{8} (e^{2x} - e^{-2x}) + C \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \operatorname{sh} 4x + \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{sh} 2x + C. \end{aligned}$$



【1765】  $\int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x \operatorname{ch}^2 x}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x \operatorname{ch}^2 x} &= \int \frac{\operatorname{ch}^2 x - \operatorname{sh}^2 x}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x \operatorname{ch}^2 x} dx \\ &= \int \left( \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x} - \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x} \right) dx = -(\operatorname{cth} x + \operatorname{th} x) + C.\end{aligned}$$

用适当的代换法求解下列积分(1766 ~ 1777).

【1766】  $\int x^2 \sqrt[3]{1-x} dx.$

解 设  $1-x=t$ , 则  $x=1-t, dx=-dt$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}\int x^2 \sqrt[3]{1-x} dx &= -\int (1-t)^2 t^{\frac{1}{3}} dt \\ &= -\int (t^{\frac{1}{3}} - 2t^{\frac{4}{3}} + t^{\frac{7}{3}}) dt \\ &= -\frac{3}{4} t^{\frac{4}{3}} + \frac{6}{7} t^{\frac{7}{3}} - \frac{3}{10} t^{\frac{10}{3}} + C \\ &= -\frac{3}{140} (9 + 12x + 14x^2)(1-x)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C.\end{aligned}$$

【1767】  $\int x^3 (1-5x^2)^{10} dx.$

解 设  $1-5x^2=t$ , 则  $x^2 = \frac{1}{5}(1-t)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}x^3 dx &= \frac{1}{2} (x^2) d(x^2) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{5} (1-t) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{50} (t-1) dt,\end{aligned}$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned}\int x^3 (1-5x^2)^{10} dx &= \frac{1}{50} \int t^{10} (t-1) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{50} \int (t^{11} - t^{10}) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{600} t^{12} - \frac{1}{550} t^{11} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{600} (1-5x^2)^{12} - \frac{1}{550} (1-5x^2)^{11} + C.\end{aligned}$$

【1768】  $\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2-x}} dx.$

解 设  $2-x=t$ , 则  $x=2-t, dx=-dt$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2-x}} dx &= -\int (2-t)^2 \cdot t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt \\ &= -\int (4t^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 4t^{\frac{1}{2}} + t^{\frac{3}{2}}) dt \\ &= -8t^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{8}{3}t^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{5}t^{\frac{5}{2}} + C \\ &= -\frac{2}{15}(32+8x+3x^2)\sqrt{2-x} + C.\end{aligned}$$

【1769】  $\int \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx.$

解 设  $1-x^2=t$ , 则  $x^2=1-t$ ,

$$x^5 dx = \frac{1}{2}(x^2)^2 d(x^2) = -\frac{1}{2}(1-t)^2 dt,$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \int (1-t)^2 \cdot t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int (t^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 2t^{\frac{1}{2}} + t^{\frac{3}{2}}) dt \\ &= -t^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{2}{3}t^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{5}t^{\frac{5}{2}} + C \\ &= -\frac{1}{15}(8+4x^2+3x^4)\sqrt{1-x^2} + C.\end{aligned}$$

【1770】  $\int x^5(2-5x^3)^{\frac{2}{3}} dx.$

解 设  $2-5x^3=t$ , 则  $x^3=\frac{1}{5}(2-t)$ ,

$$x^5 dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 d(x^3) = -\frac{1}{75}(2-t)dt,$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned}\int x^5(2-5x^3)^{\frac{2}{3}} dx &= \frac{1}{75} \int t^{\frac{2}{3}}(t-2)dt = \frac{1}{75} \int (t^{\frac{5}{3}} - 2t^{\frac{2}{3}}) dt\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{75} \times \frac{3}{8} t^{\frac{8}{3}} - \frac{2}{75} \times \frac{3}{5} t^{\frac{5}{3}} + C \\
&= \left[ \frac{1}{200} (2 - 5x^3) - \frac{2}{125} \right] (2 - 5x^3)^{\frac{5}{3}} + C \\
&= -\frac{6 + 25x^3}{1000} (2 - 5x^3)^{\frac{5}{3}} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【1771】  $\int \cos^5 x \cdot \sqrt{\sin x} dx.$

解 设  $\sin x = t$ , 则

$$\cos^5 x dx = (1 - \sin^2 x)^2 d(\sin x) = (1 - t^2)^2 dt,$$

所以  $\int \cos^5 x \sqrt{\sin x} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int (1 - t^2)^2 t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt = \int (t^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2t^{\frac{5}{2}} + t^{\frac{9}{2}}) dt \\
&= \frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{4}{7} t^{\frac{7}{2}} + \frac{2}{11} t^{\frac{11}{2}} + C \\
&= \left( \frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{7} \sin^2 x + \frac{2}{11} \sin^4 x \right) \sqrt{\sin^3 x} + C
\end{aligned}$$

【1772】  $\int \frac{\sin x \cos^3 x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx.$

解 设  $\cos^2 x = t$ , 则  $\sin x \cos x dx = -\frac{1}{2} t,$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{\sin x \cos^3 x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t}{1+t} dt \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \int \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1+t} \right) dt \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} t + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+t) + C \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \cos^2 x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + \cos^2 x) + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【1773】  $\int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^6 x} dx.$

解 设  $\tan x = t$ , 则  $\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = dt,$

$$\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x = 1 + \tan^2 x = 1 + t^2,$$

所以 
$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^6 x} dx = \int t^2 (1 + t^2) dt = \int (t^2 + t^4) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} t^3 + \frac{1}{5} t^5 + C = \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x + \frac{1}{5} \tan^5 x + C.$$

【1774】 
$$\int \frac{\ln x dx}{x \sqrt{1 + \ln x}}.$$

解 设  $1 + \ln x = t$ , 则

$$\frac{\ln x}{x} dx = [(1 + \ln x) - 1] d(1 + \ln x) = (t - 1) dt,$$

所以 
$$\int \frac{\ln x}{x \sqrt{1 + \ln x}} = \int (t - 1) t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt = \int (t^{\frac{1}{2}} - t^{-\frac{1}{2}}) dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2 t^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{3} (\ln x - 2) \sqrt{1 + \ln x} + C.$$

【1775】 
$$\int \frac{dx}{e^{\frac{x}{2}} + e^x}.$$

解 设  $e^{\frac{x}{2}} = t$ , 则  $e^x = t^2, dx = \frac{2}{t} dt$ ,

所以 
$$\int \frac{dx}{e^{\frac{x}{2}} + e^x} = 2 \int \frac{dt}{t^2(1+t)} = 2 \int \left( \frac{1-t}{t^2} + \frac{1}{1+t} \right) dt$$

$$= -\frac{2}{t} - 2 \ln t + 2 \ln(1+t) + C$$

$$= -2e^{-\frac{x}{2}} - x + 2 \ln(1 + e^{\frac{x}{2}}) + C.$$

【1776】 
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 + e^x}}.$$

解 设  $\sqrt{1 + e^x} = t$ , 则

$$x = \ln(t^2 - 1), dx = \frac{2t}{t^2 - 1} dt,$$

所以 
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 + e^x}} = 2 \int \frac{1}{t^2 - 1} dt = \int \left( \frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \ln\left(\frac{t-1}{t+1}\right) + C = \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{1+e^x}-1}{\sqrt{1+e^x}+1}\right) + C \\
 &= x - 2\ln(1 + \sqrt{1+e^x}) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

**【1777】**  $\int \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{dx}{1+x}.$

解 设  $\arctan \sqrt{x} = t$ ,

则  $dt = \frac{1}{1+x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx,$

所以  $\int \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{dx}{1+x} = 2 \int t dt = t^2 + C$   
 $= (\arctan \sqrt{x})^2 + C.$

运用三角代换  $x = a \sin t, x = a \tan t, x = a \sin^2 t$  等等, 求解下列积分(参数是正数)(1778 ~ 1785).

**【1778】**  $\int \frac{dx}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$

解 因为被积函数的定义域为  $-1 < x < 1$ . 故可设

$$x = \sin t \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

从而  $(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \cos^3 t, dx = \cos t dt,$

所以  $\int \frac{dx}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \int \frac{dt}{\cos^2 t} = \tan t + C$   
 $= \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 t}} + C = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + C.$

**【1779】**  $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2-2}}.$

解 被积函数的定义域为  $x > \sqrt{2}$  及  $x < -\sqrt{2}$ ,

(1) 当  $x > \sqrt{2}$  时, 设  $x = \sqrt{2} \sec t \quad \left(0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$

从而  $\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2-2}} = \frac{2 \sec^2 t}{\sqrt{2} \tan t}, dx = \sqrt{2} \sec t \cdot \tan t dt,$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{所以} \quad \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2-2}} dx &= 2 \int \sec^3 t dt = 2 \int \frac{d(\sin t)}{(1-\sin^2 t)^2} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int \left( \frac{1}{1+\sin t} + \frac{1}{1-\sin t} \right)^2 d(\sin t) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1+\sin t)}{(1+\sin t)^2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1-\sin t)}{(1-\sin t)^2} + \int \frac{d(\sin t)}{1-\sin^2 t} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{1-\sin t} - \frac{1}{1+\sin t} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{1+\sin t}{1-\sin t} \right) + C_1 \\
&= \tan t \cdot \sec t + \ln(\sec t + \tan t) + C_1 \\
&= \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2-2} + \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2-2}) + C.
\end{aligned}$$

(2) 当  $x < -\sqrt{2}$  时, 设  $x = \sqrt{2} \sec t$ , 并限制  $\pi < t < \frac{3\pi}{2}$  和上面

同样地讨论可得

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2-2}} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2-2} + \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2-2}| + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{总之} \quad \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2-2}} dx \\
= \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2-2} + \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2-2}| + C.
\end{aligned}$$

**【1780】**  $\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx.$

**解** 因为  $|x| \leq 1$ , 故设

$$x = \sin t \quad \left( -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \right),$$

从而  $\sqrt{1-x^2} = \cos t, dx = \cos t dt,$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{所以} \quad \int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx &= \int \cos^2 t dt = \int \frac{1+\cos 2t}{2} dt \\
&= \frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t + C = \frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin t \cos t + C \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \arcsin x + \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{1-x^2} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【1781】  $\int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$

解 因为被积函数的定义域为  $-\infty < x < +\infty$ , 故可设

$$x = a \tan t \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

从而  $(x^2 + a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} = a^3 \sec^3 t, dx = a \sec^2 t dt.$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} &= \frac{1}{a^2} \int \cos t dt = \frac{1}{a^2} \sin t + C \\ &= \frac{1}{a^2} \cdot \frac{\tan t}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 t}} + C = \frac{1}{a^2} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1782】  $\int \sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} dx.$

解 因为  $-a < x < a$ , 故设

$$x = a \sin t \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

从而  $\sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} = \sqrt{\frac{1+\sin t}{1-\sin t}} = \frac{1+\sin t}{\cos t},$   
 $dx = a \cos t dt,$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} dx &= \int \frac{1+\sin t}{\cos t} \cdot a \cos t dt \\ &= a(t - \cos t) + C = a \arcsin \frac{x}{a} - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1783】  $\int x \sqrt{\frac{x}{2a-x}} dx.$

解  $0 \leq x < 2a$ . 设

$$x = 2a \sin^2 t \quad \left(0 \leq t < \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

则  $x \sqrt{\frac{x}{2a-x}} = \frac{2a \sin^3 t}{\cos t}, dx = 4a \sin t \cos t dt,$

代入并利用 1749 题的结果有

$$\int x \sqrt{\frac{x}{2a-x}} dx = 8a^2 \int \sin^4 t dt$$

$$= 8a^2 \left( \frac{3}{8}t - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2t + \frac{1}{32}\sin 4t \right) + C.$$

而  $\sin 2t = 2\sin t \cos t = 2\sqrt{\frac{x}{2a}}\sqrt{1-\frac{x}{2a}}$

$$= \frac{1}{a}\sqrt{x(2a-x)},$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sin 4t &= 2\sin 2t \cos^2 t = 4\sin t \cos t (1 - 2\sin^2 t) \\ &= \frac{2}{a^2}(a-x)\sqrt{x(2a-x)},\end{aligned}$$

因此  $\int x \sqrt{\frac{x}{2a-x}} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}&= 3a^2 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{2a}} - 2a^2 \cdot \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{x(2a-x)} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{4}a^2 \cdot \frac{2}{a^2}(a-x)\sqrt{x(2a-x)} + C \\ &= 3a^2 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{2a}} - \frac{3a+x}{2} \sqrt{x(2a-x)} + C.\end{aligned}$$

【1784】  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)}}.$

提示:运用代换法  $x-a = (b-a)\sin^2 t$ .

解 不妨设  $a < b$ , 则  $a < x < b$ . 设

$$x-a = (b-a)\sin^2 t \quad \left(0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

则  $\sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)} = (b-a)\sin t \cos t,$

$$dx = 2(b-a)\sin t \cos t dt,$$

所以  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)}} = 2 \int dt = 2t + C$

$$= 2\arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{b-a}} + C.$$

【1785】  $\int \sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)} dx.$

解 与上题同样设



$$x - a = (b - a) \sin^2 t,$$

则 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)} dx &= 2(b-a)^2 \int \sin^2 t \cos^2 t dt \\ &= \frac{(b-a)^2}{2} \int \sin^2 2t dt = \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \int (1 - \cos 4t) dt \\ &= \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \left( t - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4t \right) + C. \end{aligned}$$

而 
$$\sin 4t = 2 \sin t \cos t (1 - 2 \sin^2 t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 4 \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{b-a}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{x-a}{b-a}} \left( 1 - 2 \frac{x-a}{b-a} \right) \\ &= 4 \frac{a+b-2x}{(b-a)^2} \sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)}, \end{aligned}$$

故 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)} dx \\ &= \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{b-a}} + \frac{2x-(a+b)}{4} \sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)} + C. \end{aligned}$$

用双曲线代换  $x = a \operatorname{sh} t$ ,  $x = a \operatorname{ch} t$  等, 求解下列积分(参数是正数)(1786 ~ 1790).

【1786】  $\int \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} dx.$

解 因为  $-\infty < x < +\infty$ , 可设  $x = a \operatorname{sh} t$ , 从而

$$\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} = a \operatorname{ch} t, dx = a \operatorname{ch} t dt,$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} dx &= a^2 \int \operatorname{ch}^2 t dt = a^2 \int \frac{1 + \operatorname{ch} 2t}{2} dt \\ &= a^2 \left( \frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{sh} 2t \right) + C_1. \end{aligned}$$

而 
$$x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} = a(\operatorname{sh} t + \operatorname{ch} t) = a e^t,$$

即 
$$t = \ln \frac{x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}{a},$$

又 
$$\operatorname{sh} 2t = 2 \operatorname{sh} t \operatorname{ch} t = \frac{2x \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}{a^2},$$

因此 
$$\int \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}) + \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} + C.$$

【1787】 
$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} dx.$$

解 设  $x = a \operatorname{sh} t$

则 
$$\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} = \frac{a^2 \operatorname{sh}^2 t}{a \operatorname{ch} t} = a \frac{\operatorname{sh}^2 t}{\operatorname{ch} t}, dx = a \operatorname{ch} t dt,$$

所以利用 1761 题的结果有

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} dx &= a^2 \int \frac{\operatorname{sh}^2 t}{\operatorname{ch} t} dt = a^2 \left( \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{sh} 2t - \frac{t}{2} \right) + C \\ &= \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}) + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1788】 
$$\int \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} dx.$$

解 被积函数的定义域为  $x \geq a$  及  $x < -a$ .

(1) 当  $x \geq a$  时, 设  $x = a \operatorname{ch} t$  ( $t \geq 0$ ),

从而 
$$\sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} = \frac{\operatorname{ch} t - 1}{\operatorname{sh} t}, dx = a \operatorname{sh} t dt,$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} dx &= a \int (\operatorname{ch} t - 1) dt = a \operatorname{sh} t - at + C_1 \\ &= a \sqrt{\operatorname{ch}^2 t - 1} - at + C_1 \\ &= a \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 - 1} - a \ln \left( \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 - 1} + \frac{x}{a} \right) + C_1 \\ &= \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - a \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) + C. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 当  $x < -a$  时, 可设  $x = -a \operatorname{ch} t$  ( $t > 0$ ),

从而 
$$\sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} = \frac{\operatorname{ch} t + 1}{\operatorname{sh} t}, dx = -a \operatorname{sh} t dt,$$

所以 
$$\int \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} dx = -a \int (\operatorname{ch} t + 1) dt = -a \operatorname{sh} t - at + C_1$$

$$= -a \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 - 1} - a \ln \left( \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 - 1} - \frac{x}{a} \right) + C_1$$

$$= -\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - a \ln(\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - x) + C.$$

总之 
$$\int \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} dx$$

$$= \operatorname{sgn} x \cdot \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - a \ln(\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} + |x|) + C.$$

【1789】 
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)}}.$$

解 不妨设  $a < b$ , 被积函数的定义域为  $x > -a$  及  $x < -b$ .

(1) 当  $x > -a$  时, 设

$$x+a = (b-a) \operatorname{sh}^2 t, \quad (t > 0)$$

从而 
$$\sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)} = (b-a) \operatorname{sh} t \operatorname{ch} t,$$

$$dx = 2(b-a) \operatorname{sh} t \operatorname{ch} t dt,$$

所以 
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)}} = 2 \int dt = 2t + C_1,$$

又 
$$\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x+b} = \sqrt{b-a} (\operatorname{sh} t + \operatorname{ch} t)$$

$$= \sqrt{b-a} e^t,$$

所以 
$$t = \ln \frac{\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x+b}}{\sqrt{b-a}}.$$

故 
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)}} = 2 \ln(\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x+b}) + C.$$

(2) 当  $x < -b$  时, 设

$$x+b = (a-b) \operatorname{sh}^2 t, \quad (t > 0)$$

从而 
$$\sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)} = (b-a) \operatorname{sh} t \operatorname{ch} t,$$

$$dx = -2(b-a) \operatorname{sh} t \operatorname{ch} t dt,$$

所以 
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)}} = -2 \int dt = -2t + C_1$$



$$= -2\ln(\sqrt{-(x+a)} + \sqrt{-(x+b)}) + C.$$

总之  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)}}$

$$= \begin{cases} 2\ln(\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x+b}) + C & \text{若 } x+a > 0 \text{ 及 } x+b > 0, \\ -2\ln(\sqrt{-x-a} + \sqrt{-x-b}) + C & \text{若 } x+a < 0 \text{ 及 } x+b < 0. \end{cases}$$

【1790】  $\int \sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)} dx.$

提示: 假设  $x+a = (b-a)\operatorname{sh}^2 t$ .

解 与上题类似

当  $x > -a$  时, 令

$$x+a = (b-a)\operatorname{sh}^2 t,$$

则 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)} dx &= 2(b-a)^2 \int \operatorname{sh}^2 t \operatorname{ch}^2 t dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(b-a)^2 \int \operatorname{sh}^2 2t dt = \frac{1}{4}(b-a)^2 \int (\operatorname{ch} 4t - 1) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(b-a)^2 \left( \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{sh} 4t - t \right) + C_1, \end{aligned}$$

而  $\operatorname{sh} 4t = 4\operatorname{sh} t \cdot \operatorname{ch} t (1 + 2\operatorname{sh}^2 t)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 4 \sqrt{\frac{x+a}{b-a}} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{x+a}{b-a}} \left( 1 + 2 \frac{x+a}{b-a} \right) \\ &= \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} (2x+a+b) \sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)}, \end{aligned}$$

所以  $\int \sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)} dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{2x+a+b}{4} \sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)} - \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \ln(\sqrt{x+a} \\ &\quad + \sqrt{x+b}) + C. \end{aligned}$$

当  $x < -b$  时, 类似地讨论可得

$$\begin{aligned} &\int \sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)} dx \\ &= \frac{2x+a+b}{4} \sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)} + \end{aligned}$$



$$\frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \ln(\sqrt{-x-a} + \sqrt{-x-b}) + C.$$

运用分部积分法, 求解下列积分(1791 ~ 1801).

【1791】  $\int \ln x dx.$

解  $\int \ln x dx = x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = x \ln x - x + C.$

【1792】  $\int x^n \ln x dx (n \neq -1).$

解  $\int x^n \ln x dx = \frac{1}{n+1} \int \ln x d(x^{n+1})$   
 $= \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} \ln x - \frac{1}{n+1} \int x^{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$   
 $= \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \left( \ln x - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) + C.$

【1793】  $\int \left( \frac{\ln x}{x} \right)^2 dx.$

解  $\int \left( \frac{\ln x}{x} \right) dx = - \int \ln^2 x d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$   
 $= - \frac{\ln^2 x}{x} + \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$   
 $= - \frac{\ln^2 x}{x} - 2 \int \ln x d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$   
 $= - \frac{\ln^2 x}{x} - 2 \frac{\ln x}{x} + 2 \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$   
 $= - \frac{1}{x} (\ln^2 x + 2 \ln x + 2) + C.$

【1794】  $\int \sqrt{x} \ln^2 x dx.$

解  $\int \sqrt{x} \ln^2 x dx = \frac{2}{3} \int \ln^2 x d(x^{\frac{3}{2}})$   
 $= \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \ln^2 x - \frac{2}{3} \int x^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{2}{3}} \ln^2 x - \frac{8}{9} \int \ln x d(x^{\frac{3}{2}}) \\
&= \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{2}{3}} \ln^2 x - \frac{8}{9} x^{\frac{3}{2} \ln x} + \frac{8}{9} \int x^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\
&= \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{2}{3}} \left( \ln^2 x - \frac{4}{3} \ln x + \frac{8}{9} \right) + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【1795】  $\int x e^{-x} dx.$

解  $\int x e^{-x} dx = - \int x d(e^{-x}) = -x e^{-x} + \int e^{-x} dx$   
 $= -e^{-x}(x+1) + C.$

【1796】  $\int x^2 e^{-2x} dx.$

解  $\int x^2 e^{-2x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int x^2 d(e^{-2x})$   
 $= -\frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-2x} \cdot 2x dx$   
 $= -\frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{2} \int x d(e^{-2x})$   
 $= -\frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{2} x e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-2x} dx$   
 $= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \left( x^2 + x + \frac{1}{2} \right) + C.$

【1797】  $\int x^3 e^{-x^2} dx.$

解  $\int x^3 e^{-x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int x^2 d(e^{-x^2})$   
 $= -\frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{-x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-x^2} d(x^2)$   
 $= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} (x^2 + 1) + C.$

【1798】  $\int x \cos x dx.$

解  $\int x \cos x dx = \int x d(\sin x) = x \sin x - \int \sin x dx$

$$= x \sin x + \cos x + C.$$

【1799】  $\int x^2 \sin 2x dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int x^2 \sin 2x dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \int x^2 d(\cos 2x) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} x^2 \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \int 2x \cdot \cos 2x dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} x^2 \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \int x d(\sin 2x) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} x^2 \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} x \sin 2x - \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 2x dx \\ &= -\frac{2x^2 - 1}{4} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} x \sin 2x + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1800】  $\int x \operatorname{sh} x dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int x \operatorname{sh} x dx &= \int x d(\operatorname{ch} x) = x \operatorname{ch} x - \int \operatorname{ch} x dx \\ &= x \operatorname{ch} x - \operatorname{sh} x + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1801】  $\int x^3 \operatorname{ch} 3x dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int x^3 \operatorname{ch} 3x dx &= \frac{1}{3} \int x^3 d(\operatorname{sh} 3x) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \operatorname{sh} 3x - \int x^2 \operatorname{sh} 3x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \operatorname{sh} 3x - \frac{1}{3} \int x^2 d(\operatorname{ch} 3x) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \operatorname{sh} 3x - \frac{1}{3} x^2 \operatorname{ch} 3x + \frac{2}{3} \int x \operatorname{ch} 3x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \operatorname{sh} 3x - \frac{1}{3} x^2 \operatorname{ch} 3x + \frac{2}{9} \int x d(\operatorname{sh} 3x) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \operatorname{sh} 3x - \frac{1}{3} x^2 \operatorname{ch} 3x + \frac{2}{9} x \operatorname{sh} 3x - \frac{2}{9} \int \operatorname{sh} 3x dx \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{2}{9} x \right) \operatorname{sh}(3x) - \left( \frac{1}{3} x^2 + \frac{2}{27} \right) \operatorname{ch} 3x + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1802】  $\int \arctan x dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}\int \arctan x dx &= x \arctan x - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + C.\end{aligned}$$

【1803】  $\int \arcsin x dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}\int \arcsin x dx &= x \arcsin x - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= x \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C.\end{aligned}$$

【1804】  $\int x \arctan x dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}\int x \arctan x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \arctan x d(x^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + 1) \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} x + C.\end{aligned}$$

【1805】  $\int x^2 \arccos x dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}\int x^2 \arccos x dx &= \frac{1}{3} \int \arccos x d(x^3) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \arccos x + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \arccos x - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} d(1-x^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \arccos x - \frac{1}{6} \int \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \sqrt{1-x^2} \right) d(1-x^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \arccos x - \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{1}{9} (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C\end{aligned}$$



$$= \frac{1}{3}x^3 \arccos x - \frac{x^2+2}{9} \sqrt{1-x^2} + C.$$

【1806】  $\int \frac{\arcsin x}{x^2} dx.$

解  $\int \frac{\arcsin x}{x^2} dx = -\int \arcsin x d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$   
 $= -\frac{1}{x} \cdot \arcsin x + \int \frac{1}{x \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx,$

令  $x = \frac{1}{t},$

则有  $\int \frac{1}{x \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2-1}} dt$   
 $= -\ln |t + \sqrt{t^2-1}| + C = -\ln \left| \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \right| + C.$

因此  $\int \frac{\arcsin x}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \arcsin x - \ln \left| \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \right| + C.$

【1807】  $\int \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx.$

解  $\int \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx$   
 $= x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$   
 $= x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \sqrt{1+x^2} + C.$

【1808】  $\int x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx.$

解  $\int x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} d(x^2)$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} - \int \frac{x^2}{1-x^2} dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1-x^2}\right) dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 1) \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + x + C.$

**【1809】**  $\int \arctan \sqrt{x} dx.$

**解** 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \arctan \sqrt{x} dx &= x \arctan \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x}{1+x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx \\ &= x \arctan \sqrt{x} - \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x}\right) d(\sqrt{x}) \\ &= (x+1) \arctan \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} + C. \end{aligned}$$

**【1810】**  $\int \sin x \cdot \ln(\tan x) dx.$

**解** 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \sin x \cdot \ln(\tan x) dx &= - \int \ln(\tan x) d(\cos x) \\ &= -\cos x \cdot \ln(\tan x) + \int \cos x \cdot \frac{1}{\tan x} \cdot \sec^2 x dx \\ &= -\cos x \ln(\tan x) + \int \frac{dx}{\sin x} \\ &= -\cos x \ln(\tan x) + \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

求解下列积分(1811 ~ 1835).

**【1811】**  $\int x^5 e^{x^3} dx.$

**解** 
$$\begin{aligned} \int x^5 e^{x^3} dx &= \frac{1}{3} \int x^3 d(e^{x^3}) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 e^{x^3} - \frac{1}{3} \int e^{x^3} d(x^3) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (x^3 - 1) e^{x^3} + C. \end{aligned}$$

**【1812】**  $\int (\arcsin x)^2 dx.$

**解** 
$$\begin{aligned} \int (\arcsin x)^2 dx &= x(\arcsin x)^2 - 2 \int x \cdot \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= x(\arcsin x)^2 + 2 \int \arcsin x d(\sqrt{1-x^2}) \\
 &= x(\arcsin x)^2 + 2 \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x - 2 \int dx \\
 &= x(\arcsin x)^2 + 2 \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x - 2x + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

【1813】  $\int x(\arctan x)^2 dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
 \int x(\arctan x)^2 dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int (\arctan x)^2 d(x^2) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 (\arctan x)^2 - \int \frac{x^2 \arctan x}{1+x^2} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 (\arctan x)^2 - \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) \arctan x dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 (\arctan x)^2 + \int \arctan x d(\arctan x) - \int \arctan x dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + 1) (\arctan x)^2 - x \cdot \arctan x + \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + 1) (\arctan x)^2 - x \arctan x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

【1814】  $\int x^2 \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
 \int x^2 \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} dx &= \frac{1}{3} \int \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} d(x^3) \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} + \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{x^3}{1-x^2} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} + \frac{2}{3} \int \left(-x + \frac{x}{1-x^2}\right) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} - \frac{1}{3} x^2 - \frac{1}{3} \ln(1-x^2) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

【1815】  $\int \frac{x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx.$

解 
$$\int \frac{x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) d(\sqrt{1+x^2}) \\
&= \sqrt{1+x^2} \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \int \sqrt{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \\
&= \sqrt{1+x^2} \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - x + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【1816】  $\int \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} d(1+x^2) \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \int x d\left(\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) = -\frac{x}{2(1+x^2)} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \\
&= -\frac{x}{2(1+x^2)} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【1817】  $\int \frac{dx}{(a^2+x^2)^2}.$

解 当  $a=0$  时,

$$\int \frac{dx}{(a^2+x^2)^2} = \int \frac{dx}{x^4} = -\frac{1}{3x^3} + C.$$

当  $a \neq 0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{dx}{(a^2+x^2)^2} &= \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{a^2+x^2-x^2}{(a^2+x^2)^2} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{1}{a^2+x^2} dx - \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{x^2}{(a^2+x^2)^2} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{a^3} \arctan \frac{x}{a} - \frac{1}{a^3} \int \frac{\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2}{\left[1+\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2\right]^2} d\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) \\
&= \frac{1}{a^3} \arctan \frac{x}{a} - \frac{1}{a^3} \left[ -\frac{\frac{x}{a}}{2\left(1+\frac{x^2}{a^2}\right)} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{x}{a} \right] + C \\
&= \frac{1}{2a^3} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + \frac{x}{2a^2(a^2+x^2)} + C.
\end{aligned}$$



【1818】  $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx &= x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx \\ &= x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \int \frac{a^2 - (a^2 - x^2)}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx \\ &= x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + a^2 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2}} d\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) - \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx \\ &= x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + a^2 \arcsin \frac{x}{a} - \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx,\end{aligned}$$

因此 
$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{1}{2} a^2 \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C.$$

【1819】  $\int \sqrt{x^2 + a} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}\int \sqrt{x^2 + a} dx &= x \sqrt{x^2 + a} - \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + a}} dx \\ &= x \sqrt{x^2 + a} - \int \sqrt{x^2 + a} dx + a \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a}} dx,\end{aligned}$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned}\int \sqrt{x^2 + a} dx &= \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2 + a} + \frac{a}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2 + a} + \frac{a}{2} \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 + a}| + C.\end{aligned}$$

【1820】  $\int x^2 \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}\int x^2 \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int x(a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(a^2 + x^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int x d[(a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}] \\ &= \frac{1}{3} x(a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{3} \int (a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} x(a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{a^2}{3} \int \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} dx\end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{1}{3}\int x^2 \sqrt{a^2+x^2} dx$$

所以,利用 1786 题的结果有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int x^2 \sqrt{a^2+x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \left[ \frac{1}{3} x(a^2+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{a^2}{3} \int \sqrt{a^2+x^2} dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4} x(a^2+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{a^2}{4} \left[ \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2+x^2} + \right. \\ & \quad \left. \frac{a^2}{2} \ln(x+\sqrt{a^2+x^2}) \right] + C \\ &= \frac{x(2x^2+a^2)}{8} \sqrt{a^2+x^2} - \frac{a^4}{8} \ln(x+\sqrt{a^2+x^2}) + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1821】  $\int x \sin^2 x dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int x \sin^2 x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int x(1-\cos 2x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int x \cos 2x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} x^2 - \frac{1}{4} \int x d(\sin 2x) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} x^2 - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{4} \int \sin 2x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} x^2 - \frac{1}{4} x \sin 2x - \frac{1}{8} \cos 2x + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1822】  $\int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx.$

解 设  $\sqrt{x} = t$

则  $x = t^2, dx = 2t dt,$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx &= \int e^t \cdot 2t dt = 2 \int t d(e^t) \\ &= 2te^t - 2 \int e^t dt = 2te^t - 2e^t + C \\ &= 2e^{\sqrt{x}}(\sqrt{x}-1) + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1823】  $\int x \sin \sqrt{x} dx.$

解 设  $\sqrt{x} = t,$

则  $x = t^2, dx = 2t dt,$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \int x \sin \sqrt{x} dx &= 2 \int t^3 \sin t dt = -2 \int t^3 d(\cos t) \\ &= -2t^3 \cos t + 6 \int t^2 \cos t dt = -2t^3 \cos t + 6 \int t^2 d(\sin t) \\ &= -2t^3 \cos t + 6t^2 \sin t - 12 \int t \cdot \sin t dt \\ &= -2t^3 \cos t + 6t^2 \sin t + 12t \cos t - 12 \int \cos t dt \\ &= -2t(t^2 - 6) \cos t + 6(t^2 - 2) \sin t + C \\ &= 2(6 - x) \sqrt{x} \cos \sqrt{x} + 6(x - 2) \sin \sqrt{x} + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1824】  $\int \frac{x e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx &= \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} d(e^{\arctan x}) \\ &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} e^{\arctan x} - \int e^{\arctan x} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx \\ &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} e^{\arctan x} - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} d(e^{\arctan x}) \\ &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} e^{\arctan x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} e^{\arctan x} - \int \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{\arctan x} dx, \end{aligned}$$

因此 
$$\int \frac{x e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \frac{x-1}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} e^{\arctan x} + C.$$

【1825】  $\int \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx.$

解 利用 1824 题的结果有

$$\int \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} d(e^{\arctan x})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot e^{\arctan x} + \int \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{\arctan x} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} e^{\arctan x} + \frac{x-1}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} e^{\arctan x} + C \\
&= \frac{x+1}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} e^{\arctan x} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【1826】  $\int \sin(\ln x) dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
\int \sin(\ln x) dx &= x \sin(\ln x) - \int x \cos(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\
&= x \sin(\ln x) - x \cos(\ln x) - \int \sin(\ln x) dx,
\end{aligned}$$

因此 
$$\int \sin(\ln x) dx = \frac{x}{2} [\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x)] + C.$$

【1827】  $\int \cos(\ln x) dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
\int \cos(\ln x) dx &= x \cos(\ln x) + \int \sin(\ln x) dx \\
&= x \cos(\ln x) + x \sin(\ln x) - \int \cos(\ln x) dx,
\end{aligned}$$

因此 
$$\int \cos(\ln x) dx = \frac{x}{2} [\cos(\ln x) + \sin(\ln x)] + C.$$

【1828】  $\int e^{ax} \cos bx dx.$

解 如果  $a = b = 0$ , 则积分为  $x + C$ .

如果  $a = 0, b \neq 0$ , 则积分为  $\frac{1}{b} \sin bx + C$ , 因此, 设  $a \neq 0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
\int e^{ax} \cos bx dx &= \frac{1}{a} \int \cos bx d(e^{ax}) \\
&= \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a} \int e^{ax} \sin bx dx \\
&= \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a^2} \int \sin bx d(e^{ax})
\end{aligned}$$



$$= \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a^2} e^{ax} \sin bx - \frac{b^2}{a^2} \int e^{ax} \cos bx dx,$$

所以 
$$\int e^{ax} \cos bx dx = \frac{a^2}{a^2 + b^2} \left( \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a^2} e^{ax} \sin bx \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (a \cos bx + b \sin bx) + C.$$

【1829】  $\int e^{ax} \sin bx dx.$

解 如果  $a = b = 0$ , 则积分为  $x + C$ ,

如果  $a = 0, b \neq 0$ , 则积分为  $-\frac{1}{b} \cos bx + C$ ,

下设  $a \neq 0, b \neq 0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \int e^{ax} \sin bx dx &= \frac{1}{a} \int \sin bx d(e^{ax}) \\ &= \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \sin bx - \frac{b}{a} \int e^{ax} \cos bx dx \\ &= \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \sin bx - \frac{b}{a^2} \int \cos bx d(e^{ax}) \\ &= \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \sin bx - \frac{b}{a^2} e^{ax} \cos bx - \frac{b^2}{a^2} \int e^{ax} \sin bx dx, \end{aligned}$$

因此 
$$\int e^{ax} \sin bx dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (a \sin bx - b \cos bx) + C.$$

【1830】  $\int e^{2x} \sin^2 x dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int e^{2x} \sin^2 x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x} (1 - \cos 2x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x} \cos 2x dx, \end{aligned}$$

由 1828 题的结果知

$$\int e^{2x} \cos 2x dx = \frac{e^{2x}}{8} (2 \cos 2x + 2 \sin 2x) + C,$$

所以 
$$\int e^{2x} \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{2x}}{8} (2 \cos 2x + 2 \sin 2x) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} e^{2x} (2 - \cos 2x - \sin 2x) + C.$$

**【1831】**  $\int (e^x - \cos x)^2 dx.$

**解** 
$$\begin{aligned} \int (e^x - \cos x)^2 dx &= \int (e^{2x} - 2e^x \cos x + \cos^2 x) dx \\ &= \int e^{2x} dx - 2 \int e^x \cos x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int (1 + \cos 2x) dx, \end{aligned}$$

由 1828 题知  $\int e^x \cos x dx = \frac{e^x (\cos x + \sin x)}{2} + C,$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \int (e^x - \cos x)^2 dx &= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - 2 \cdot \frac{e^x (\cos x + \sin x)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - e^x (\cos x + \sin x) + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C. \end{aligned}$$

**【1832】**  $\int \frac{\operatorname{arccot} e^x}{e^x} dx.$

**解** 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\operatorname{arccot} e^x}{e^x} dx &= - \int \operatorname{arccot} e^x d(e^{-x}) \\ &= - e^{-x} \operatorname{arccot} e^x - \int \frac{1}{1 + e^{2x}} dx \\ &= - e^{-x} \operatorname{arccot} e^x - \int \left( 1 - \frac{e^{2x}}{1 + e^{2x}} \right) dx \\ &= - e^{-x} \operatorname{arccot} e^x - x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + e^{2x}) + C. \end{aligned}$$

**【1833】**  $\int \frac{\ln(\sin x)}{\sin^2 x} dx.$

**解** 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\ln(\sin x)}{\sin^2 x} dx &= - \int \ln(\sin x) d(\cot x) \\ &= - \cot x \cdot \ln(\sin x) + \int \cot^2 x dx \\ &= - \cot x \cdot \ln(\sin x) + \int (\csc^2 x - 1) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\cot x \cdot \ln(\sin x) - \cot x - x + C.$$

【1834】  $\int \frac{x dx}{\cos^2 x}.$

解  $\int \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int x d(\tan x) = x \tan x - \int \tan x dx$   
 $= x \tan x + \int \frac{d(\cos x)}{\cos x} = x \tan x + \ln |\cos x| + C.$

【1835】  $\int \frac{x e^x}{(x+1)^2} dx.$

解  $\int \frac{x e^x}{(x+1)^2} dx = - \int x e^x d\left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right)$   
 $= -\frac{x e^x}{x+1} + \int \frac{1}{x+1} e^x (x+1) dx$   
 $= -\frac{x e^x}{x+1} + e^x + C = \frac{e^x}{1+x} + C.$

下列积分的求解是要把二次三项式简化成范式, 并利用下列公式:

$$(1) \int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C \quad (a \neq 0);$$

$$(2) \int \frac{dx}{a^2 - x^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{a+x}{a-x} \right| + C \quad (a \neq 0);$$

$$(3) \int \frac{x dx}{a^2 \pm x^2} = \pm \frac{1}{2} \ln |a^2 \pm x^2| + C;$$

$$(4) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C \quad (a > 0);$$

$$(5) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}| + C \quad (a > 0);$$

$$(6) \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{a^2 \pm x^2}} = \pm \sqrt{a^2 \pm x^2} + C \quad (a > 0);$$

$$(7) \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

(a > 0);

$$\begin{aligned}
 (8) \int \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} dx \\
 = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \pm \frac{a^2}{2} \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}| + C \quad (a^2 > 0).
 \end{aligned}$$

求解下列积分(1836 ~ 1849).

**【1836】**  $\int \frac{dx}{a+bx^2} \quad (ab \neq 0).$

解 当  $ab > 0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{dx}{a+bx^2} &= \operatorname{sgn} a \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{|b|}} \int \frac{d(\sqrt{|b|x})}{(\sqrt{|a|})^2 + (\sqrt{|b|x})^2} \\
 &= \operatorname{sgn} a \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{ab}} \cdot \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}x\right) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

当  $ab < 0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{dx}{a+bx^2} &= \operatorname{sgn} a \cdot \frac{dx}{|a| - |b|x^2} \\
 &= \operatorname{sgn} a \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{|b|}} \int \frac{d(\sqrt{|b|x})}{(\sqrt{|a|})^2 - (\sqrt{|b|x})^2} \\
 &= \operatorname{sgn} a \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{|ab|}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{|a|} + \sqrt{|b|x}}{\sqrt{|a|} - \sqrt{|b|x}} \right| + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

**【1837】**  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - x + 2}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - x + 2} &= \int \frac{d\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}\right)^2} \\
 &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{7}} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

**【1838】**  $\int \frac{dx}{3x^2 - 2x - 1}.$

解 
$$\int \frac{dx}{3x^2 - 2x - 1} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{1}{3}}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{d\left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right)}{\left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2} \\
&= -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \ln \left| \frac{\frac{2}{3} + \left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right)}{\frac{2}{3} - \left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right)} \right| + C_1 \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{3x+1} \right| + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【1839】  $\int \frac{x dx}{x^4 - 2x^2 - 1}.$

解  $\int \frac{x dx}{x^4 - 2x^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2 - 1)}{(x^2 - 1)^2 - (\sqrt{2})^2}$

$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x^2 - (\sqrt{2} + 1)}{x^2 + (\sqrt{2} - 1)} \right| + C.$$

【1840】  $\int \frac{(x+1)}{x^2 + x + 1} dx.$

解  $\int \frac{x+1}{x^2 + x + 1} dx = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}(2x+1) + \frac{1}{2}}{x^2 + x + 1} dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2 + x + 1)}{x^2 + x + 1} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + x + 1) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

【1841】  $\int \frac{x dx}{x^2 - 2x \cos \alpha + 1}.$

解  $\int \frac{x dx}{x^2 - 2x \cos \alpha + 1} = \int \frac{x - \cos \alpha + \cos \alpha}{(x - \cos \alpha)^2 + \sin^2 \alpha} dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d[(x - \cos \alpha)^2 + \sin^2 \alpha]}{(x - \cos \alpha)^2 + \sin^2 \alpha} + \cos \alpha \int \frac{d(x - \cos \alpha)}{(x - \cos \alpha)^2 + \sin^2 \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - 2x \cos \alpha + 1) + \cot \alpha \cdot \arctan \left( \frac{x - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \right) + C.$$

$$(\alpha \neq k\pi, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$$

【1842】  $\int \frac{x^3 dx}{x^4 - x^2 + 2}.$

解 
$$\int \frac{x^3 dx}{x^4 - x^2 + 2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}{\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{7}{4}} d\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d\left[\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{7}{4}\right]}{\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{7}{4}} + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{7}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln(x^4 - x^2 + 2) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{7}} \arctan \frac{2x^2 - 1}{\sqrt{7}} + C.$$

【1843】  $\int \frac{x^5 dx}{x^6 - x^3 - 2}.$

解 
$$\int \frac{x^5 dx}{x^6 - x^3 - 2} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{\left(x^3 - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}}{\left(x^3 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{9}{4}} d\left(x^3 - \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left[\left(x^3 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{9}{4}\right]}{\left(x^3 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{9}{4}}$$

$$- \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{d\left(x^3 - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \left(x^3 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \ln |x^6 - x^3 - 2|$$

$$- \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \ln \left| \frac{\frac{3}{2} + \left(x^3 - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\frac{3}{2} - \left(x^3 - \frac{1}{2}\right)} \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \ln[|x^3 + 1| \cdot (x^3 - 2)^2] + C.$$

【1844】  $\int \frac{dx}{3\sin^2 x - 8\sin x \cos x + 5\cos^2 x}.$

解  $\int \frac{dx}{3\sin^2 x - 8\sin x \cos x + 5\cos^2 x}$

$$= \int \frac{d(\tan x)}{3\tan^2 x - 8\tan x + 5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{d\left(\tan x - \frac{4}{3}\right)}{\left(\tan x - \frac{4}{3}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\frac{1}{3} - \left(\tan x - \frac{4}{3}\right)}{\frac{1}{3} + \left(\tan x - \frac{4}{3}\right)} \right| + C_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{3\sin x - 5\cos x}{\sin x - \cos x} \right| + C.$$

【1845】  $\int \frac{dx}{\sin x + 2\cos x + 3}.$

解  $\int \frac{dx}{\sin x + 2\cos x + 3}$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{2\sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} + 4\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + 1}$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx}{2\tan \frac{x}{2} + 4 + \sec^2 \frac{x}{2}} = 2 \int \frac{d\left(\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1\right)}{\left(\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1\right)^2 + 4}$$

$$= \arctan \left[ \frac{\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1}{2} \right] + C.$$

【1846】  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a + bx^2}} \quad (b \neq 0).$

解 当  $b > 0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a+bx^2}} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} \frac{d(\sqrt{bx})}{\sqrt{a+(\sqrt{bx})^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} \ln |\sqrt{bx} + \sqrt{a+bx^2}| + C.\end{aligned}$$

当  $b < 0$  及  $a > 0$  时

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a+bx^2}} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{-b}} \int \frac{d(\sqrt{-bx})}{\sqrt{(\sqrt{a})^2 - (\sqrt{-bx})^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{-b}} \arcsin\left(\sqrt{-\frac{b}{a}}x\right) + C.\end{aligned}$$

【1847】  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-2x-x^2}}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-2x-x^2}} &= \int \frac{d(x+1)}{\sqrt{2-(x+1)^2}} \\ &= \arcsin \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} + C.\end{aligned}$$

【1848】  $\int \frac{ax}{\sqrt{x+x^2}}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+x^2}} &= \int \frac{d\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}}} \\ &= \ln \left|x+\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{x+x^2}\right| + C.\end{aligned}$$

【1849】  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x^2-x+2}}.$

解 
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x^2-x+2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d\left(x-\frac{1}{4}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(x-\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{15}{16}}}$$



$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| x - \frac{1}{4} + \sqrt{x^2 - \frac{x}{2} + 1} \right| + C.$$

【1850】 证明, 若  $y = ax^2 + bx + c (a \neq 0)$ , 则

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{y}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \ln \left| \frac{y'}{2} + \sqrt{ay} \right| + C \quad (\text{当 } a > 0 \text{ 时});$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{y}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-a}} \arcsin \frac{-y'}{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}} + C \quad (\text{当 } a < 0 \text{ 时}).$$

证  $y' = 2ax + b$ ,

当  $a > 0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{y}} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a}}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 + \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a^2}}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \ln \left| x + \frac{b}{2a} + \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a}} \right| + C_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \ln \left| \frac{2ax + b}{2a} + \frac{\sqrt{a(ax^2 + bx + c)}}{a} \right| + C_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \ln \left| \frac{y'}{2} + \sqrt{ay} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

当  $a < 0$  时

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{y}} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{-a}} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{-x^2 - \frac{b}{a}x - \frac{c}{a}}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{-a}} \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2} - \left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{-a}} \arcsin \left( \frac{x + \frac{b}{2a}}{\frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{-2a}} \right) + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{-a}} \arcsin \left( \frac{-y'}{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}} \right) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

【1851】  $\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{5+x-x^2}}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{5+x-x^2}} &= \int \frac{x - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left[\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right]}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} \\
 &= -\sqrt{5+x-x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{21}} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

【1852】  $\int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} dx &= \int \frac{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left[\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}\right]}{\sqrt{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}} \\
 &= \sqrt{x^2+x+1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(x + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{x^2+x+1}\right) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

【1853】  $\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-3x^2-2x^4}}.$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-3x^2-2x^4}} &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d\left(x^2 + \frac{3}{4}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{17}{16} - \left(x^2 + \frac{3}{4}\right)^2}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arcsin \frac{4x^2+3}{\sqrt{17}} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1853. 1】} \int \frac{\cos x dx}{\sqrt{1+\sin x+\cos^2 x}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad \int \frac{\cos x dx}{\sqrt{1+\sin x+\cos^2 x}} &= \int \frac{d\left(\sin x - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\sin x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} \\
 &= \arcsin \frac{2\sin x - 1}{3} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1854】} \int \frac{x^3 dx}{\sqrt{x^4-2x^2-1}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{x^4-2x^2-1}} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2-1+1}{\sqrt{(x^2-1)^2-2}} d(x^2-1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d[(x^2-1)^2-2]}{\sqrt{(x^2-1)^2-2}} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2-1)}{\sqrt{(x^2-1)^2-2}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x^4-2x^2-1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln |x^2-1+\sqrt{x^4-2x^2-1}| + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1855】} \int \frac{x+x^3}{\sqrt{1+x^2-x^4}} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad \int \frac{x+x^3}{\sqrt{1+x^2-x^4}} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(1+x^2)d(x^2)}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4} - \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\right)d\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4} - \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} + \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{d\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4} - \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d\left[\frac{5}{4} - \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right]}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4} - \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} + \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{d\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4} - \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1+x^2-x^4} + \frac{3}{4} \arcsin \frac{2x^2-1}{\sqrt{5}} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【1856】  $\int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2+x+1}}.$

解 令  $x = \frac{1}{t},$

$$x \sqrt{x^2+x+1} = \frac{\operatorname{sgn} t}{t^2} \sqrt{t^2+t+1},$$

$$dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt,$$

所以  $\int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2+x+1}} = -\operatorname{sgn} t \cdot \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}$

$$= -\operatorname{sgn} t \cdot \int \frac{d\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}}$$

$$= -\operatorname{sgn} t \ln \left| t + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{t^2+t+1} \right| + C_1$$

$$= -\operatorname{sgn} x \cdot \ln \left| \frac{x+2+2(\operatorname{sgn} x) \sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{2x} \right| + C_1.$$

当  $x > 0$  时,

$$\int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2+x+1}} = -\ln \left| \frac{x+2+2\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{x} \right| + C.$$

当  $x < 0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2+x+1}} \\
&= -\ln \left| \frac{2x}{x+2-2\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} \right| + C_1
\end{aligned}$$



$$= -\ln \left| \frac{2x(x+2+2\sqrt{x^2+x+1})}{(x+2)^2-4(x^2+x+1)} \right| + C_1$$

$$= -\ln \left| \frac{x+2+2\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{x} \right| + C$$

总之,  $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} = -\ln \left| \frac{x+2+2\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{x} \right| + C.$

【1857】  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{x^2+x-1}}.$

解 令  $x = \frac{1}{t},$

则  $x^2\sqrt{x^2+x-1} = -\operatorname{sgn} t \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+t-t^2}}{t^3},$

$$dx = -\frac{1}{t^2}dt,$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{x^2+x-1}} \\ &= -\operatorname{sgn} t \cdot \int \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t-t^2}} dt \\ &= -\operatorname{sgn} t \cdot \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(1+t-t^2)}{\sqrt{1+t-t^2}} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4} - \left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} \right] \\ &= -\operatorname{sgn} t \cdot \left( -\sqrt{1+t-t^2} + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{2t-1}{\sqrt{5}} \right) + C \\ &= \operatorname{sgn} x \cdot \left[ \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x-1}}{|x|} + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{5}x} \right] + C \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x-1}}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{5}|x|} + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1858】  $\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}}.$

解 设  $y = x+1,$  且设  $x+1 > 0,$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}} &= \int \frac{dy}{y\sqrt{y^2-2y+2}} \\
&= -\int \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{y^2}-\frac{2}{y}+2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{y}-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{y}-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2+\frac{3}{4}}} \\
&= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{1}{y}-\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{y^2}-\frac{1}{y}+\frac{1}{2}} \right| + C_1 \\
&= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{2-y}{2y} + \frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{y^2-2y+2}}{2y} \right| + C_1 \\
&= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{1-x+\sqrt{2(x^2+1)}}{x+1} \right| + C.
\end{aligned}$$

当  $x+1 < 0$  时, 类似地讨论可得相同结果.

**【1859】**  $\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)\sqrt{x^2-2}}.$

解 设  $x-1 = \frac{1}{t},$

则  $(x-1)\sqrt{x^2-2} = \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+2t-t^2}}{|t|},$

$$dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt,$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)\sqrt{x^2-2}} &= -\operatorname{sgn} t \cdot \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+2t-t^2}} \\
&= -\operatorname{sgn} t \cdot \int \frac{d(t-1)}{\sqrt{2-(t-1)^2}} \\
&= -\operatorname{sgn} t \cdot \arcsin \frac{t-1}{\sqrt{2}} + C \\
&= \arcsin \left( \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{2}|x-1|} \right) + C.
\end{aligned}$$

**【1860】**  $\int \frac{dx}{(x+2)^2 \sqrt{x^2+2x-5}}.$

解 设  $x+2 = \frac{1}{t}$ ,

则  $(x+2)^2 \sqrt{x^2+2x-5} = \frac{\sqrt{1-2t-5t^2}}{t^3 \operatorname{sgn} t},$

$$dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt,$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{(x+2) \sqrt{x^2+2x-5}} &= -\operatorname{sgn} t \int \frac{t dt}{\sqrt{1-2t-5t^2}} \\ &= -\frac{\operatorname{sgn} t}{\sqrt{5}} \int \frac{\left(t + \frac{1}{5}\right) - \frac{1}{5}}{\sqrt{\frac{6}{25} - \left(t + \frac{1}{5}\right)^2}} dt \\ &= \frac{\operatorname{sgn} t}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left[\frac{6}{25} - \left(t + \frac{1}{5}\right)^2\right]}{\sqrt{\frac{6}{25} - \left(t + \frac{1}{5}\right)^2}} + \frac{\operatorname{sgn} t}{5\sqrt{5}} \int \frac{d\left(t + \frac{1}{5}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{6}{25} - \left(t + \frac{1}{5}\right)^2}} \\ &= \frac{\operatorname{sgn} t}{\sqrt{5}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{5} - \frac{2}{5}t - t^2} + \frac{\operatorname{sgn} t}{5\sqrt{5}} \arcsin \frac{5t+1}{\sqrt{6}} + C \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x-5}}{5(x+2)} + \frac{1}{5\sqrt{5}} \arcsin \left( \frac{x+7}{\sqrt{6} |x+2|} \right) + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1861】  $\int \sqrt{2+x-x^2} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{2+x-x^2} dx &= \int \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} d\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{2} \sqrt{2+x-x^2} + \frac{9}{8} \arcsin \frac{2x-1}{3} + C \\ &= \frac{2x-1}{4} \sqrt{2+x-x^2} + \frac{9}{8} \arcsin \frac{2x-1}{3} + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1862】  $\int \sqrt{2+x+x^2} dx.$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \int \sqrt{2+x+x^2} &= \int \sqrt{\frac{7}{4} + \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} d\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{2x+1}{4} \sqrt{2+x+x^2} + \frac{7}{8} \ln\left(x + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{2+x+x^2}\right) + C.\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1863】} \int \sqrt{x^4 + 2x^2 - 1} x dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \int \sqrt{x^4 + 2x^2 - 1} x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{(x^2 + 1)^2 - 2} d(x^2 + 1) \\ &= \frac{x^2 + 1}{4} \sqrt{x^4 + 2x^2 - 1} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 2x^2 - 1}) + C.\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1864】} \int \frac{1-x+x^2}{x \sqrt{1+x-x^2}} dx.$$

解 首先考虑

$$\int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{1+x-x^2}}.$$

$$\text{设 } x = \frac{1}{t} > 0,$$

$$\text{则 } x \sqrt{1+x-x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t-1}}{t^2},$$

$$dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt,$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{所以} \quad \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{1+x-x^2}} &= \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2+t-1}} \\ &= -\int \frac{d\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{5}{4}}} \\ &= -\ln\left|\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \sqrt{t^2+t-1}\right| + C_1\end{aligned}$$



$$= -\ln \left| \frac{x+2+2\sqrt{1+x-x^2}}{x} \right| + C.$$

对于  $x < 0$ , 可得到同样的结果, 而

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{d\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}}$$

$$= \arcsin \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{5}} + C.$$

$$\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+x-x^2}} = \int \frac{\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{5}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} d\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= -\sqrt{1+x-x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \left( \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{5}} \right) + C.$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{1-x+x^2}{x\sqrt{1+x-x^2}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1+x-x^2}} - \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x-x^2}} + \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+x-x^2}} \\ &= -\ln \left| \frac{x+2+2\sqrt{1+x-x^2}}{x} \right| - \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ & \quad - \sqrt{1+x-x^2} + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1865】  $\int \frac{x^2+1}{x\sqrt{x^4+1}} dx.$

解  $\int \frac{x^2+1}{x\sqrt{x^4+1}} dx = \int \frac{\operatorname{sgn} x \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)}{\sqrt{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}}} dx$

$$= \operatorname{sgn} x \cdot \int \frac{d\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 + 2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \operatorname{sgn} x \cdot \ln \left| x - \frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 + 2} \right| + C_1 \\
&= \operatorname{sgn} x \cdot \ln \left| \frac{x^2 - 1 + \operatorname{sgn} x \cdot \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x} \right| + C_1 \\
&= \ln \left| \frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x} \right| + C.
\end{aligned}$$

## § 2. 有理函数的积分法

运用待定系数法求解下列积分(1866 ~ 1889).

【1866】  $\int \frac{2x+3}{(x-2)(x+5)} dx.$

解 设  $\frac{2x+3}{(x-2)(x+5)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+5},$

则  $2x+3 = A(x+5) + B(x-2),$

解之得  $A=1, B=1,$

所以  $\int \frac{2x+3}{(x-2)(x+5)} dx = \int \left( \frac{1}{x-2} + \frac{1}{x+5} \right) dx$   
 $= \ln |(x-2)(x+5)| + C.$

【1867】  $\int \frac{x dx}{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)}.$

解 设  $\frac{x}{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x+2} + \frac{C}{x+3},$

通分并比较两边的分子有

$$x = A(x+2)(x+3) + B(x+1)(x+3) + C(x+1)(x+2).$$

在上面恒等式中令

$$x = -1 \text{ 得 } -1 = 2A, A = -\frac{1}{2};$$

$$x = -2 \text{ 得 } -2 = -B, B = 2;$$

$$x = -3 \text{ 得 } -3 = 2C, C = -\frac{3}{2}.$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{x dx}{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)} \\ &= \int \left( \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{x+1} + \frac{2}{x+2} + \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{x+3} \right) dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \ln |x+1| + 2 \ln |x+2| - \frac{3}{2} \ln |x+3| + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{(x+2)^4}{(x+1)(x+3)^3} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1868】  $\int \frac{x^{10} dx}{x^2 + x - 2}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{x^{10}}{x^2 + x - 2} \\ &= x^8 - x^7 + 3x^6 - 5x^5 + 11x^4 - 21x^3 + 43x^2 - 85x + 171 \\ & \quad + \frac{-341x + 342}{x^2 + x - 2}. \end{aligned}$$

设 
$$\frac{-341x + 342}{x^2 + x - 2} = \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{B}{x-1},$$

则 
$$-341x + 342 = A(x-1) + B(x+2).$$

令  $x = -2$  得

$$1024 = -3A, A = -\frac{1024}{3},$$

令  $x = 1$  得

$$1 = 3B, B = \frac{1}{3},$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{x^{10}}{x^2 + x - 2} dx \\ &= \int \left[ x^8 - x^7 + 3x^6 - 5x^5 + 11x^4 - 21x^3 + 43x^2 - 85x \right. \\ & \quad \left. + 171 - \frac{1024}{3(x+2)} + \frac{1}{3(x-1)} \right] dx \\ &= \frac{x^9}{9} - \frac{x^8}{8} + \frac{3x^7}{7} - \frac{5x^6}{6} + \frac{11x^5}{5} - \frac{21}{4}x^4 + \frac{43}{3}x^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{85}{2}x^2 + 171x + \frac{1}{3}\ln\left|\frac{x-1}{(x+2)^{1024}}\right| + C.$$

【1869】  $\int \frac{x^3+1}{x^3-5x^2+6x} dx.$

解 
$$\frac{x^3+1}{x^3-5x^2+6x} = 1 + \frac{5x^2-6x+1}{x^3-5x^2+6x}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{5x^2-6x+1}{x(x-2)(x-3)}.$$

设 
$$\frac{5x^2-6x+1}{x(x-2)(x-3)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-2} + \frac{C}{x-3},$$

所以  $5x^2-6x+1 = A(x-2)(x-3) + Bx(x-3) + Cx(x-2).$

在上面恒等式中

令  $x=0$  得  $1=6A, A=\frac{1}{6},$

令  $x=2$  得  $9=-2B, B=-\frac{9}{2},$

令  $x=3$  得  $28=3C, C=\frac{28}{3}.$

所以 
$$\int \frac{x^3+1}{x^3-5x^2+6x} dx$$

$$= \int \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{6x} - \frac{9}{2(x-2)} + \frac{28}{3(x-3)} \right] dx$$

$$= x + \frac{1}{6}\ln|x| - \frac{9}{2}\ln|x-2| + \frac{28}{3}\ln|x-3| + C.$$

【1870】  $\int \frac{x^4}{x^4+5x^2+4} dx.$

解 
$$\frac{x^4}{x^4+5x^2+4} = 1 + \frac{-(5x^2+4)}{x^4+5x^2+4}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{5x^2+4}{(x^2+1)(x^2+4)}.$$

设 
$$-\frac{5x^2+4}{(x^2+1)(x^2+4)} = \frac{A_1x+B_1}{x^2+1} + \frac{A_2x+B_2}{x^2+4},$$

从而  $-(5x^2+4) = (A_1x+B_1)(x^2+4)$



$$+ (A_2x + B_2)(x^2 + 1).$$

比较两边同次幂的系数,得

$$A_1 + A_2 = 0,$$

$$B_1 + B_2 = -5,$$

$$4A_1 + A_2 = 0,$$

$$4B_1 + B_2 = -4,$$

解之得  $A_1 = A_2 = 0, B_1 = \frac{1}{3}, B_2 = -\frac{16}{3}.$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^4}{x^4 + 5x^2 + 4} dx &= \int \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{3(x^2 + 1)} - \frac{16}{3(x^2 + 4)} \right] dx \\ &= x + \frac{1}{3} \arctan x - \frac{8}{3} \arctan \frac{x}{2} + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1871】  $\int \frac{x dx}{x^3 - 3x + 2}.$

解 设 
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x}{x^3 - 3x + 2} &= \frac{x}{(x-1)^2(x+2)} \\ &= \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{C}{x+2}, \end{aligned}$$

则有  $x = A(x-1)(x+2) + B(x+2) + C(x-1)^2.$

令  $x = 1$  得  $1 = 3B, B = \frac{1}{3},$

令  $x = -2$  得  $-2 = 9C, C = -\frac{2}{9}.$

比较两边  $x^2$  的系数得  $A + C = 0$ , 从而  $A = \frac{2}{9}$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x}{x^3 - 3x + 2} dx &= \int \left[ \frac{2}{9(x-1)} + \frac{1}{3(x-1)^2} - \frac{2}{9(x+2)} \right] dx \\ &= \frac{2}{9} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+2} \right| - \frac{1}{3(x-1)} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1872】} \int \frac{x^2 + 1}{(x+1)^2(x-1)} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad & \text{设} \frac{x^2 + 1}{(x+1)^2(x-1)} \\ &= \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{C}{x-1}, \end{aligned}$$

从而有

$$x^2 + 1 = A(x+1)(x-1) + B(x-1) + C(x+1)^2.$$

$$\text{令 } x = -1 \text{ 得 } 2 = -2B, B = -1,$$

$$\text{令 } x = 1 \text{ 得 } 2 = 4C, C = \frac{1}{2}.$$

比较两边  $x^2$  的系数得  $A + C = 1$ , 从而  $A = \frac{1}{2}$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{x^2 + 1}{(x+1)^2(x-1)} dx \\ &= \int \left[ \frac{1}{2(x+1)} - \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{1}{2(x-1)} \right] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln |x^2 - 1| + \frac{1}{x+1} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1873】} \int \left( \frac{x}{x^2 - 3x + 2} \right)^2 dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad & \left( \frac{x}{x^2 - 3x + 2} \right)^2 = \frac{x^2}{(x-1)^2(x-2)^2} \\ &= \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{C}{x-2} + \frac{D}{(x-2)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

通分并比较两边的分子有

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 &= A(x-1)(x-2)^2 + B(x-2)^2 \\ &\quad + C(x-1)^2(x-2) + D(x-1)^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } x = 1 \text{ 得 } B = 1,$$

$$\text{令 } x = 2 \text{ 得 } D = 4.$$

比较两边  $x^3$  及  $x^2$  的系数, 得

$$A + C = 0, -5A + B - 4C + D = 1,$$

解之得  $A = 4, C = -4$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{所以} \quad & \int \left( \frac{x}{x^2 - 3x + 2} \right)^2 dx \\
 &= \int \left[ \frac{4}{x-1} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} - \frac{4}{x-2} + \frac{4}{(x-2)^2} \right] dx \\
 &= 4 \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x-2} \right| - \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{4}{x-2} + C \\
 &= 4 \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x-2} \right| - \frac{5x-6}{x^2-3x+2} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1874】} \quad \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)(x+2)^2(x+3)^3}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解 设} \quad & \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)^2(x+3)^3} \\
 &= \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x+2} + \frac{C}{(x+2)^2} + \frac{D}{(x+3)} \\
 &\quad + \frac{E}{(x+3)^2} + \frac{F}{(x+3)^3},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{所以有} \quad 1 = & A(x+2)^2(x+3)^3 + B(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)^3 \\
 & + C(x+1)(x+3)^3 + D(x+1)(x+2)^2(x+3)^2 \\
 & + E(x+1)(x+2)^2(x+3) + F(x+1)(x+2)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } x = -1 \text{ 得 } 1 = 8A, A = \frac{1}{8},$$

$$\text{令 } x = -2 \text{ 得 } 1 = -C, C = -1,$$

$$\text{令 } x = -3 \text{ 得 } 1 = -2F, F = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

比较两边  $x^5, x^4$  及  $x^3$  的系数, 得

$$A + B + D = 0,$$

$$13A + 12B + C + 11D + E = 0,$$

$$67A + 56B + 10C + 47D + 8E + F = 0,$$

$$\text{解之得} \quad B = 2, D = -\frac{17}{8}, E = -\frac{5}{4}. \text{ 所以}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)(x+2)^2(x+3)^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int \left[ \frac{1}{8(x+1)} + \frac{2}{x+2} - \frac{1}{(x+2)^2} - \frac{17}{8(x+3)} \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \frac{5}{4(x+3)^2} - \frac{1}{2(x+3)^3} \right] dx \\
&= \frac{1}{8} \ln |x+1| + 2 \ln |x+2| + \frac{1}{x+2} \\
&\quad - \frac{17}{8} \ln |x+3| + \frac{5}{4} \frac{1}{x+3} + \frac{1}{4(x+3)^2} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【1875】  $\int \frac{dx}{x^5 + x^4 - 2x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 1}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{x^5 + x^4 - 2x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 1} \\
&= \frac{1}{(x-1)^2(x+1)^3} \\
&= \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{C}{(x+1)} + \frac{D}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{E}{(x+1)^3},
\end{aligned}$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned}
1 &= A(x-1)(x+1)^3 + B(x+1)^3 + C(x-1)^2(x+1)^2 \\
&\quad + D(x-1)^2(x+1) + E(x-1)^2.
\end{aligned}$$

令  $x=1$  得  $1=8B, B=\frac{1}{8},$

令  $x=-1$  得  $1=4E, E=\frac{1}{4},$

令  $x=0$  得  $-A+B+C+D+E=1,$

令  $x=2$  得  $27A+27B+9C+9D+E=1,$

令  $x=-2$  得  $3A-B+9C-9D+9E=1.$

解之得  $A=-\frac{3}{16}, C=\frac{3}{16}, D=\frac{1}{4}.$  因此

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int \frac{dx}{x^5 + x^4 - 2x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 1} \\
&= \int \left[ -\frac{3}{16(x-1)} + \frac{1}{8(x-1)^2} + \frac{3}{16(x+1)} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{1}{4(x+1)^2} + \frac{1}{4(x+1)^3} \right] dx
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{3}{16} \ln |x-1| - \frac{1}{8(x-1)} + \frac{3}{16} \ln |x+1| \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{4(x+1)} - \frac{1}{8(x+1)^2} + C \\
&= \frac{3}{16} \ln \left| \frac{x+1}{x-1} \right| - \frac{3x^2 + 3x - 2}{8(x-1)(x+1)^2} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【1876】  $\int \frac{x^2 + 5x + 4}{x^4 + 5x^2 + 4} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{x^2 + 5x + 4}{x^4 + 5x^2 + 4} &= \frac{x^2 + 5x + 4}{(x^2 + 1)(x^2 + 4)} \\
&= \frac{A_1x + B_1}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{A_2x + B_2}{x^2 + 4},
\end{aligned}$$

从而  $x^2 + 5x + 4 = (A_1x + B_1)(x^2 + 4) + (A_2x + B_2)(x^2 + 1).$

故  $A_1 + A_2 = 0,$

$$B_1 + B_2 = 1,$$

$$4A_1 + A_2 = 5,$$

$$4B_1 + B_2 = 4,$$

解之得  $A_1 = \frac{5}{3}, B_1 = 1, A_2 = -\frac{5}{3}, B_2 = 0.$  于是

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{x^2 + 5x + 4}{x^4 + 5x^2 + 4} dx &= \int \left( \frac{\frac{5}{3}x + 1}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{-\frac{5}{3}x}{x^2 + 4} \right) dx \\
&= \frac{5}{6} \ln \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 4} + \arctan x + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【1877】  $\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)(x^2+1)}.$

解 设  $\frac{1}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1},$

则  $1 = A(x^2+1) + (Bx+C)(x+1).$

令  $x = 0$  得  $A + C = 1,$

令  $x = -1$  得  $2A = 1,$

令  $x = 1$  得  $2A + 2B + 2C = 1.$

解之得  $A = \frac{1}{2}, B = -\frac{1}{2}, C = \frac{1}{2}$ . 所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \left[ \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{-x+1}{x^2+1} \right] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{4} \ln(x^2+1) + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + C \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1878】  $\int \frac{dx}{(x^2-4x+4)(x^2-4x+5)}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{(x^2-4x+4)(x^2-4x+5)} \\ &= \frac{(x^2-4x+5) - (x^2-4x+4)}{(x^2-4x+4)(x^2-4x+5)} \\ &= \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} - \frac{1}{(x^2-4x+5)}, \end{aligned}$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{dx}{(x^2-4x+4)(x^2-4x+5)} \\ &= \int \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} dx - \int \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2+1} \\ &= -\frac{1}{x-2} - \arctan(x-2) + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1879】  $\int \frac{x dx}{(x-1)^2(x^2+2x+2)}.$

解 设 
$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{x}{(x-1)^2(x^2+2x+2)} \\ &= \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+2x+2}, \end{aligned}$$

通分并比较两边的分子得

$$\begin{aligned} x &= A(x-1)(x^2+2x+2) + B(x^2+2x+2) \\ &\quad + (Cx+D)(x-1)^2. \end{aligned}$$

令  $x = 0$  得  $-2A + 2B + D = 0$ ,

令  $x = 1$  得  $5B = 1$ ,

令  $x = -1$  得  $-2A + B - 4C + 4D = -1$ ,

令  $x = 2$  得  $10A + 10B + 2C + D = 2$ .

解之得  $A = \frac{1}{25}, B = \frac{1}{5}, C = -\frac{1}{25}, D = -\frac{8}{25}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{所以 } & \int \frac{x dx}{(x-1)^2(x^2+2x+2)} \\
 &= \int \left[ \frac{1}{25(x-1)} + \frac{1}{5(x-1)^2} + \frac{-\frac{1}{25}x - \frac{8}{25}}{x^2+2x+2} \right] dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{25} \ln |x-1| - \frac{1}{5(x-1)} - \frac{1}{50} \int \frac{2x+2}{x^2+2x+2} dx \\
 &\quad - \frac{7}{25} \int \frac{1}{x^2+2x+2} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{25} \ln |x-1| - \frac{1}{5(x-1)} - \frac{1}{50} \int \frac{d(x^2+2x+2)}{x^2+2x+2} \\
 &\quad - \frac{7}{25} \int \frac{d(x+1)}{(x+1)^2+1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{25} \ln |x-1| - \frac{1}{5(x-1)} - \frac{1}{50} \ln(x^2+2x+2) \\
 &\quad - \frac{7}{25} \arctan(x+1) + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{50} \ln \frac{(x-1)^2}{x^2+2x+2} - \frac{1}{5(x-1)} - \frac{7}{25} \arctan(x+1) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

【1880】  $\int \frac{dx}{x(1+x)(1+x+x^2)}.$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解 } & \frac{1}{x(1+x)(1+x+x^2)} = \frac{(1+x+x^2) - x(1+x)}{x(1+x)(1+x+x^2)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{x(1+x)} - \frac{1}{1+x+x^2} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{1+x+x^2},
 \end{aligned}$$

所以  $\int \frac{dx}{x(1+x)(1+x+x^2)}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{1+x+x^2} \right) dx \\
&= \ln \left| \frac{x}{1+x} \right| - \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \\
&= \ln \left| \frac{x}{1+x} \right| - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【1881】  $\int \frac{dx}{x^3+1}.$

解 设  $\frac{1}{x^3+1} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2-x+1}$ , 则有

$$1 = A(x^2 - x + 1) + (Bx + C)(x + 1).$$

令  $x = -1$  得  $3A = 1$ ,

令  $x = 0$  得  $A + C = 1$ ,

令  $x = 1$  得  $A + 2B + 2C = 1$ .

解之得  $A = \frac{1}{3}, B = -\frac{1}{3}, C = \frac{2}{3}$ . 所以

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{dx}{x^3+1} &= \int \left( \frac{1}{3(x+1)} - \frac{x-2}{3(x^2-x+1)} \right) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x+1} - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x-\frac{1}{2}}{x^2-x+1} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2-x+1} \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x+1} - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{d(x^2-x+1)}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \\
&= \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【1882】  $\int \frac{x dx}{x^3-1}.$

解  $\frac{1}{x^3-1} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+x+1},$



从而有  $x = A(x^2 + x + 1) + (Bx + C)(x - 1)$ .

令  $x = 1$  得  $3A = 1$ ,

令  $x = 0$  得  $A - C = 0$ ,

令  $x = -1$  得  $A + 2B - 2C = -1$ .

解之得  $A = \frac{1}{3}, B = -\frac{1}{3}, C = \frac{1}{3}$ . 所以

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{x}{x^3 - 1} dx &= \frac{1}{3} \int \left[ \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{x-1}{x^2+x+1} \right] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{d(x^2+x+1)}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(x-1)^2}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.\end{aligned}$$

【1883】  $\int \frac{dx}{x^4 - 1}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{x^4 - 1} &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} - \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| - \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + C.\end{aligned}$$

【1884】  $\int \frac{dx}{x^4 + 1}.$

解 设 
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{x^4 + 1} &= \frac{1}{(x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1)(x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1)} \\ &= \frac{Ax + B}{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1} + \frac{Cx + D}{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1},\end{aligned}$$

所以  $1 = (Ax + B)(x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1) + (Cx + D)(x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1)$ .  
比较两边的系数并解方程得

$A = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}, B = \frac{1}{2}, C = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}, D = \frac{1}{2}$ . 所以

$$\int \frac{1}{x^4 + 1} dx = \int \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}x + \frac{1}{2}}{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1} + \int \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}x + \frac{1}{2}}{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \int \frac{\left(x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) dx}{\left(x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{dx}{\left(x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}} \\
&\quad - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \int \frac{\left(x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) dx}{\left(x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{dx}{\left(x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \ln \frac{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1}{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \left[ \arctan \left[ \frac{2x + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \arctan \frac{2x - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \right] + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【1885】  $\int \frac{dx}{x^4 + x^2 + 1}.$

解 设  $\frac{1}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} = \frac{Ax + B}{x^2 + x + 1} + \frac{Cx + D}{x^2 - x + 1}$ , 则有

$$1 = (Ax + B)(x^2 - x + 1) + (Cx + D)(x^2 + x + 1).$$

比较两边  $x$  的同次幂系数得

$$A + C = 0,$$

$$-A + B + C + D = 0,$$

$$A - B + C + D = 0,$$

$$B + D = 1.$$

解之得  $A = \frac{1}{2}, B = \frac{1}{2}, C = -\frac{1}{2}, D = \frac{1}{2}$ . 所以

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{1}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} dx &= \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}(x+1)}{x^2 + x + 1} - \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}(x-1)}{x^2 - x + 1} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2 + x + 1} dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + x + 1} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{2x-1}{x^2 - x + 1} dx \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - x + 1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d(x^2 + x + 1)}{x^2 + x + 1} + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d(x^2 - x + 1)}{x^2 - x + 1} + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x^2 - x + 1} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \left[ \arctan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \arctan\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【1886】  $\int \frac{dx}{x^6 + 1}.$

解 本题如果用待定系数法来解, 计算相当麻烦. 用其它技巧来解则较为简单.

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{x^6 + 1} &= \frac{1}{(x^2 + 1)(x^4 - x^2 + 1)} \\
&= \frac{1}{3(x^2 + 1)} - \frac{x^2 - 2}{3(x^4 - x^2 + 1)},
\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{dx}{x^6 + 1} &= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x^2 - 2}{x^4 - x^2 + 1} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \arctan x - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{(x^2 + 1) + (x^2 - 1)}{x^4 - x^2 + 1} dx \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{(x^2 + 1) - (x^2 - 1)}{x^4 - x^2 + 1} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \arctan x + \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^4 - x^2 + 1} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^4 - x^2 + 1} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \arctan x + \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{d\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 - 3} \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \arctan x + \frac{1}{6} \arctan \frac{x^2 - 1}{x} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}} \ln \frac{x^2 + \sqrt{3}x + 1}{x^2 - \sqrt{3}x + 1} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1887】} \int \frac{dx}{(1+x)(1+x^2)(1+x^3)}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad & \text{设} \frac{1}{(1+x)(1+x^2)(1+x^3)} \\ &= \frac{A}{1+x} + \frac{B}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+1} + \frac{Ex+F}{x^2-x+1}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而有} \quad 1 &= A(x+1)(x^2+1)(x^2-x+1) \\ &\quad + B(x^2+1)(x^2-x+1) \\ &\quad + (Cx+D)(x+1)^2(x^2-x+1) \\ &\quad + (Ex+F)(1+x)^2(x^2+1). \end{aligned}$$

比较上式两端  $x$  的同次幂的系数有

$$\begin{aligned} A+C+E &= 0, \\ B+C+D+2E+F &= 0, \\ A+D+2E+2F-B &= 0, \\ A+2B+C+2E+2F &= 0, \\ -B+C+D+E+2F &= 0, \\ A+B+D+F &= 1, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{解之得} \quad A = \frac{1}{3}, B = \frac{1}{6}, C = 0, D = \frac{1}{2}, E = -\frac{1}{3}, F = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以} \quad & \int \frac{dx}{(1+x)(1+x^2)(1+x^3)} \\ &= \int \left[ \frac{1}{3(x+1)} + \frac{1}{6(x+1)^2} + \frac{1}{2(x^2+1)} - \frac{x}{3(x^2-x+1)} \right] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ln |1+x| - \frac{1}{6(x+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{6} \ln(x^2-x+1) - \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1888】} \int \frac{dx}{x^5-x^4+x^3-x^2+x-1}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{1}{x^5-x^4+x^3-x^2+x-1}$$



$$= \frac{1}{(x-1)(x^2-x+1)(x^2+x+1)}$$

$$= \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{Dx+E}{x^2-x+1},$$

则有  $1 = A(x^2+x+1)(x^2-x+1)$   
 $+ (Bx+C)(x-1)(x^2-x+1)$   
 $+ (Dx+E)(x-1)(x^2+x+1).$

比较系数得

$$\begin{aligned} A+B+D &= 0, \\ -2B+C+E &= 0, \\ A+2B-2C &= 0, \\ B+2C-D &= 0, \\ A-C-E &= 1, \end{aligned}$$

解之得  $A = \frac{1}{3}, B = -\frac{1}{3}, C = -\frac{1}{6}, D = 0, E = -\frac{1}{2}$ . 所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{dx}{x^5 - x^4 + x^3 - x^2 - 1} \\ &= \int \left[ \frac{1}{3(x-1)} - \frac{2x+1}{6(x^2+x+1)} - \frac{1}{2(x^2-x+1)} \right] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(x-1)^2}{x^2+x+1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1889】  $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{x^4 + 3x^3 + \frac{9}{2}x^2 + 3x + 1}.$

解  $\frac{x^2}{x^4 + 3x^3 + \frac{9}{2}x^2 + 3x + 1}$

$$= \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + 2x + 2)\left(x^2 + x + \frac{1}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+2x+2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+x+\frac{1}{2}},$$

从而有

$$x^2 = (Ax + B)\left(x^2 + x + \frac{1}{2}\right) + (Cx + D)(x^2 + 2x + 2).$$

比较系数得

$$A + C = 0,$$

$$A + B + 2C + D = 1,$$

$$\frac{A}{2} + B + 2C + 2D = 0,$$

$$\frac{B}{2} + 2D = 0,$$

解之得  $A = \frac{4}{5}, B = \frac{12}{5}, C = -\frac{4}{5}, D = -\frac{3}{5}$ . 所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{x^2 dx}{x^4 + 3x^3 + \frac{9}{2}x^2 + 3x + 1} \\ &= \int \left[ \frac{4(x+3)}{5(x^2 + 2x + 2)} - \frac{4x+3}{5\left(x^2 + x + \frac{1}{2}\right)} \right] dx \\ &= \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{2x+2}{x^2 + 2x + 2} dx + \frac{8}{5} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 2} \\ &\quad - \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2 + x + \frac{1}{2}} dx - \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + x + \frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{d(x^2 + 2x + 2)}{x^2 + 2x + 2} + \frac{8}{5} \int \frac{d(x+1)}{(x+1)^2 + 1} \\ &\quad - \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{d\left(x^2 + x + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{x^2 + x + \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4}} \\ &= \frac{2}{5} \ln \frac{x^2 + 2x + 2}{x^2 + x + \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{8}{5} \arctan(x+1) \\ &\quad - \frac{2}{5} \arctan(2x+1) + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1890】 在什么条件下, 积分  $\int \frac{ax^2 + bx + c}{x^3(x-1)^2} dx$  是有理函数?

解 设

$$\frac{ax^2 + bx + c}{x^3(x-1)^2} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x^3} + \frac{D}{x-1} + \frac{E}{(x-1)^2},$$

从而有  $ax^2 + bx + c$

$$= Ax^2(x-1)^2 + Bx(x-1)^2 + C(x-1)^2 + Dx^3(x-1) + Ex^3.$$

比较系数得

$$A + D = 0,$$

$$-2A + B - D + E = 0,$$

$$A - 2B + C = a,$$

$$B - 2C = b,$$

$$C = c,$$

解之得  $A = a + 2b + 3c, B = b + 2c, C = c, D = -(a + 2b + 3c), E = a + b + c.$

当  $A = D = 0$ , 即  $a + 2b + 3c = 0$  时, 积分  $\int \frac{ax^2 + bx + c}{x^3(x-1)^2} dx$  为有理函数.

利用奥斯特罗格拉斯基法求解以下积分(1891 ~ 1897).

【1891】  $\int \frac{x dx}{(x-1)^2(x+1)^3}.$

解 设

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{x}{(x-1)^2(x+1)^3} \\ &= \left( \frac{Ax^2 + Bx + C}{(x-1)(x+1)^2} \right)' + \frac{Dx + E}{(x-1)(x+1)}, \end{aligned}$$

从而有  $x = (2Ax + B)(x-1)(x+1)$

$$- (3x-1)(Ax^2 + Bx + C)$$

$$+ (Dx + E)(x-1)(x+1)^2.$$

比较系数得

$$D = 0,$$

$$-A + D + E = 0,$$

$$A - 2B - D + E = 0,$$

$$-2A - 3C + B - D + E = 1,$$

$$-B + C - E = 0,$$

解之得  $A = -\frac{1}{8}, B = -\frac{1}{8}, C = -\frac{1}{4}, D = 0, E = -\frac{1}{8}$ . 所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{x dx}{(x-1)^2(x+1)^3} \\ &= -\frac{x^2 + x + 2}{8(x-1)(x+1)^2} - \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 1} \\ &= -\frac{x^2 + x + 2}{8(x-1)(x+1)^2} - \frac{1}{16} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

\* 关于奥氏方法,可参见菲赫全哥尔茨著《微积分学教程》第二卷一分册.

【1892】  $\int \frac{dx}{(x^3 + 1)^2}.$

解  $(x^3 + 1)^2 = (x+1)^2(x^2 - x + 1)^2$ , 设

$$\frac{1}{(x^3 + 1)^2} = \left( \frac{Ax^2 + Bx + C}{x^3 + 1} \right)' + \frac{Dx^2 + Ex + F}{x^3 + 1},$$

从而  $1 = (2Ax + B)(x^3 + 1) - 3x^2(Ax^2 + Bx + C) + (Dx^2 + Ex + F)(x^3 + 1).$

比较系数得

$$D = 0,$$

$$-A + E = 0,$$

$$-2B + F = 0,$$

$$-3C + D = 0,$$

$$2A + E = 0,$$

$$B + F = 1,$$

解之得  $A = 0, B = \frac{1}{3}, C = 0, D = 0, E = 0, F = \frac{2}{3}$ . 所以



$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \frac{dx}{(x^3+1)^2} \\
&= \frac{x}{3(x^2+1)} + \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x^3+1} \\
&= \frac{x}{3(x^2+1)} + \frac{2}{3} \int \left[ \frac{1}{3(x+1)} - \frac{x-2}{3(x^2-x+1)} \right] dx \\
&= \frac{x}{3(x^2+1)} + \frac{1}{9} \ln \frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【1893】  $\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^3}.$

解 设  $\frac{1}{(x^2+1)^3} = \left( \frac{Ax^3+Bx^2+Cx+D}{(x^2+1)^2} \right)' + \frac{Ex+F}{x^2+1},$

从而  $1 = (3Ax^2+2Bx+C)(x^2+1) - 4x(Ax^3+Bx^2+Cx+D) + (Ex+F)(x^2+1)^2.$

比较系数得

$$E = 0,$$

$$-A + F = 0,$$

$$-2B + 2E = 0,$$

$$3A - 3C + 2F = 0,$$

$$2B - 4D + E = 0,$$

$$C + F = 1,$$

解之得  $A = \frac{3}{8}, B = 0, C = \frac{5}{8}, D = 0, E = 0, F = \frac{3}{8}.$  所以

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^3} &= \frac{x(3x^2+5)}{8(x^2+1)^2} + \frac{3}{8} \int \frac{dx}{x^2+1} \\
&= \frac{x(3x^2+5)}{8(x^2+1)^2} + \frac{3}{8} \arctan x + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【1894】  $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2+2x+2)^2}.$

解 设  $\frac{x^2}{(x^2+2x+2)^2} = \left( \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+2x+2} \right)' + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+2x+2},$

从而  $x^2 = A(x^2 + 2x + 2) - 2(x + 1)(Ax + B) + (Cx + D)(x^2 + 2x + 2).$

比较系数得

$$\begin{aligned} C &= 0, \\ -A + 2C + D &= 1, \\ -2B + 2C + 2D &= 0, \\ 2A - 2B + 2D &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

解之得  $A = 0, B = 1, C = 0, D = 1.$  所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2 + 2x + 2)^2} &= \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 2} + \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 2} \\ &= \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 2} + \int \frac{d(x+1)}{(x+1)^2 + 1} \\ &= \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 2} + \arctan(x+1) + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1895】  $\int \frac{dx}{(x^4 + 1)^2}.$

解 设  $\frac{1}{(x^4 + 1)^2} = \left( \frac{Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx + D}{x^4 + 1} \right)' + \frac{Ex^3 + Fx^2 + Gx + H}{x^4 + 1},$

从而有  $1 = (3Ax^2 + 2Bx + C)(x^4 + 1) - 4x^3(Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx + D) + (Ex^3 + Fx^2 + Gx + H)(x^4 + 1)$

比较系数得

$$\begin{aligned} E &= 0, \\ -A + F &= 0, \\ -2B + G &= 0, \\ -3C + H &= 0, \\ -4D + E &= 0, \\ 3A + F &= 0, \\ 2B + G &= 0, \\ C + H &= 1, \end{aligned}$$

解之得  $A = B = D = E = F = G = 0$ ,

$C = \frac{1}{4}, H = \frac{3}{4}$ . 所以

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^4+1)^2} = \frac{x}{4(x^4+1)} + \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x^4+1}.$$

由 1884 题的结果有

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{x^4+1} &= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{x^2+\sqrt{2}x+1}{x^2-\sqrt{2}x+1} \\ &\quad + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \left[ \arctan \frac{2x+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} + \arctan \frac{2x-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \right] + C, \end{aligned}$$

因此 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{(x^4+1)^2} &= \frac{x}{4(x^4+1)} + \frac{3}{16\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{x^2+\sqrt{2}x+1}{x^2-\sqrt{2}x+1} \\ &\quad + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{16} \left[ \arctan \frac{2x+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} + \arctan \frac{2x-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \right] + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1896】 
$$\int \frac{x^2+3x-2}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)^2} dx.$$

解 设 
$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{x^2+3x-2}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)^2} \\ &= \left( \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+x+1} \right)' + \frac{Cx^2+Dx+E}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)}, \end{aligned}$$

从而有 
$$\begin{aligned} x^2+3x-2 &= A(x-1)(x^2+x+1) \\ &\quad - (Ax+B)(2x+1)(x-1) \\ &\quad + (Cx^2+Dx+E)(x^2+x+1). \end{aligned}$$

比较系数得

$$\begin{aligned} C &= 0, \\ -A+C+D &= 0, \\ A-2B+C+D+E &= 1, \\ A+B+D+E &= 3, \\ -A+B+E &= 2, \end{aligned}$$

解之得  $A = \frac{5}{3}, B = \frac{2}{3}, C = 0, D = \frac{5}{3}, E = -1$ . 所以

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \frac{x^2 + 3x - 2}{(x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)} dx \\
&= \frac{5x+2}{3(x^2 + x + 1)} + \int \frac{\frac{5}{3}x - 1}{(x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)} dx \\
&= \frac{5x+2}{3(x^2 + x + 1)} + \frac{2}{9} \int \frac{dx}{x-1} - \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{2x-11}{x^2 + x + 1} dx \\
&= \frac{5x+2}{3(x^2 + x + 1)} + \frac{2}{9} \ln |x-1| \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2 + x + 1} dx + \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \\
&= \frac{5x+2}{3(x^2 + x + 1)} + \frac{1}{9} \ln \frac{(x-1)^2}{x^2 + x + 1} \\
&\quad + \frac{8}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【1897】  $\int \frac{dx}{(x^4 - 1)^3}.$

解 设  $\frac{1}{(x^4 - 1)^3} = \left[ \frac{P_1(x)}{(x^4 - 1)^2} \right]' + \frac{P_2(x)}{x^4 - 1}$ , 其中

$$P_1(x) = A_7x^7 + A_6x^6 + A_5x^5 + A_4x^4 + A_3x^3 + A_2x^2 + A_1x + A_0,$$

$$P_2(x) = B_3x^3 + B_2x^2 + B_1x + B_0,$$

利用待定系数法可得

$$A_7 = A_6 = A_4 = A_3 = A_2 = A_0 = 0,$$

$$B_3 = B_2 = B_1 = 0,$$

$$A_5 = \frac{7}{32}, A_1 = -\frac{11}{32}, B_0 = \frac{21}{32}. \text{ 所以}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{dx}{(x^4 - 1)^3} &= \frac{7x^5 - 11x}{32(x^4 - 1)^2} + \frac{21}{32} \int \frac{dx}{x^4 - 1} \\
&= \frac{7x^5 - 11}{32(x^4 - 1)^2} + \frac{21}{64} \int \left( \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} - \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \right) dx
\end{aligned}$$



$$= \frac{7x^5 - 11}{32(x^4 - 1)^2} + \frac{21}{128} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| - \frac{21}{64} \arctan x + C.$$

分出下列积分的代数部分(1898 ~ 1902).

【1898】  $\int \frac{x^2 + 1}{(x^4 + x^2 + 1)^2} dx.$

解 设  $\int \frac{x^2 + 1}{(x^4 + x^2 + 1)^2} dx$   
 $= \frac{Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx + D}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} + \int \frac{A_1x^3 + B_1x^2 + C_1x + D_1}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} dx,$

上式右端的积分为非代数部分, 因此只要求出  $A, B, C, D$ . 等式两边求导数, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{x^2 + 1}{(x^4 + x^2 + 1)^2} \\ &= \left( \frac{Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx + D}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} \right)' + \frac{A_1x^3 + B_1x^2 + C_1x + D_1}{x^4 + x^2 + 1}, \end{aligned}$$

从而  $x^2 + 1 = (3Ax^2 + 2Bx + C)(x^4 + x^2 + 1)$   
 $- (4x^3 + 2x)(Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx + D)$   
 $+ (A_1x^3 + B_1x^2 + C_1x + D_1)(x^4 + x^2 + 1).$

比较系数可得  $A = \frac{1}{6}, B = 0, C = \frac{1}{3}, D = 0$ , 因此, 所求积分的代

数部分为  $\frac{x^3 + 2x}{6(x^4 + x^2 + 1)}.$

【1899】  $\int \frac{dx}{(x^3 + x + 1)^3}.$

解 设  $\int \frac{dx}{(x^3 + x + 1)^3}$   
 $= \frac{Ax^5 + Bx^4 + Cx^3 + Dx^2 + Ex + F}{(x^3 + x + 1)^2}$   
 $+ \int \frac{A_1x^2 + B_1x + C_1}{x^3 + x + 1} dx,$

两边求导数得

$$\frac{1}{(x^3 + x + 1)^3}$$

$$= \left[ \frac{Ax^5 + Bx^4 + Cx^3 + Dx^2 + Ex + F}{(x^3 + x + 1)^2} \right]' + \frac{A_1x^2 + B_1x + C_1}{x^3 + x + 1},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而有 } 1 &= (5Ax^4 + 4Bx^3 + 3Cx^2 + 2Dx + E)(x^3 + x + 1) \\ &\quad - 2(3x^2 + 1)(Ax^5 + Bx^4 + Cx^3 + Dx^2 + Ex + F) \\ &\quad + (A_1x^2 + B_1x + C_1)(x^3 + x + 1)^2, \end{aligned}$$

比较系数并解之得

$$\begin{aligned} A &= -\frac{243}{961}, B = \frac{357}{1922}, C = -\frac{405}{961}, D = -\frac{315}{1922}, E = \frac{156}{961}, \\ F &= -\frac{224}{961}, A_1 = 0, B_1 = -\frac{243}{961}, C_1 = \frac{357}{961}. \end{aligned}$$

所求积分的代数部分为

$$\frac{-486x^5 + 357x^4 - 810x^3 - 315x^2 + 312x - 448}{1922(x^3 + x + 1)^2}.$$

$$\text{【1900】 } \int \frac{4x^5 - 1}{(x^5 + x + 1)^2} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \int \frac{4x^5 - 1}{(x^5 + x + 1)^2} dx &= \frac{Ax^4 + Bx^3 + Cx^2 + Dx + E}{x^5 + x + 1} \\ &\quad + \int \frac{A_1x^4 + B_1x^3 + C_1x^2 + D_1x + E_1}{x^5 + x + 1} dx, \end{aligned}$$

求导数得

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{4x^5 - 1}{(x^5 + x + 1)^2} \\ &= \left( \frac{Ax^4 + Bx^3 + Cx^2 + Dx + E}{x^5 + x + 1} \right)' \\ &\quad + \frac{A_1x^4 + B_1x^3 + C_1x^2 + D_1x + E_1}{x^5 + x + 1}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而有 } 4x^5 - 1 &= (4Ax^3 + 3Bx^2 + 2Cx + D)(x^5 + x + 1) \\ &\quad - (Ax^4 + Bx^3 + Cx^2 + Dx + E)(x^5 + x + 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$+ (A_1x^4 + B_1x^3 + C_1x^2 + D_1x + E_1)(x^5 + x + 1).$$

比较系数并解之得  $D = -1$ , 其它系数均为 0, 因此, 所求积分的代

数部分为  $-\frac{x}{x^5 + x + 1}$ .

【1901】 求解积分:

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^4 + 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 1}.$$

解 因为  $x^4 + 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 1 = (x^2 + x + 1)^2$

所以设 
$$\frac{1}{x^4 + 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 1} = \left( \frac{Ax + B}{x^2 + x + 1} \right)' + \frac{Cx + D}{x^2 + x + 1}$$

从而有 
$$1 = A(x^2 + x + 1) - (Ax + B)(2x + 1) + (Cx + D)(x^2 + x + 1)$$

比较系数得

$$C = 0$$

$$-A + C + D = 0$$

$$-2B + C + D = 0$$

$$A - B + D = 1$$

解之得  $A = \frac{2}{3}, B = \frac{1}{3}, C = 0, D = \frac{2}{3}.$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{dx}{x^4 + 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 1} \\ &= \frac{2x+1}{3(x^2+x+1)} + \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x^2+x+1} \\ &= \frac{2x+1}{3(x^2+x+1)} + \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{d\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \\ &= \frac{2x+1}{3(x^2+x+1)} + \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1902】 在什么条件下积分  $\int \frac{\alpha x^2 + 2\beta x + \gamma}{(ax^2 + 2bx + c)^2} dx$  是有理



函数?

解 (1) 当  $a \neq 0$ , 且  $b^2 - ac = 0$  时

$$ax^2 + 2bx + c = a(x - x_0)^2,$$

其中  $x_0 = \frac{b}{a}$  为实数, 此时

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\alpha x^2 + 2\beta x + \gamma}{(ax^2 + 2bx + c)^2} \\ &= \frac{\alpha(x - x_0)^2 + 2\beta(x - x_0) + 2ax_0(x - x_0) + \alpha x_0^2 + 2\beta x_0 + \gamma}{a^2(x - x_0)^4} \\ &= \frac{\alpha}{a^2(x - x_0)^2} + \frac{2\beta + 2ax_0}{a^2(x - x_0)^3} + \frac{\alpha x_0^2 + 2\beta x_0 + \gamma}{a^2(x - x_0)^4}. \end{aligned}$$

从而积分为有理函数.

(2) 当  $a \neq 0$ , 且  $b^2 - ac \neq 0$ , 设

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\alpha x^2 + 2\beta x + \gamma}{(ax^2 + 2bx + c)^2} \\ &= \left( \frac{Ax + B}{ax^2 + 2bx + c} \right)' + \frac{Cx + D}{ax^2 + 2bx + c}, \end{aligned}$$

从而有  $\alpha x^2 + 2\beta x + \gamma = A(ax^2 + 2bx + c) - (Ax + B)(2ax + 2b) + (Cx + D)(ax^2 + 2bx + c)$ .

比较系数并解方程得  $C = 0$

$$D = \frac{2b\beta - a\gamma - ca}{2(b^2 - ac)}.$$

从而当  $D = 0$ , 即  $2b\beta = a\gamma + ca$  时, 积分为有理函数.

(3) 当  $a = 0, b \neq 0$  时

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\alpha x^2 + 2\beta x + \gamma}{(ax^2 + 2bx + c)^2} \\ &= \frac{\alpha \left(x + \frac{c}{2b}\right)^2 - \frac{\alpha c}{b} \left(x + \frac{c}{2b}\right) + \frac{\alpha c^2}{4b^2} + 2\beta \left(x + \frac{c}{2b}\right) - \frac{\beta c}{b} + \gamma}{4b^2 \left(x + \frac{c}{2b}\right)^2} \\ &= \frac{\alpha}{4b^2} + \frac{2\beta - \frac{\alpha c}{b}}{4b^2 \left(x + \frac{c}{2b}\right)} + \frac{\frac{\alpha c^2}{4b^2} - \frac{\beta c}{b} + \gamma}{4b^2 \left(x + \frac{c}{2b}\right)^2}. \end{aligned}$$



故当  $2\beta - \frac{\alpha c}{b} = 0$ , 即  $\alpha c = 2b\beta$  时, 积分为有理函数, 这种情况可归并到情况(2), 即  $a\gamma + c\alpha = 2b\beta$  中去.

(4) 当  $a = b = 0, c \neq 0$  时, 积分显然为有理函数, 这种情况可包含在  $b^2 - ac = 0$  中.

综上所述, 当  $b^2 - ac = 0$  或  $a\gamma + c\alpha = 2b\beta$  时, 积分为有理函数.

运用不同的方法求解下列积分(1903 ~ 1920).

【1903】  $\int \frac{x^3}{(x-1)^{100}} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^3}{(x-1)^{100}} dx &= \int \frac{[(x-1)+1]^3}{(x-1)^{100}} dx \\ &= \int \left[ \frac{1}{(x-1)^{97}} + \frac{3}{(x-1)^{98}} + \frac{3}{(x-1)^{99}} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^{100}} \right] dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{96(x-1)^{96}} - \frac{3}{97(x-1)^{97}} - \frac{3}{98(x-1)^{98}} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{99(x-1)^{99}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1904】  $\int \frac{x dx}{x^8 - 1}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x dx}{x^8 - 1} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2)}{(x^2)^4 - 1} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int \left( \frac{1}{(x^2)^2 - 1} - \frac{1}{(x^2)^2 + 1} \right) d(x^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \ln \left| \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1} \right| - \frac{1}{4} \arctan(x^2) + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1905】  $\int \frac{x^3 dx}{x^8 + 3}.$

解 
$$\int \frac{x^3}{x^8 + 3} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d(x^4)}{(x^4)^2 + 3} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{x^4}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

【1906】  $\int \frac{x^2 + x}{x^6 + 1} dx.$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad \int \frac{x^2+x}{x^6+1} dx &= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{d(x^3)}{(x^3)^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2)}{(x^2)^3+1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \arctan(x^3) + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx^2}{x^2+1} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x^2-2}{(x^2)^2-x^2+1} d(x^2) \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \arctan(x^3) + \frac{1}{12} \ln \frac{(1+x^2)^2}{x^4-x^2+1} \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x^2-1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1907】} \int \frac{x^4-3}{x(x^8+3x^4+2)} dx.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \text{设 } x = \frac{1}{t},$$

$$\text{则} \quad dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{所以} \quad \int \frac{x^4-3}{x(x^8+3x^4+2)} dx &= \int \frac{\frac{1}{t^4}-3}{\frac{1}{t}(\frac{1}{t^8}+\frac{3}{t^4}+2)} \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt \\
 &= \int \frac{(3t^4-1)t^3}{2t^8+3t^4+1} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \int \left( \frac{4}{t^4+1} - \frac{5}{2t^4+1} \right) dt^4 \\
 &= \ln(t^4+1) - \frac{5}{8} \ln(2t^4+1) + C \\
 &= \ln \frac{x^4+1}{x^4} - \frac{5}{8} \ln \frac{x^4+2}{x^4} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1908】} \int \frac{x^4 dx}{(x^{10}-10)^2}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int \frac{x^4 dx}{(x^{10}-10)^2} = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{d(x^5)}{(x^5-\sqrt{10})^2(x^5+\sqrt{10})^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{200} \int \left[ \frac{(x^5 + \sqrt{10}) - (x^5 - \sqrt{10})}{(x^5 - \sqrt{10})(x^5 + \sqrt{10})} \right]^2 d(x^5) \\
&= \frac{1}{200} \int \left[ \frac{1}{x^5 - \sqrt{10}} - \frac{1}{x^5 + \sqrt{10}} \right]^2 d(x^5) \\
&= \frac{1}{200} \int \frac{d(x^5 - \sqrt{10})}{(x^5 - \sqrt{10})^2} - \frac{1}{100} \int \frac{d(x^5)}{(x^5)^2 - 10} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{200} \int \frac{d(x^5 + \sqrt{10})}{(x^5 + \sqrt{10})^2} \\
&= -\frac{1}{200(x^5 - \sqrt{10})} - \frac{1}{200(x^5 + \sqrt{10})} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{200\sqrt{10}} \ln \left| \frac{x^5 + \sqrt{10}}{x^5 - \sqrt{10}} \right| + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【1909】  $\int \frac{x^{11} dx}{x^8 + 3x^4 + 2}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{x^{11} dx}{x^8 + 3x^4 + 2} &= \int \frac{\frac{1}{4} x^8 d(x^4)}{(x^4 + 1)(x^4 + 2)} \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \int \left[ 1 - \frac{3x^4 + 2}{(x^4 + 1)(x^4 + 2)} \right] d(x^4) \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \int \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{x^4 + 1} - \frac{4}{x^4 + 2} \right] d(x^4) \\
&= \frac{1}{4} x^4 + \frac{1}{4} \ln(x^4 + 1) - \ln(x^4 + 2) + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【1910】  $\int \frac{x^9 dx}{(x^{10} + 2x^5 + 2)^2}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{x^9 dx}{(x^{10} + 2x^5 + 2)^2} &= \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{x^5 d(x^5)}{[(x^5 + 1)^2 + 1]^2} \\
&= \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{(x^5 + 1) d(x^5 + 1)}{[(x^5 + 1)^2 + 1]^2} - \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{d(x^5 + 1)}{[(x^5 + 1)^2 + 1]^2} \\
&= -\frac{1}{10(x^{10} + 2x^5 + 2)} - \frac{1}{5} \left\{ \frac{x^5 + 1}{2[(x^5 + 1)^2 + 1]} \right.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \frac{1}{2} \arctan(x^5 + 1) \} + C^* \\
 & = -\frac{x^5 + 2}{10(x^{10} + 2x^5 + 2)} - \frac{1}{10} \arctan(x^5 + 1) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

(\*) 利用 1817 题的结果.

【1911】  $\int \frac{x^{2n-1}}{x^n + 1} dx.$

解 当  $n = 0$  时,

$$\int \frac{x^{2n-1}}{x^n + 1} = \int \frac{dx}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \ln |x| + C.$$

当  $n \neq 0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{x^{2n-1}}{x^n + 1} dx &= \frac{1}{n} \int \frac{x^n}{x^n + 1} d(x^n) \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^n + 1}\right) d(x^n) \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} [x^n - \ln |x^n + 1|] + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

【1912】  $\int \frac{x^{3n-1}}{(x^{2n} + 1)^2} dx.$

解 当  $n = 0$  时,

$$\int \frac{x^{3n-1}}{(x^{2n} + 1)^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{1}{4} \ln |x| + C.$$

当  $n \neq 0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int \frac{x^{3n-1}}{(x^{2n} + 1)^2} \\
 &= \int \frac{x^{2n} \cdot x^{n-1} dx}{(x^{2n} + 1)^2} = \frac{1}{n} \int \frac{x^{2n} d(x^n)}{(x^{2n} + 1)^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} \int \frac{x^{2n} + 1 - 1}{(x^{2n} + 1)^2} d(x^n) \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} \int \frac{d(x^n)}{(x^n)^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{n} \int \frac{d(x^n)}{[(x^n)^2 + 1]^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} \arctan(x^n) - \frac{1}{n} \left[ \frac{x^n}{2(x^{2n} + 1)} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan(x^n) \right] + C.
 \end{aligned}$$



$+C$ 

$$= \frac{1}{2n} \left[ \arctan(x^n) - \frac{x^n}{x^{2n} + 1} \right] + C.$$

(\*) 利用 1817 题的结果.

【1913】  $\int \frac{dx}{x(x^{10} + 2)}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{x(x^{10} + 2)} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^{10} + 2 - x^{10}}{x(x^{10} + 2)} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x^9}{x^{10} + 2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x} dx - \frac{1}{20} \int \frac{d(x^{10} + 2)}{x^{10} + 2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln |x| - \frac{1}{20} \ln(x^{10} + 2) + C \\ &= \frac{1}{20} \ln \frac{x^{10}}{x^{10} + 2} + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1914】  $\int \frac{dx}{x(x^{10} + 1)^2}.$

解 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x(x^{10} + 1)^2} &= \frac{x^{10} + 1 - x^{10}}{x(x^{10} + 1)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{x(x^{10} + 1)} - \frac{x^9}{(x^{10} + 1)^2} \\ &= \frac{x^{10} + 1 - x^{10}}{x(x^{10} + 1)} - \frac{x^9}{(x^{10} + 1)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x^9}{x^{10} + 1} - \frac{x^9}{(x^{10} + 1)^2}, \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} &\int \frac{dx}{x(x^{10} + 1)^2} \\ &= \int \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x^9}{x^{10} + 1} - \frac{x^9}{(x^{10} + 1)^2} \right) dx \\ &= \int \frac{dx}{x} - \frac{1}{10} \int \frac{d(x^{10} + 1)}{(x^{10} + 1)^2} - \frac{1}{10} \int \frac{d(x^{10} + 1)}{(x^{10} + 1)^2} \\ &= \ln |x| - \frac{1}{10} \ln(x^{10} + 1) + \frac{1}{10(x^{10} + 1)} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \ln \frac{x^{10}}{x^{10}+1} + \frac{1}{10(x^{10}+1)} + C.$$

【1915】  $\int \frac{1-x^7}{x(1+x^7)} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1-x^7}{x(1+x^7)} dx &= \int \frac{(x^7+1)-2x^7}{x(1+x^7)} dx \\ &= \int \frac{dx}{x} - 2 \int \frac{x^6 dx}{1+x^7} \\ &= \ln |x| - \frac{2}{7} \ln |1+x^7| + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1916】  $\int \frac{x^4-1}{x(x^4-5)(x^5-5x+1)} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^4-1}{x(x^4-5)(x^5-5x+1)} dx &= \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{d(x^5-5x)}{(x^5-5x)(x^5-5x+1)} \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \int \left( \frac{1}{x^5-5x} - \frac{1}{x^5-5x+1} \right) d(x^5-5x) \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{d(x^5-5x)}{x^5-5x} - \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{d(x^5-5x+1)}{x^5-5x+1} \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \ln \left| \frac{x(x^4-5)}{x^5-5x+1} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1917】  $\int \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+x^2+1} dx.$

解 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+x^2+1} &= \frac{x^2+1}{(x^2+1)^2-x^2} \\ &= \frac{x^2+1}{(x^2-x+1)(x^2+x+1)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} \right), \end{aligned}$$

所以  $\int \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+x^2+1} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - x + 1} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + x + 1} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【1918】  $\int \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
&\int \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1} dx \\
&= \int \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) dx}{\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) + \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) + 1} \\
&= \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 + \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) - 1} \\
&= \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left[\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\right]^2 - \frac{5}{4}} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \ln \frac{x + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}}{x + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}} + C \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \ln \frac{2x^2 + (1 - \sqrt{5})x + 2}{2x^2 + (1 + \sqrt{5})x + 2} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【1919】  $\int \frac{x^5 - x}{x^8 + 1} dx.$

解 令  $x^2 = t$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{x^5 - x}{x^8 + 1} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t^2 - 1}{t^4 + 1} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1 - \frac{1}{t^2}}{t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2}} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right)}{\left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right)^2 - 2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{t + \frac{1}{t} - \sqrt{2}}{t + \frac{1}{t} + \sqrt{2}} \right| + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{x^4 - \sqrt{2}x^2 + 1}{x^4 + \sqrt{2}x^2 + 1} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

【1920】  $\int \frac{x^4 + 1}{x^6 + 1} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{x^4 + 1}{x^6 + 1} dx &= \int \frac{(x^4 - x^2 + 1) + x^2}{x^6 + 1} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{x^4 - x^2 + 1}{(x^2 + 1)(x^4 - x^2 + 1)} dx + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{d(x^3)}{(x^3)^2 + 1} \\
 &= \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} dx + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{(x^3)}{(x^3)^2 + 1} \\
 &= \arctan x + \frac{1}{3} \arctan x^3 + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

【1921】 推导出计算下列积分的递推公式:

$$I_n = \int \frac{dx}{(ax^2 + bx + c)^n} \quad (a \neq 0),$$

利用这个公式计算

$$I_3 = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + x + 1)^3}.$$

提示:利用恒等式

$$4a(ax^2 + bx + c) = (2ax + b)^2 + (4ac - b^2).$$

解 由于



$$\begin{aligned} 4a(ax^2 + bx + c) &= (2ax + b)^2 + (4ac - b^2) \\ &= t^2 + \Delta, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $t = 2ax + b, \Delta = 4ac - b^2$ ,

于是 
$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \int \frac{dx}{(ax^2 + bx + c)^n} = \int \frac{(4a)^n dx}{[(2ax + b)^2 + \Delta]^n} \\ &= 2^{2n-1} a^{n-1} \int \frac{dt}{(t^2 + \Delta)^n}, \end{aligned}$$

记 
$$J_n = \int \frac{dt}{(t^2 + \Delta)^n},$$

当  $\Delta \neq 0$  时, 对  $J_n$  应用分部积分法, 得

$$\begin{aligned} J_n &= \frac{t}{(t^2 + \Delta)^n} + 2n \int \frac{t^2 dt}{(t^2 + \Delta)^{n+1}} \\ &= \frac{t}{(t^2 + \Delta)^n} + 2n \int \frac{t^2 + \Delta - \Delta}{(t^2 + \Delta)^{n+1}} dt \\ &= \frac{t}{(t^2 + \Delta)^n} + 2n \int \frac{dt}{(t^2 + \Delta)^n} - 2n\Delta \int \frac{dt}{(t^2 + \Delta)^{n+1}} \\ &= \frac{t}{(t^2 + \Delta)^n} + 2nJ_n - 2n\Delta J_{n+1}, \end{aligned}$$

从而有 
$$J_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2n\Delta} \frac{t}{(t^2 + \Delta)^n} + \frac{2n-1}{2n} \frac{1}{\Delta} J_n,$$

所以 
$$J_n = \frac{1}{2(n-1)\Delta} \cdot \frac{t}{(t^2 + \Delta)^{n-1}} + \frac{2n-3}{2n-2} \frac{1}{\Delta} J_{n-1}.$$

代入  $I_n$  中, 得

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= 2^{2n-1} a^{n-1} \cdot \left\{ \frac{1}{2(n-1)\Delta} \cdot \frac{t}{(t^2 + \Delta)^{n-1}} + \frac{2n-3}{2n-2} \frac{1}{\Delta} J_{n-1} \right\} \\ &= 2^{2n-1} \cdot a^{n-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{2(n-1)\Delta} \cdot \frac{2ax + b}{(4a)^{n-1} (ax^2 + bx + c)^{n-1}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{2n-3}{2n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{\Delta} \frac{2a}{(4a)^{n-1}} \int \frac{dx}{(ax^2 + bx + c)^{n-1}} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{(n-1)\Delta} \cdot \frac{2ax + b}{(ax^2 + bx + c)^{n-1}} + \frac{2n-3}{n-1} \cdot \frac{2a}{\Delta} I_{n-1}. \end{aligned}$$

因此, 递推公式为

$$I_n = \frac{1}{(n-1)\Delta} \frac{2ax+b}{(ax^2+bx+c)^{n-1}} + \frac{2n-3}{n-1} \cdot \frac{2a}{\Delta} I_{n-1}.$$

当  $\Delta = 0$  时, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \int \frac{(4a)^n}{(2ax+b)^{2n}} dx \\ &= 2^{2n-1} \cdot a^{n-1} \int \frac{d(2ax+b)}{(2ax+b)^{2n}} \\ &= -\frac{2^{2n-1} a^{n-1}}{2n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{(2ax+b)^{2n-1}} + C, \end{aligned}$$

对于  $I_3$ , 因为  $\Delta = 4ac - b^2 = 3 \neq 0$ , 两次应用递推公式得

$$\begin{aligned} I_3 &= \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+x+1)^3} \\ &= \frac{2x+1}{2 \cdot 3(x^2+x+1)^2} + \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+x+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{2x+1}{6(x^2+x+1)} + \frac{2x+1}{3(x^2+x+1)} + \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x^2+x+1} \\ &= \frac{2x+1}{6(x^2+x+1)^2} + \frac{2x+1}{3(x^2+x+1)} \\ &\quad + \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{d\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x^2+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \\ &= \frac{2x+1}{6(x^2+x+1)^2} + \frac{2x+1}{3(x^2+x+1)} \\ &\quad + \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1922】 运用代换  $t = \frac{x+a}{x+b}$  计算积分

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{(x+a)^m (x+b)^n} \quad (m \text{ 和 } n \text{ 为自然数}).$$

利用这个代换求解  $\int \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2 (x+3)^3}.$

解 设  $t = \frac{x+a}{x+b},$

则  $1-t = \frac{b-a}{x+b},$

即  $x+b = \frac{b-a}{1-t}, dx = \frac{b-a}{(1-t)^2} dt,$

$$(x+a) = t(x+b) = \frac{(b-a)t}{1-t},$$

代入  $I$  中得

$$I = \frac{1}{(b-a)^{m+n-1}} \int \frac{(1-t)^{m+n-2}}{t^m} dt \quad (a \neq b).$$

将  $(1-t)^{m+n-2}$  展开, 并逐项求积分, 即可得  $I$

在  $\int \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2(x+3)^3}$  中,  $a = -2, b = 3, m = 2, n = 3.$

设  $t = \frac{x-2}{x+3},$

即 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2(x+3)^3} \\ &= \frac{1}{5^4} \int \frac{(1-t)^3}{t^2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{5^4} \int \left( \frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{3}{t} + 3 - t \right) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{625} \left( -\frac{1}{t} - 3 \ln |t| + 3t - \frac{t^2}{2} \right) + C \\ &= \frac{1}{625} \left( -\frac{x+3}{x-2} - 3 \ln \left| \frac{x-2}{x+3} \right| + \frac{3(x-2)}{(x+3)} - \frac{(x-2)^2}{2(x+3)^2} \right) + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1923】 若  $P_n(x)$  是  $x$  的  $n$  次多项式, 计算  $\int \frac{P_n(x)}{(x-a)^{n+1}} dx.$

提示: 利用泰勒公式.

解 因为  $P_n(x)$  为  $x$  的  $n$  次多项式, 故得

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{P_n^{(k)}(a)}{k!} (x-a)^k.$$

其中  $P_n^{(0)}(a) = P_n(a), 0! = 1,$

所以  $\int \frac{P_n(x) dx}{(x-a)^{n+1}}$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{P_n^{(k)}(a)}{k!} \int \frac{dx}{(x-a)^{n-k+1}} + \frac{1}{n!} P_n^{(n)}(a) \int \frac{dx}{x-a} \\
&= - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{P_n^{(k)}(a)}{(n-k)k!} \cdot \frac{1}{(x-a)^{n-k}} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{n!} P_n^{(n)}(a) \ln |x-a| + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【1924】 设  $R(x) = R^*(x^2)$ , 其中  $R^*$  为有理函数. 则把函数  $R(x)$  分解为有理分式具有哪些特点?

解 设  $R^*(x) = P(x) + H(x)$ , 其中  $P(x)$  为多项式,  $H(x)$  为真分式(当  $R^*(x)$  为多项式时,  $H(x) \equiv 0$ ). 下面考虑  $H(x)$  在复数域上的分解. 记  $H(x) = \frac{P_1(x)}{Q_1(x)}$ ,  $P_1(x), Q_1(x)$  为多项式. 设  $Q_1(x)$  在复数域中的根为  $\alpha_i$ , 其相应重数记为  $n_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, m; \text{显然 } m \geq 1)$ . 即

$$Q_1(x) = a_0 \prod_{i=1}^m (x - \alpha_i)^{n_i},$$

由于  $Q_1(x)$  为实多项式, 若  $\alpha_i$  不为实数, 则存在一个  $\alpha_k (k \neq i, 1 \leq k \leq m)$  使得  $\alpha_k = \bar{\alpha}_i$  且  $n_i = n_k$ , 那么  $Q_1(x^2)$  中的每一项  $x^2 - \alpha_i$  可分解为

$$x^2 - \alpha_i = (x - b_i)(x + b_i),$$

于是  $Q_1(x^2) = a_0 \prod_{i=1}^m (x - b_i)^{n_i} (x + b_i)^{n_i},$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{从而 } H(x^2) &= \frac{P(x^2)}{Q_1(x^2)} \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^{n_i} \left[ \frac{A_{ik}}{(x - b_i)^k} + \frac{A'_{ik}}{(x + b_i)^k} \right].
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又 } H((-x)^2) = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^{n_i} \left[ \frac{(-1)^k A_{ik}}{(x + b_i)^k} + \frac{(-1)^k A'_{ik}}{(x - b_i)^k} \right],$$

由于  $H(x^2) = H((-x)^2)$ , 由分解式的唯一性可得

$$A'_{ik} = (-1)A_{ik}.$$



因此 
$$H(x^2) = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^{n_i} A'_{ik} \left[ \frac{1}{(b_i - x)^k} + \frac{1}{(b_i + x)^k} \right].$$

故 
$$R(x) = P(x^2) + \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^{n_i} A'_{ik} \left[ \frac{1}{(b_i - x)^k} + \frac{1}{(b_i + x)^k} \right].$$

【1925】 计算  $\int \frac{dx}{1+x^{2n}}$  式中,  $n$  为正整数.

解 记多项式  $x^{2n} + 1$  的根为  $\alpha_k (k = 1, 2, \dots, 2n)$ , 显然

$$\alpha_k = \cos \frac{2k-1}{2n} \pi + i \sin \frac{2k-1}{2n} \pi$$

其中  $i = \sqrt{-1}$  为虚数单位. 并且  $\alpha_k$  及  $\bar{\alpha}_k = \alpha_{2n-k+1}$  均为  $x^{2n} + 1$  的根, 而

$$|\alpha_k| = 1, \alpha_k^{2n} = -1, \alpha_k \bar{\alpha}_k = 1,$$

$$\alpha_k + \bar{\alpha}_k = 2 \cos \frac{2k-1}{2n} \pi.$$

设 
$$\frac{1}{1+x^{2n}} = \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{A_k}{x - \alpha_k},$$

即 
$$1 = \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{A_k(1+x^{2n})}{x - \alpha_k}.$$

令  $x \rightarrow \alpha_l$  应用洛必达法则求极限, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \alpha_l} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{A_k(1+x^{2n})}{x - \alpha_k} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \alpha_l} \frac{A_l(1+x^{2n})}{x - \alpha_l} \\ &= 2n A_l \alpha_l^{2n-1} = -\frac{2n A_l}{\alpha_l} \quad (l = 1, 2, \dots, 2n), \end{aligned}$$

所以 
$$A_k = -\frac{\alpha_k}{2n} \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, 2n).$$

于是 
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{1+x^{2n}} &= -\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{\alpha_k}{x - \alpha_k} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{\alpha_k}{x - \alpha_k} + \frac{\bar{\alpha}_k}{x - \bar{\alpha}_k} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(\alpha_k + \bar{\alpha}_k)x - 2\alpha_k \bar{\alpha}_k}{x^2 - (\alpha_k + \bar{\alpha}_k)x + \alpha_k \bar{\alpha}_k} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1 - x \cos \frac{2k-1}{2n} \pi}{x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{2k-1}{2n} \pi + 1}.$$

因此  $\int \frac{dx}{1+x^{2n}}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \int \frac{1 - x \cos \frac{2k-1}{2n} \pi}{x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{2k-1}{2n} \pi + 1} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left[ \cos \frac{2k-1}{2n} \pi \int \frac{2x - 2 \cos \frac{2k-1}{2n} \pi}{x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{2k-1}{2n} \pi + 1} dx \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left[ \sin^2 \frac{2k-1}{2n} \pi \int \frac{dx}{\left(x - \cos \frac{2k-1}{2n} \pi\right)^2 + \sin^2 \frac{2k-1}{2n} \pi} \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left[ \cos \frac{2k-1}{2n} \pi \cdot \ln \left( x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{2k-1}{2n} \pi + 1 \right) \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left[ \sin \frac{2k-1}{2n} \pi \cdot \arctan \frac{x - \cos \frac{2k-1}{2n} \pi}{\sin \frac{2k-1}{2n} \pi} \right] + C. \end{aligned}$$

### § 3. 无理函数的积分法

把被积函数化为有理函数,以求解下列积分(1926 ~ 1936).

【1926】  $\int \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{x}}.$

解 设  $\sqrt{x} = t$ , 则  $x = t^2$ ,  $dx = 2t dt$ . 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{x}} &= \int \frac{2t dt}{1+t} = 2 \int \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1+t} \right) dt \\ &= 2[t - \ln(1+t)] + C \\ &= 2[\sqrt{x} - \ln(1+\sqrt{x})] + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1927】  $\int \frac{dx}{x(1+2\sqrt{x}+\sqrt[3]{x})}.$

解 设  $\sqrt[6]{x} = t$ , 则  $x = t^6, dx = 6t^5 dt$ . 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{x(1+2\sqrt{x}+\sqrt[3]{x})} &= 6 \int \frac{dt}{t(1+2t^3+t^2)} \\ &= 6 \int \frac{dt}{t(1+t)(2t^2-t+1)} \\ &= 6 \int \left[ \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{4(1+t)} - \frac{6t-1}{4(2t^2-t+1)} \right] dt \\ &= 6 \left[ \ln t - \frac{1}{4} \ln(1+t) - \frac{3}{8} \int \frac{4t-1}{2t^2-t+1} dt \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{16} \int \frac{d\left(t-\frac{1}{4}\right)}{\left(t-\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{7}{16}} \right] \\ &= 6 \left[ \ln t - \frac{1}{4} \ln(1+t) - \frac{3}{8} \ln(2t^2-t+1) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{7}} \arctan \frac{4t-1}{\sqrt{7}} \right] + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1928】  $\int \frac{x \sqrt[3]{2+x}}{x + \sqrt[3]{2+x}} dx.$

解 设  $\sqrt[3]{2+x} = t$ , 则  $x = t^3 - 2, dx = 3t^2 dt$ . 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x \sqrt[3]{2+x}}{x + \sqrt[3]{2+x}} dx &= 3 \int \frac{(t^3-2)t^3}{t^3+t-2} dt \\ &= 3 \int \left( t^3 - t + \frac{t^2-2t}{t^3+t-2} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{3}{4} t^4 - \frac{3}{2} t^2 + 3 \int \frac{t^2-2t}{(t-1)(t^2+t+2)} dt \\ &= \frac{3}{4} t^4 - \frac{3}{2} t^2 + 3 \int \left[ -\frac{1}{4(t-1)} + \frac{\frac{5}{4}t - \frac{1}{2}}{t^2+t+2} \right] dt \\ &= \frac{3}{4} t^4 - \frac{3}{2} t^2 - \frac{3}{4} \ln |t-1| + \frac{15}{8} \int \frac{d(t^2+t+2)}{t^2+t+2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{27}{8} \int \frac{d\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{7}{4}} \\
& = \frac{3}{4}t^4 - \frac{3}{2}t^2 - \frac{3}{4}\ln|t-1| + \frac{15}{8}\ln(t^2+t+2) \\
& \quad - \frac{27}{4\sqrt{7}}\arctan \frac{2t+1}{\sqrt{7}} + C \\
& = \frac{3}{4}(2+x)^{\frac{4}{3}} - \frac{3}{2}(2+x)^{\frac{2}{3}} - \frac{3}{4}\ln|\sqrt[3]{2+x}-1| \\
& \quad + \frac{15}{8}\ln((2+x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + (2+x)^{\frac{1}{3}} + 2) \\
& \quad - \frac{27}{4\sqrt{7}}\arctan \frac{2\sqrt[3]{2+x}+1}{\sqrt{7}} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

**【1929】**  $\int \frac{1-\sqrt{x+1}}{1+\sqrt[3]{x+1}} dx.$

**解** 设  $\sqrt[6]{x+1} = t$ , 则  $x = t^6 - 1, dx = 6t^5 dt$ . 所以

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{1-\sqrt{x+1}}{1+\sqrt[3]{x+1}} dx &= 6 \int \frac{t^5(1-t^3)}{1+t^2} dt \\
&= 6 \int \left[ -t^6 + t^4 + t^3 - t^2 - t + 1 + \frac{t-1}{1+t^2} \right] dt \\
&= -\frac{6}{7}t^7 + \frac{6}{5}t^5 + \frac{3}{2}t^4 - 2t^3 - 3t^2 + 6t + 3\ln(1+t^2) \\
&\quad - 6\arctan t + C \\
&= -\frac{6}{7}(x+1)^{\frac{7}{6}} + \frac{6}{5}(x+1)^{\frac{5}{6}} + \frac{3}{2}(x+1)^{\frac{2}{3}} - 2(x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
&\quad - 3(x+1)^{\frac{1}{3}} + 6(x+1)^{\frac{1}{6}} + 3\ln[1+(x+1)^{\frac{1}{3}}] \\
&\quad - 6\arctan \sqrt[6]{x+1} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

**【1930】**  $\int \frac{dx}{(1+\sqrt[4]{x})^3 \sqrt{x}}.$

**解** 设  $\sqrt[4]{x} = t$ ,



则  $x = t^4, dx = 4t^3 dt$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{(1+\sqrt[4]{x})^3 \sqrt{x}} &= 4 \int \frac{t dt}{(1+t)^3} \\ &= 4 \int \frac{dt}{(1+t)^2} - 4 \int \frac{dt}{(1+t)^3} \\ &= -\frac{4}{1+t} + 2 \frac{1}{(1+t)^2} + C \\ &= -\frac{4}{1+\sqrt[4]{x}} + \frac{2}{(1+\sqrt[4]{x})^2} + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1931】  $\int \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1}} dx.$

解 法一: 设  $\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} = t$ , 则

$$x = \frac{t^2+1}{t^2-1}, dx = -\frac{4t}{(t^2-1)^2} dt. \text{ 所以}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1}} dx &= \int \frac{\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} - 1}{\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} + 1} dx \\ &= \int \frac{t-1}{t+1} \cdot \left(-\frac{4t}{(t^2-1)^2}\right) dt = -4 \int \frac{t}{(t-1)(t+1)^3} dt \\ &= \int \left[-\frac{1}{2(t-1)} + \frac{1}{2(t+1)} + \frac{1}{(t+1)^2} - \frac{2}{(t+1)^3}\right] dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t+1}{t-1} \right| - \frac{1}{t+1} + \frac{1}{(t+1)^2} + C_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2-1}| + \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2-1} + C. \end{aligned}$$

法二:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1}} dx &= \int \frac{(\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1})^2}{(x+1) - (x-1)} dx \\ &= \int (x + \sqrt{x^2-1}) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{x^2-1} + \frac{1}{2}\ln|x+\sqrt{x^2-1}| + C.$$

【1932】  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2(x-1)^4}}.$

解 设  $\sqrt[3]{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} = t$ , 则

$$x = \frac{t^3+1}{t^3-1}, x-1 = \frac{2}{t^3-1},$$

$$dx = -\frac{6t^2}{(t^3-1)^2}dt,$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2(x-1)^4}} &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right)^2}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{(t^3-1)^2}{4t^2} \left[-\frac{6t^2}{(t^3-1)^2}\right] dt = -\int \frac{3}{2} dt \\ &= -\frac{3}{2}t + C = -\frac{3}{2}\sqrt[3]{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1933】  $\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt[4]{x^3(a-x)}} \quad (a > 0).$

解 设  $\sqrt[4]{\frac{a-x}{x}} = t$ ,

则  $x = \frac{a}{t^4+1}, dx = -\frac{4at^3}{(1+t^4)^2}dt$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt[4]{x^3(a-x)}} &= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[4]{\frac{a-x}{x}}} = -4a \int \frac{t^2}{(1+t^4)^2} dt \\ &= -4a \int \left[ \frac{t}{(t^2-\sqrt{2}t+1)(t^2+\sqrt{2}t+1)} \right]^2 dt \\ &= -\frac{a}{2} \int \left( \frac{1}{t^2-\sqrt{2}t+1} - \frac{1}{t^2+\sqrt{2}t+1} \right)^2 dt \\ &= -\frac{a}{2} \int \frac{dt}{(t^2-\sqrt{2}t+1)^2} - \frac{a}{2} \int \frac{dt}{(t^2+\sqrt{2}t+1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$+ a \int \frac{dt}{t^4 + 1}.$$

利用 1921 题的递推公式可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{dt}{(t^2 - \sqrt{2}t + 1)^2} \\ &= \frac{2t - \sqrt{2}}{2(t^2 - \sqrt{2}t + 1)} + \int \frac{dt}{t^2 - \sqrt{2}t + 1} \\ &= \frac{2t - \sqrt{2}}{2(t^2 - \sqrt{2}t + 1)} + \int \frac{d\left(t - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)}{\left(t - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \frac{2t - \sqrt{2}}{2(t^2 - \sqrt{2}t + 1)} + \sqrt{2} \arctan(\sqrt{2}t - 1) + C. \\ & \int \frac{dt}{(t^2 + \sqrt{2}t + 1)^2} \\ &= \frac{2t + \sqrt{2}}{2(t^2 + \sqrt{2}t + 1)} + \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + \sqrt{2}t + 1} \\ &= \frac{2t + \sqrt{2}}{2(t^2 + \sqrt{2}t + 1)} + \sqrt{2} \arctan(\sqrt{2}t + 1) + C. \end{aligned}$$

利用 1884 题的结果, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dt}{t^4 + 1} &= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{t^2 + \sqrt{2}t + 1}{t^2 - \sqrt{2}t + 1} \\ &\quad + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} [\arctan(\sqrt{2}t + 1) + \arctan(\sqrt{2}t - 1)], \end{aligned}$$

因此  $\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt[4]{x^3(a-x)}}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -\frac{a}{2} \left[ \frac{2t - \sqrt{2}}{2(t^2 - \sqrt{2}t + 1)} + \sqrt{2} \arctan(\sqrt{2}t - 1) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{2t + \sqrt{2}}{2(t^2 + \sqrt{2}t + 1)} + \sqrt{2} \arctan(\sqrt{2}t + 1) \right], \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{t^2 + \sqrt{2}t + 1}{t^2 - \sqrt{2}t + 1} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \arctan(\sqrt{2}t + 1) \\
& - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \arctan(\sqrt{2}t - 1) \Big] + C \\
& = -\frac{at^3}{1+t^4} + \frac{a}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{t^2 + \sqrt{2}t + 1}{t^2 - \sqrt{2}t + 1} \\
& + \frac{a}{4\sqrt{2}} \arctan(\sqrt{2}t + 1) + \frac{a}{4\sqrt{2}} \arctan(\sqrt{2}t - 1) + C.
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $t = \sqrt[4]{\frac{a-x}{x}}.$

【1934】  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[n]{(x-a)^{n+1}(x-b)^{n-1}}} \quad (n \text{—自然数}).$

解 当  $a = b$  时, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[n]{(x-a)^{n+1}(x-b)^{n-1}}} &= \int \frac{dx}{(x-a)^2} \\
&= -\frac{1}{x-a} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

当  $a \neq b$  时, 设  $\sqrt[n]{\frac{x-b}{x-a}} = t,$

则  $x = a + \frac{a-b}{t^n - 1}, dx = -\frac{n(a-b)t^{n-1}}{(t^n - 1)^2} dt,$

$$x - a = \frac{a-b}{t^n - 1},$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[n]{(x-a)^{n+1}(x-b)^{n-1}}} &= \int \frac{1}{\left(\sqrt[n]{\frac{x-b}{x-a}}\right)^{n-1}} \frac{dx}{(x-a)^2} \\
&= -\frac{n}{a-b} \int dt = \frac{n}{b-a} t + C = \frac{n}{b-a} \sqrt[n]{\frac{x-b}{x-a}} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【1935】  $\int \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{1+x}}.$



提示: 假设  $x = \left(\frac{t^2-1}{2t}\right)^2$ .

解 设  $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+1} = t$ ,

则  $\frac{t^2-1}{2t} = \sqrt{x}$ ,

即  $x = \frac{(t^2-1)^2}{4t^2}, dx = \frac{t^4-1}{2t^3} dt$ .

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{x+1}} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t^4-1}{t^3(t+1)} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(t^2+1)(t-1)}{t^3} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{1}{t^3}\right) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(t - \ln t - \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{2t^2}\right) + C_1 \\ &= \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2} \ln(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+1}) + \frac{x}{2} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x(x+1)} + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1936】 证明: 若  $p+q=kn$ , 其中  $k$  为整数, 则积分

$$\int R[x, (x-a)^{\frac{p}{n}}(x-b)^{\frac{q}{n}}] dx.$$

(其中  $R$  为有理函数且  $p, q, n$  为整数) 是初等函数.

证 当  $a=b$  时,

$$(x-a)^{\frac{p}{n}}(x-b)^{\frac{q}{n}} = (x-a)^k.$$

则被积函数为  $x$  的有理函数, 所以积分为初等函数.

当  $a \neq b$  时, 设

$$\frac{x-a}{x-b} = y, x = b - \frac{b-a}{1-y} = \frac{a-by}{(1-y)},$$

$$dx = \frac{a-b}{(1-y)^2} dy,$$

$$x-a = \frac{(a-b)y}{1-y}, x-b = \frac{a-b}{1-y}.$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int R(x, (x-a)^{\frac{p}{n}} (x-b)^{\frac{q}{n}}) dx \\ &= (a-b) \int R\left[\frac{a-by}{1-y}, y^{\frac{p}{n}} \left(\frac{a-b}{1-y}\right)^p\right] \frac{dy}{(1-y)^2} \end{aligned}$$

再设  $\sqrt[n]{y} = t$ , 则  $y = t^n, dy = nt^{n-1} dt$ , 故

$$\begin{aligned} & \int R(x, (x-a)^{\frac{p}{n}} (x-b)^{\frac{q}{n}}) dx \\ &= n(a-b) \int R\left[\frac{a-bt^n}{1-t^n}, t^p \left(\frac{a-b}{1-t^n}\right)^p\right] \frac{t^{n-1}}{(1-t^n)^2} dt. \end{aligned}$$

因为被积函数为  $t$  的有理函数, 从而积分为  $t$  的初等函数, 因此也为  $x$  的初等函数.

求解最简单二次无理式的积分(1937 ~ 1942).

【1937】  $\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x+x^2}} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x+x^2}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{x^2+x+1}{\sqrt{1+x+x^2}} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{1+x+x^2}} dx \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x+x^2}} \\ &= \int \sqrt{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} d\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \int (1+x+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(x^2+x+1) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}} \\ &= \frac{2x+1}{4} \sqrt{1+x+x^2} + \frac{3}{8} \ln\left(x+\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{1+x+x^2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\sqrt{1+x+x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(x + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{1+x+x^2}\right) + C \\
 & = \frac{2x-3}{4} \sqrt{1+x+x^2} - \frac{1}{8} \ln\left(x + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{1+x+x^2}\right) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

【1938】  $\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}.$

解 设  $t = \frac{1}{1+x}$ , 则

$$x = \frac{1}{t} - 1, dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt, \text{ 且}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2+x+1} = \operatorname{sgn} t \cdot \frac{\sqrt{t^2-t+1}}{t},$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{dx}{(1+x)\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} &= -\operatorname{sgn} t \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2-t+1}} \\
 &= -\operatorname{sgn} t \int \frac{d\left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}} \\
 &= -\operatorname{sgn} t \cdot \ln \left| t - \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{t^2-t+1} \right| + C_1 \\
 &= -\operatorname{sgn}(x+1) \cdot \ln \left| \frac{1-x+2\operatorname{sgn}(x+1) \cdot \sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{2(x+1)} \right| + C_1.
 \end{aligned}$$

当  $x+1 > 0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int \frac{dx}{(1+x)\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} \\
 &= -\ln \left| \frac{1-x+2\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{x+1} \right| + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

当  $x+1 < 0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} \\
 &= \ln \left| \frac{1-x-2\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{2(1+x)} \right| + C_1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{-3(x+1)}{2(1-x+2\sqrt{x^2+x+1})} \right| + C_1$$

$$= -\ln \left| \frac{1-x+2\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{x+1} \right| + C.$$

总之,  $\int \frac{dx}{(1+x)\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}$

$$= -\ln \left| \frac{1-x+2\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{x+1} \right| + C.$$

【1939】  $\int \frac{dx}{(1-x)^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}}$

解 设  $\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} = t$ , 则

$$x = \frac{2}{1+t^2} - 1 = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2},$$

$$dx = -\frac{4t}{(1+t^2)^2} dt, 1-x = \frac{2t^2}{1+t^2}, \sqrt{1-x^2} = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}.$$

所以  $\int \frac{dx}{(1-x)^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1+t^2}{t^4} dt$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int \left( \frac{1}{t^4} + \frac{1}{t^2} \right) dt = \frac{1}{6t^3} + \frac{1}{2t} + C$$

$$= \frac{2-x}{3(1-x)^2} \sqrt{1-x^2} + C.$$

【1940】  $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+2}}{x} dx.$

解 设  $\sqrt{x^2+2x+2} = t-x$ , 则

$$x = \frac{t^2-2}{2(t+1)}, dx = \frac{t^2+2t+2}{2(t+1)^2} dt, \text{ 且}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2+2x+2} = \frac{t^2+2t+2}{2(t+1)},$$

所以  $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+2}}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(t^2+2t+2)^2}{(t^2-2)(t+1)^2} dt$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} \int \left[ 1 + \frac{2}{t+1} - \frac{1}{(t+1)^2} - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{t+\sqrt{2}} + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{t-\sqrt{2}} \right] dt \\
&= \frac{t}{2} + \ln |t+1| + \frac{1}{2(t+1)} - \sqrt{2} \ln \left| \frac{t+\sqrt{2}}{t-\sqrt{2}} \right| + C_1 \\
&= \sqrt{x^2+2x+2} + \ln(x+1+\sqrt{x^2+2x+2}) \\
&\quad - \sqrt{2} \ln \left| \frac{x+2+\sqrt{2(x^2+2x+2)}}{x} \right| + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【1941】  $\int \frac{x dx}{(1+x) \sqrt{1-x-x^2}}.$

解 设  $t = \frac{1}{1+x}$ , 则

$$x = \frac{1-t}{t}, dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt, \text{ 且}$$

$$\sqrt{1-x-x^2} = \operatorname{sgn} t \cdot \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t-1}}{t},$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int \frac{x dx}{(x+1) \sqrt{1-x-x^2}} \\
&= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x-x^2}} - \int \frac{dx}{(x+1) \sqrt{1-x-x^2}} \\
&= \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4} - \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} + \operatorname{sgn} t \cdot \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2+t-1}} \\
&= \arcsin \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{5}} + \\
&\quad \operatorname{sgn}(1+x) \ln \left| \frac{3+x+2\operatorname{sgn}(1+x) \sqrt{1-x-x^2}}{2(1+x)} \right| + C_1 \\
&= \arcsin \left( \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{5}} \right) + \ln \left| \frac{3+x+2\sqrt{1-x-x^2}}{1+x} \right| + C^*.
\end{aligned}$$

(\*) 与 1938 题类似地讨论.

$$\text{【1942】} \int \frac{1-x+x^2}{\sqrt{1+x-x^2}} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \int \frac{1-x+x^2}{\sqrt{1+x-x^2}} dx &= \int \frac{(x^2-x-1)+2}{\sqrt{1+x-x^2}} dx \\ &= -\int \sqrt{\frac{5}{4}-\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} d\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2 \int \frac{d\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}-\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right) \sqrt{\frac{5}{4}-\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} - \frac{5}{8} \arcsin \frac{2\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{5}} \\ &\quad + 2 \arcsin \frac{2\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{5}} + C \\ &= \frac{1-2x}{4} \sqrt{1+x-x^2} + \frac{11}{8} \arcsin \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{5}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{利用公式: } \int \frac{P_n(x)}{y} dx = Q_{n-1}(x)y + \lambda \int \frac{dx}{y},$$

其中  $y = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}$ ,  $P_n(x)$  为  $n$  次多项式,  $Q_{n-1}(x)$  为  $n-1$  次多项式, 而  $\lambda$  为常数.

求解下列积分(1943 ~ 1950).

$$\text{【1943】} \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \text{设} \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} dx \\ = (Ax^2 + Bx + C) \sqrt{1+2x-x^2} + \lambda \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}}, \end{aligned}$$

两边对  $x$  求导数得

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} \\ &= (2Ax + B) \sqrt{1+2x-x^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \frac{(1-x)(Ax^2+Bx+C)}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} + \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}}$$

从而有  $x^3 = (2Ax+B)(1+2x-x^2)$   
 $+ (1-x)(Ax^2+Bx+C) + \lambda$

比较两边的系数并解方程得

$$A = -\frac{1}{3}, B = -\frac{5}{6}, C = -\frac{19}{6}, \lambda = 4.$$

因此 
$$\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} dx$$
  

$$= -\frac{2x^2+5x+19}{6} \sqrt{1+2x-x^2} + 4 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}}$$
  

$$= -\frac{2x^2+5x+19}{6} \sqrt{1+2x-x^2} + 4 \arcsin \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2}} + C.$$

【1944】  $\int \frac{x^{10} dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}.$

解 设 
$$\int \frac{x^{10}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$
  

$$= (Ax^9+Bx^8+Cx^7+Dx^6+Ex^5+Fx^4+Gx^3$$
  

$$+Hx^2+Ix+K)(\sqrt{1+x^2}) + \lambda \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}},$$

两边求导数得

$$\frac{x^{10}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$
  

$$= (9Ax^8+8Bx^7+7Cx^6+6Dx^5+5Ex^4+4Fx^3+3Gx^2$$
  

$$+2Hx+I) \sqrt{1+x^2} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} (Ax^9+Bx^8+Cx^7+$$
  

$$Dx^6+Ex^5+Fx^4+Gx^3+Hx^2+Ix+K) + \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}.$$

从而有 
$$x^{10} = (9Ax^8+8Bx^7+7Cx^6+6Dx^5+5Ex^4$$
  

$$+4Fx^3+3Gx^2+2Hx+I)(1+x^2)$$
  

$$- x(Ax^9+Bx^8+Cx^7+Dx^6+Ex^5$$



$$+Fx^4 + Gx^3 + Hx^2 + Ix + K) + \lambda.$$

比较系数并解方程得

$$A = \frac{1}{10}, B = 0, C = -\frac{9}{80}, D = 0, E = \frac{21}{160}, F = 0,$$

$$G = -\frac{21}{128}, H = 0, I = \frac{63}{256}, K = 0, \lambda = -\frac{63}{256}.$$

所以 
$$\int \frac{x^{10}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{10}x^9 - \frac{9}{80}x^7 + \frac{21}{160}x^5 - \frac{21}{128}x^3 + \frac{63}{256}x \right) \sqrt{1+x^2} - \frac{63}{256} \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + C.$$

【1945】  $\int x^4 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx.$

解 设 
$$\int x^4 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \int \frac{x^4(a^2 - x^2)}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx$$

$$= (Ax^5 + Bx^4 + Cx^3 + Dx^2 + Ex + F) \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \lambda \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}},$$

从而有 
$$x^4(a^2 - x^2)$$

$$= (5Ax^4 + 4Bx^3 + 3Cx^2 + 2Dx + E)(a^2 - x^2) - x(Ax^5 + Bx^4 + Cx^3 + Dx^2 + Ex + F) + \lambda.$$

比较系数并解方程得

$$A = \frac{1}{6}, B = 0, C = -\frac{a^2}{24}, D = 0, E = -\frac{a^4}{16},$$

$$F = 0, \lambda = \frac{a^6}{16}.$$

所以 
$$\int x^4 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{6}x^5 - \frac{a^2}{24}x^3 - \frac{a^2}{16}x \right) \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^6}{16} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C.$$

【1946】  $\int \frac{x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3}} dx.$



解 设  $\int \frac{x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3}} dx$

$$= (Ax^2 + Bx + C) \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3} + \lambda \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3}},$$

求导数,通分并比较两边的分子可得

$$\begin{aligned} x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6 \\ = (2Ax + B)(x^2 + 4x + 3) + (Ax^2 + Bx + C)(x + 2) + \lambda. \end{aligned}$$

比较上式两边的系数,可得

$$\begin{cases} 3A = 1, \\ 10A + 2B = -6, \\ 6A + 6B + C = 11, \\ 3B + 2C + \lambda = -6, \end{cases}$$

解之得  $A = \frac{1}{3}, B = -\frac{14}{3}, C = 37, \lambda = -66.$

所以  $\int \frac{x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3}} dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left( \frac{1}{3}x^2 - \frac{14}{3}x + 37 \right) \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3} - 66 \int \frac{d(x+2)}{\sqrt{(x+2)^2 - 1}} \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{3}x^2 - \frac{14}{3}x + 37 \right) \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3} \\ &\quad - 66 \ln |x + 2 + \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3}| + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1947】  $\int \frac{dx}{x^3 \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$

解 设  $t = \frac{1}{x},$

则  $dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt.$

我们这里只讨论  $t > 0$  的情形,对  $t < 0$  的情形类似地讨论可得相同的结论.

所以,  $\int \frac{dx}{x^3 \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = -\int \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{1 + t^2}} dt$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\int \sqrt{1+t^2} dt + \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \\
&= -\frac{t}{2} \sqrt{t^2+1} - \frac{1}{2} \ln |t + \sqrt{1+t^2}| + \ln |t + \sqrt{1+t^2}| + C \\
&= -\frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 + \sqrt{x^2+1}}{|x|} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【1948】  $\int \frac{dx}{x^4 \sqrt{x^2-1}}.$

解 设  $x = \frac{1}{t} > 0$ , 则

$$dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt, \sqrt{x^2-1} = \frac{\sqrt{1-t^2}}{t}, \text{ 所以}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int \frac{dx}{x^4 \sqrt{x^2-1}} \\
&= -\int \frac{t^3}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = \int \frac{t(1-t^2) - t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt \\
&= \int t \sqrt{1-t^2} dt - \int \frac{t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \int (1-t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(1-t^2) + \frac{1}{2} \int (1-t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(1-t^2) \\
&= -\frac{1}{3} (1-t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + (1-t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C \\
&= \frac{1+2x^2}{3x^3} \sqrt{x^2-1} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【1949】  $\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^3 \sqrt{x^2+3x+1}}.$

解 设  $x-1 = \frac{1}{t}$ ,

则  $dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt.$

只考虑  $t > 0$  的情形, 则有

$$\sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{5t^2 + 5t + 1}}{t}.$$

所以  $\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^3 \sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 1}} = - \int \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{5t^2 + 5t + 1}} dt.$

设  $-\int \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{5t^2 + 5t + 1}} dt$   
 $= (At + B) \sqrt{5t^2 + 5t + 1} + \lambda \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{5t^2 + 5t + 1}},$

从而有  $-t^2 = A(5t^2 + 5t + 1) + \frac{1}{2}(At + B)(10t + 5) + \lambda.$

比较两边的系数得

$$10A = -1,$$

$$\frac{3}{2}A + B = 0,$$

$$A + \frac{5}{2}B + \lambda = 0,$$

解之得  $A = -\frac{1}{10}, B = \frac{3}{20}, \lambda = -\frac{11}{40}.$

因此  $\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^3 \sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 1}}$   
 $= \left(-\frac{t}{10} + \frac{3}{20}\right) \sqrt{5t^2 + 5t + 1} - \frac{11}{40} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{5t^2 + 5t + 1}}$   
 $= \frac{3-2t}{20} \sqrt{5t^2 + 5t + 1}$   
 $- \frac{11}{40\sqrt{5}} \ln \left| t + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{t^2 + t + \frac{1}{5}} \right| + C_1$   
 $= \frac{3x-5}{20(x-1)^2} \sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 1}$   
 $- \frac{11}{40\sqrt{5}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{5}(x+1) + 2\sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 1}}{x-1} \right| + C.$

【1950】  $\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^5 \sqrt{x^2 + 2x}}.$

解 设  $x+1 = \frac{1}{t}$ , 则

$$dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt.$$

只考虑  $t > 0$  的情形 ( $t < 0$  的情形可类似地讨论), 则

$$\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} = \frac{\sqrt{1-t^2}}{t},$$

所以 
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^5 \sqrt{x^2+2x}} = -\int \frac{t^4}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt.$$

设 
$$-\int \frac{t^4}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = (Ax^2 + Bt^2 + Ct + D) \sqrt{1-t^2} + \lambda \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}},$$

从而有 
$$-t^4 = (3At^2 + 2Bt + C)(1-t^2) - t(At^3 + Bt^2 + Ct + D) + \lambda.$$

比较两边的系数, 并解方程得

$$A = \frac{1}{4}, B = 0, C = \frac{3}{8}, D = 0, \lambda = -\frac{3}{8}.$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^5 \sqrt{x^2+2x}} &= \left( \frac{1}{4}t^3 + \frac{3}{8}t \right) \sqrt{1-t^2} - \frac{3}{8} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \\ &= \frac{3x^2 + 6x + 5}{8(x+1)^4} \sqrt{x^2+2x} - \frac{3}{8} \arcsin \left| \frac{1}{x+1} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1951】 在什么条件下积分  $\int \frac{a_1x^2 + b_1x + c_1}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}} dx$  是代数

函数?

解 当  $a = 0$  时, 积分显然为代数函数, 不妨设  $a \neq 0$ , 设

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{a_1x^2 + b_1x + c_1}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}} dx &= (Ax + B) \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} + \lambda \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}}. \end{aligned}$$



从而有  $a_1x^2 + b_1x + c_1$

$$= A(ax^2 + bx + c) + \frac{1}{2}(Ax + B)(2ax + b) + \lambda.$$

比较两边的系数,并解方程得

$$A = \frac{a_1}{2a}, B = \frac{4ab_1 - 3a_1b}{4a^2},$$

$$\lambda = \frac{8a^2c_1 + 3a_1b^2 - 4a(a_1c + bb_1)}{8a^2}.$$

于是当  $\lambda = 0$ , 即  $8a^2c_1 + 3a_1b^2 = 4a(a_1c + bb_1)$  时, 积分为代数函数.

要求解  $\int \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)y} dx$ , 其中  $y = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}$ , 应先分解有理函

数  $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$  为最简分式 (1952 ~ 1960).

【1952】  $\int \frac{x dx}{(x-1)^2 \sqrt{1+2x-x^2}}.$

解  $\int \frac{x dx}{(x-1)^2 \sqrt{1+2x-x^2}}$   
 $= \int \frac{dx}{(x-1) \sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} + \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2 \sqrt{1+2x-x^2}}.$

设  $x-1 = \frac{1}{t} > 0,$

则  $dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt,$

而  $\sqrt{1+2x-x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2t^2-1}}{t},$

所以  $\int \frac{x dx}{(x-1)^2 \sqrt{1+2x-x^2}}$   
 $= -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{2t^2-1}} - \int \frac{t dt}{\sqrt{2t^2-1}}$   
 $= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln |\sqrt{2}t + \sqrt{2t^2-1}| - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2t^2-1} + C$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1+2x-x^2}}{1-x} \right| + \frac{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}}{2(1-x)} + C.$$

【1953】  $\int \frac{x dx}{(x^2-1)\sqrt{x^2-x-1}}.$

解  $\int \frac{x dx}{(x^2-1)\sqrt{x^2-x-1}}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \left( \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x-1} \right) \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-x-1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2-x-1}} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)\sqrt{x^2-x-1}}.$$

对于  $\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2-x-1}}$ , 设

$$x+1 = \frac{1}{t} (> 0),$$

则  $dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt,$

$$\sqrt{x^2-x-1} = \frac{\sqrt{t^2-3t+1}}{t}.$$

所以  $\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2-x-1}}$

$$= -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2-3t+1}} = -\int \frac{d\left(t-\frac{3}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(t-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{5}{4}}}$$

$$= -\ln \left| t - \frac{3}{2} + \sqrt{t^2-3t+1} \right| + C_1$$

$$= -\ln \left| \frac{3x+1-2\sqrt{x^2-x-1}}{x+1} \right| + C_2.$$

对于  $\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)\sqrt{x^2-x-1}}$ , 设

$$x-1 = \frac{1}{t}, dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt,$$

则 
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)\sqrt{x^2-x-1}}$$

$$= -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t-t^2}} = -\int \frac{d\left(t-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}-\left(t-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}}$$

$$= -\arcsin \frac{2t-1}{\sqrt{5}} = \arcsin \frac{x-3}{\sqrt{5}|x-1|} + C_3.$$

因此 
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2-1)\sqrt{x^2-x-1}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{3x+1-2\sqrt{x^2-x-1}}{x+1} \right|$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{x-3}{\sqrt{5}|x-1|} + C.$$

【1954】  $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{(x+1)^2} dx.$

解 法一: 
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{(x+1)^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{x^2+x+1}{(x+1)^2} \cdot \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}$$

$$= \int \frac{(x+1)^2 - (x+1) + 1}{(x+1)^2} \cdot \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} - \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}$$

$$+ \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2 \sqrt{x^2+x+1}}.$$

而 
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} = \int \frac{d\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}}$$

$$= \ln\left(x+\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{x^2+x+1}\right) + C_1.$$

由 1938 题的结果知

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} \\ &= -\ln \left| \frac{1-x+2\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{x+1} \right| + C_2. \end{aligned}$$

对于  $\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2 \sqrt{x^2+x+1}}$ , 设  $x+1 = \frac{1}{t}$ , 则

$$dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt. \text{ 不妨设 } t > 0, \text{ 则 } \sqrt{x^2+x+1} = \frac{\sqrt{t^2-t+1}}{t}.$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2 \sqrt{x^2+x+1}} = -\int \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2-t+1}} dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(t^2-t+1)}{\sqrt{t^2-t+1}} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2-t+1}} \\ &= -\sqrt{t^2-t+1} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| t - \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{t^2-t+1} \right| + C_3 \\ &= -\frac{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{x+1} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1-x+2\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{x+1} \right| + C_4. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{(x+1)^2} dx \\ &= \ln \left( x + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{x^2+x+1} \right) - \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{x+1} \\ & \quad + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1-x+2\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{x+1} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

法二:  $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{(x+1)^2} dx = -\int \sqrt{x^2+x+1} d\left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -\frac{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{x+1} + \int \frac{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} dx \\ &= -\frac{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{x+1} + \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{(x+1) \sqrt{x^2+x+1}} \\
& = -\frac{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{x} + \ln \left( x + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{x^2+x+1} \right) \\
& \quad + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1-x+2\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{x+1} \right| + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【1955】  $\int \frac{x^3}{(1+x) \sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \frac{x^3}{(1+x) \sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} dx \\
& = \int \frac{(x^3+1)-1}{(1+x) \sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} dx \\
& = \int \frac{x^2-x+1}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} dx - \int \frac{dx}{(1+x) \sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} \\
& = \int \frac{x^2-2x-1}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} dx + \int \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} dx \\
& \quad + 3 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} dx - \int \frac{dx}{(1+x) \sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} \\
& = -\int \sqrt{2-(x-1)^2} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1+2x-x^2)}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} \\
& \quad + 3 \int \frac{d(x-1)}{\sqrt{2-(x-1)^2}} - \int \frac{dx}{(1+x) \sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} \\
& = -\frac{x-1}{2} \sqrt{1+2x-x^2} - \arcsin \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{1+2x-x^2} \\
& \quad + 3 \arcsin \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2}} - \int \frac{dx}{(1+x) \sqrt{1+2x-x^2}}.
\end{aligned}$$

对于  $\int \frac{dx}{(1+x) \sqrt{1+2x-x^2}}$  令  $1+x = \frac{1}{t}$ , 则

$$dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt, \text{ 且}$$

$$\sqrt{1+2x-x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{-2t^2+4t-1}}{t} \quad (t > 0),$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{dx}{(1+x)\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} \\ &= -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{-2t^2+4t-1}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d[\sqrt{2}(t-1)]}{\sqrt{1-[\sqrt{2}(t-1)]^2}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arcsin(\sqrt{2}(t-1)) + C \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{2}x}{|1+x|} + C. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{x^3}{(1+x)\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} dx \\ &= -\frac{x+1}{2} \sqrt{1+2x-x^2} \\ & \quad + 2 \arcsin \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{2}x}{|1+x|} + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1956】  $\int \frac{x dx}{(x^2-3x+2)\sqrt{x^2-4x+3}}$

解

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{x dx}{(x^2-3x+2)\sqrt{x^2-4x+3}} \\ &= \int \left( \frac{2}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right) \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-4x+3}} \\ &= 2 \int \frac{dx}{(x-2)\sqrt{x^2-4x+3}} - \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)\sqrt{x^2-4x+3}}. \end{aligned}$$

对于  $\int \frac{dx}{(x-2)\sqrt{x^2-4x+3}}$ , 设  $x-2 = \frac{1}{t}$ ,

则  $dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt$ ,

则 
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x-2)\sqrt{x^2-4x+3}}$$

$$= -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} = -\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{|x-2|}\right) + C_1.$$

设  $x-1 = \frac{1}{t},$

则 
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)\sqrt{x^2-4x+3}}$$

$$= -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-2t}} = \sqrt{1-2t} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2-4x+3}}{x-1} + C_2.$$

因此 
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2-3x+2)\sqrt{x^2-4x+3}}$$

$$= -2\arcsin \frac{1}{|x-2|} - \frac{\sqrt{x^2-4x+3}}{x-1} + C.$$

【1957】 
$$\int \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

解 设  $x = \sin t \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$

则  $dx = \cos t dt, \sqrt{1-x^2} = \cos t,$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int \frac{dt}{1+\sin^2 t}$$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{2\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d(\sqrt{2}\tan t)}{1+(\sqrt{2}\tan t)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan(\sqrt{2}\tan t) + C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{2}x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + C.$$

【1958】 
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)\sqrt{x^2-1}}.$$

解 被积函数定义域为  $|x| > 1$ . 当  $x > 1$  时, 设

$$x = \sec t \quad \left(0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

则  $dx = \sec t \cdot \tan t dt, \sqrt{x^2 - 1} = \tan t,$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{所以 } \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + 1)\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} &= \int \frac{\sec t dt}{1 + \sec^2 t} \\
 &= \int \frac{\cos t dt}{\cos^2 t + 1} = \int \frac{d(\sin t)}{2 - \sin^2 t} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sin t}{\sqrt{2} - \sin t} \right| + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{\sqrt{2}x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \right| + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{\sqrt{2}x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \right| + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

当  $x < -1$  时, 仍设  $x = \sec t$ , 并限制  $\pi < t < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ , 可得到同样的结果, 因此

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + 1)\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{\sqrt{2}x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \right| + C.$$

【1959】  $\int \frac{dx}{(1 - x^4)\sqrt{1 + x^2}}.$

解 设  $x = \tan t, -\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$  且  $t \neq \pm \frac{\pi}{4}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 dx &= \sec^2 t dt, \sqrt{1 + x^2} = \sec t, \\
 \text{所以 } \int \frac{dx}{(1 - x^4)\sqrt{1 + x^2}} &= \int \frac{\sec t}{1 - \tan^4 t} dt \\
 &= \int \frac{\cos^3 t dt}{\cos^2 t - \sin^2 t} = \int \frac{1 - \sin^2 t}{1 - 2\sin^2 t} d(\sin t) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1 - 2\sin^2 t}{1 - 2\sin^2 t} d(\sin t) + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{1 - 2\sin^2 t} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sin t + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}\sin t}{1 - \sqrt{2}\sin t} \right| + C
 \end{aligned}$$



$$= \frac{x}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{2}x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} - \sqrt{2}x} \right| + C.$$

【1960】  $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+2}}{x^2+1} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+2}}{(x^2+1)} dx &= \int \frac{x^2+2}{(x^2+1)\sqrt{x^2+2}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} + \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)\sqrt{x^2+2}} \\ &= \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2+2}| + \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)\sqrt{x^2+2}}. \end{aligned}$$

设  $x = \sqrt{2}\tan t$   $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ , 则

$$dx = \sqrt{2}\sec^2 t dt, \sqrt{x^2+2} = \sqrt{2}\sec t,$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)\sqrt{x^2+2}} &= \int \frac{\sec t}{1+2\tan^2 t} dt \\ &= \int \frac{\cos t}{1+\sin^2 t} dt = \arctan(\sin t) + C \\ &= \arctan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2+x^2}}\right) + C_1. \end{aligned}$$

因此 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+2}}{x^2+1} dt &= \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2+2}| + \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{2+x^2}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

把二次三项式简化成范式, 计算下列积分(1961 ~ 1963).

【1961】  $\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+x+1)\sqrt{x^2+x-1}}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+x+1)\sqrt{x^2+x-1}} &= \int \frac{dx}{\left[\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}\right]\sqrt{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{5}{4}}}. \end{aligned}$$

当  $x + \frac{1}{2} > \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$  时, 设  $x + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \sec t$  ( $0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ), 则

$$dx = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \sec t \cdot \tan t dt,$$

$$\sqrt{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{5}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \tan t,$$

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4}(5\sec^2 t + 3),$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + x + 1) \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}} \\ &= 4 \int \frac{\sec t dt}{5\sec^2 t + 3} = 4 \int \frac{\cos t dt}{5 + 3\cos^2 t} \\ &= \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{d(\sqrt{3}\sin t)}{(\sqrt{8})^2 - (\sqrt{3}\sin t)^2} \\ &= \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{8}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{3}\sin t}{\sqrt{8} - \sqrt{3}\sin t} \right| + C \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}(2x+1) + \sqrt{3}(x^2+x-1)}{\sqrt{2}(2x+1) - \sqrt{3}(x^2+x-1)} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

当  $x + \frac{1}{2} < -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$  时, 仍设

$$x + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \sec t,$$

并限制  $\pi < t < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ , 可得同样的结果. 因此

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + x + 1) \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}(2x+1) + \sqrt{3}(x^2+x-1)}{\sqrt{2}(2x+1) - \sqrt{3}(x^2+x-1)} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1962】  $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(4 - 2x + x^2) \sqrt{2 + 2x - x^2}}.$

解 
$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(4-2x+x^2)\sqrt{2+2x-x^2}}$$

$$= \int \frac{(x-1)^2 + 2(x-1) + 1}{[3+(x-1)^2]\sqrt{3-(x-1)^2}} dx$$

设  $x-1 = \sqrt{3}\sin t \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$

则  $dx = \sqrt{3}\cos t dt, \sqrt{3-(x-1)^2} = \sqrt{3}\cos t.$

所以 
$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(4-2x+x^2)\sqrt{2+2x-x^2}}$$

$$= \int \frac{3\sin^2 t + 2\sqrt{3}\sin t + 1}{3(1+\sin^2 t)} dt$$

$$= \int dt + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \int \frac{\sin t}{1+\sin^2 t} dt - \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{dt}{1+\sin^2 t}$$

$$= t - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \int \frac{d(\cos t)}{2-\cos^2 t} - \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{d(\tan t)}{1+2\tan^2 t}$$

$$= t - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2} + \cos t}{\sqrt{2} - \cos t} \right| - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \arctan(\sqrt{2}\tan t) + C$$

$$= \arcsin \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2+2x-x^2}}{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2+2x-x^2}} \right|$$

$$- \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{2}(x-1)}{\sqrt{2+2x-x^2}} + C.$$

【1963】 
$$\int \frac{(x+1)dx}{(x^2+x+1)\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}.$$

解 
$$\int \frac{(x+1)dx}{(x^2+x+1)\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}$$

$$= \int \frac{x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}{\left[\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left[\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}\right]}{\left[\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left[\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

而 
$$\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left[\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}\right]}{\left[\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}} + C_1,$$

由 1781 题结果知

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left[\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{x + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{4} \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}} + C_2 \\ &= \frac{2x + 1}{3 \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}} + C_2, \end{aligned}$$

因此 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{(x + 1)dx}{(x^2 + x + 1) \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}} + \frac{2x + 1}{3 \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}} + C \\ &= \frac{2(x - 1)}{3 \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1964】 利用线性分式代换  $x = \frac{\alpha + \beta t}{1 + t}$ , 计算积分:

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - x + 1) \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}.$$

解 设  $x = \frac{\alpha + \beta t}{1 + t}$ , 则

$$x^2 \pm x + 1$$



$$= \frac{(\beta^2 \pm \beta + 1)t^2 + [2\alpha\beta \pm (\alpha + \beta) + 2]t + (\alpha^2 \pm \alpha + 1)}{(1+t)^2}.$$

当  $2\alpha\beta \pm (\alpha + \beta) + 2 = 0$  时, 即可化成规范式, 所以取  $\alpha = -1$ ,

$\beta = 1$ , 即设  $x = \frac{t-1}{t+1}$ , 则  $dx = \frac{2dt}{(1+t)^2}$ , 且

$$x^2 - x + 1 = \frac{t^2 + 3}{(t+1)^2},$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{1+3t^2}}{t+1} \quad (t+1 > 0),$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - x + 1) \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}} \\ &= 2 \int \frac{t+1}{(t^2+3) \sqrt{1+3t^2}} dt \\ &= 2 \int \frac{tdt}{(t^2+3) \sqrt{1+3t^2}} + 2 \int \frac{dt}{(t^2+3) \sqrt{1+3t^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

对于积分  $\int \frac{tdt}{(t^2+3) \sqrt{1+3t^2}}$ , 设  $z = \sqrt{1+3t^2}$ , 则

$$dz = \frac{3tdt}{\sqrt{1+3t^2}}, \quad t^2 + 3 = \frac{z^2 + 8}{3},$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{tdt}{(t^2+3) \sqrt{1+3t^2}} \\ &= \int \frac{dz}{z^2 + 8} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{z}{2\sqrt{2}} + C_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}}{\sqrt{2}(1-x)} + C_1 \end{aligned}$$

对于积分  $\int \frac{dt}{(t^2+3) \sqrt{1+3t^2}}$ , 设  $z = \frac{3t}{\sqrt{1+3t^2}}$ , 则

$$\frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+3t^2}} = \frac{dz}{3-z^2}, \quad t^2 + 3 = \frac{27-8z^2}{3(3-z^2)},$$

所以

$$\int \frac{dt}{(t^2+3) \sqrt{1+3t^2}} = 3 \int \frac{dz}{27-8z^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{6}} \ln \left| \frac{3\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{2}z}{3\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{2}z} \right| + C_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{6}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{3(x^2 + x + 1)} + \sqrt{2}(x + 1)}{\sqrt{3(x^2 + x + 1)} - \sqrt{2}(x + 1)} \right| + C_2.$$

因此

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - x + 1) \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}{\sqrt{2}(1 - x)}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{3(x^2 + x + 1)} + \sqrt{2}(x + 1)}{\sqrt{3(x^2 + x + 1)} - \sqrt{2}(x + 1)} \right| + C.$$

【1965】 求解  $\int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + 2) \sqrt{2x^2 - 2x + 5}}.$

解 应用与 1964 题同样的方法.

设  $x = \frac{\alpha + \beta t}{1 + t}$ , 选择适当的  $\alpha$  与  $\beta$ , 使两个二次三项式中的一

次项同时消去. 为此, 将  $x = \frac{\alpha + \beta t}{1 + t}$  代入  $x^2 + 2$  及  $2x^2 - 2x + 5$  中,

令一次项的系数为零, 得  $\alpha = -1, \beta = 2$ .

即设  $x = \frac{2t - 1}{t + 1}$ , 则

$$dx = \frac{3}{(t + 1)^2} dt, x^2 + 2 = \frac{3(2t^2 + 1)}{(t + 1)^2},$$

$$\sqrt{2x^2 - 2x + 5} = \frac{3\sqrt{t^2 + 1}}{|t + 1|},$$

不妨设  $t + 1 > 0$ , 所以

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + 2) \sqrt{2x^2 - 2x + 5}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{t + 1}{(2t^2 + 1) \sqrt{t^2 + 1}} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{t dt}{(2t^2 + 1) \sqrt{t^2 + 1}} + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dt}{(2t^2 + 1) \sqrt{t^2 + 1}}.$$

对于  $\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{t dt}{(2t^2 + 1) \sqrt{t^2 + 1}}$ , 设  $z = \sqrt{t^2 + 1}$ , 则

$$dz = \frac{t dt}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}}, 2t^2 + 1 = 2z^2 - 1,$$

故 
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{t dt}{(2t^2 + 1) \sqrt{t^2 + 1}} &= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dz}{2z^2 - 1} \\ &= \frac{1}{6\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}z - 1}{\sqrt{2}z + 1} + C_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{6\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2(2x^2 - 2x + 5)} + (x - 2)}{\sqrt{2(2x^2 - 2x + 5)} - (x - 2)} + C_1. \end{aligned}$$

对于  $\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dt}{(2t^2 + 1) \sqrt{t^2 + 1}}$ , 设  $z = \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}}$ , 则

$$\frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}} = \frac{dz}{1 - z^2}, 2t^2 + 1 = \frac{1 + z^2}{1 - z^2},$$

故 
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dt}{(2t^2 + 1) \sqrt{t^2 + 1}} &= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dz}{1 + z^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \arctan z + C_2 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \arctan \frac{1 + x}{\sqrt{2x^2 - 2x + 5}} + C_2, \end{aligned}$$

因此 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + 2) \sqrt{2x^2 - 2x + 5}} &= \frac{1}{6\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2(2x^2 - 2x + 5)} + (x - 2)}{\sqrt{2(2x^2 - 2x + 5)} - (x - 2)} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{3} \arctan \frac{1 + x}{\sqrt{2x^2 - 2x + 5}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

利用欧拉代换,

(1) 若  $a > 0$ ,  $\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} = \pm \sqrt{ax} + z$ ;

(2) 若  $c > 0$ ,  $\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} = xz \pm \sqrt{c}$ ;

(3)  $\sqrt{a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)} = z(x - x_1)$ .

求解下列积分(1966 ~ 1970).

$$\text{【1966】} \int \frac{dx}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}.$$

解 设  $\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} = z - x$ ,

$$\text{则} \quad x = \frac{z^2 - 1}{2z + 1}, dx = \frac{2(z^2 + z + 1)}{(2z + 1)^2} dz,$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + x = z.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以} \quad & \int \frac{dx}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{z^2 + z + 1}{z \left(z + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \left[ \frac{4}{z} - \frac{3}{z + \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{3}{2 \left(z + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} \right] dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{z^4}{z + \frac{1}{2}} \right|^3 + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{z + \frac{1}{2}} + C_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{z^4}{2z + 1} \right|^3 + \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{(2z + 1)} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{(x + \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1})^4}{|2(x + \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}) + 1|^3} \\ &\quad + \frac{3}{4(x + \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}) + 2} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1967】} \int \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt{1 - 2x - x^2}}.$$

解 设  $\sqrt{1 - 2x - x^2} = xz - 1$ , 则

$$z = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - 2x - x^2}}{x}, x = \frac{2(z - 1)}{z^2 + 1},$$

$$dx = \frac{2(1 + 2z - z^2)}{(z^2 + 1)^2} dz,$$



$$1 + \sqrt{1 - 2x - x^2} = z \cdot x = \frac{2z(z-1)}{z^2+1}.$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt{1 - 2x - x^2}} \\ &= \int \frac{1 + 2z - z^2}{z(z-1)(z^2+1)} dz \\ &= \int \left[ \frac{1}{z-1} - \frac{1}{z} - \frac{2}{z^2+1} \right] dz \\ &= \ln \left| \frac{z-1}{z} \right| - 2 \arctan z + C \\ &= \ln \left| \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - 2x - x^2} - x}{1 + \sqrt{1 - 2x - x^2}} \right| \\ &\quad - 2 \arctan \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - 2x - x^2}}{x} + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1968】  $\int x \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 2} dx.$

解 设  $\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 2} = z - x,$

则  $x = \frac{z^2 - 2}{2(z-1)}, dx = \frac{z^2 - 2z + 2}{2(z-1)^2} dz.$

$$\begin{aligned} x \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 2} &= x(z - x) \\ &= \frac{z^2 - 2}{2(z-1)} \left( z - \frac{z^2 - 2}{2(z-1)} \right) \\ &= \frac{(z^2 - 2)(z^2 - 2z + 2)}{4(z-1)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \int x \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{(z^2 - 2)(z^2 - 2z + 2)^2}{(z-1)^4} dz \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{[(z-1)^2 + 2(z-1) - 1][(z-1)^2 + 1]^2}{(z-1)^4} dz \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \int \{ [(z-1)^2 - (z-1)^{-4}] + 2[(z-1) + (z-1)^{-3}] \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + [1 - (z-1)^{-2}] + 4(z-1)^{-1} \} d(z-1) \\
& = \frac{1}{24} [(z-1)^3 + (z-1)^{-3}] + \frac{1}{8} [(z-1)^2 - (z-1)^{-2}] \\
& + \frac{1}{8} [(z-1) + (z-1)^{-1}] + \frac{1}{2} \ln |z-1| + C.
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $z = x + \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 2}$ .

【1969】  $\int \frac{x - \sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 2}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 2}} dx.$

解 设  $\sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 2} = z(x+1)$ ,

则  $x = \frac{2-z^2}{z^2-1}, dx = -\frac{2z}{(z^2-1)^2} dz,$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 2} = \frac{z}{z^2-1}.$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \frac{x - \sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 2}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 2}} dx \\
& = \int \frac{2z(2-z-z^2)}{(z^2-z-2)(z^2-1)^2} dz \\
& = \int \left[ -\frac{17}{108(z+1)} + \frac{5}{18(z+1)^2} + \frac{1}{3(z+1)^3} \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \frac{3}{4(z-1)} - \frac{16}{27(z-2)} \right] dz \\
& = -\frac{17}{108} \ln |z+1| - \frac{5}{18(z+1)} - \frac{1}{6(z+1)^2} \\
& \quad + \frac{3}{4} \ln |z-1| - \frac{16}{27} \ln |z-2| + C.
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $z = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 2}}{x+1}.$

【1970】  $\int \frac{dx}{[1 + \sqrt{x(1+x)}]^2}.$

解 设  $\sqrt{x(1+x)} = z+x$ , 则

$$x = \frac{z^2}{1-2z}, dx = \frac{2z(1-z)}{(1-2z)^2} dz,$$

$$1 + \sqrt{x(1+x)} = \frac{1-z-z^2}{1-2z}.$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{dx}{[1 + \sqrt{x(1+x)}]^2} \\ &= 2 \int \frac{z(1-z)}{(1-z-z^2)^2} dz \\ &= 2 \int \frac{1-z-z^2 + (2z+1) - 2}{(1-z-z^2)^2} dz \\ &= 2 \int \frac{dz}{1-z-z^2} - 2 \int \frac{d(1-z-z^2)}{(1-z-z^2)^2} - 4 \int \frac{dz}{(1-z-z^2)^2} \\ &= 2 \int \frac{d\left(z + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\frac{5}{4} - \left(z + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} + \frac{2}{1-z-z^2} \\ &\quad - 4 \left\{ \frac{2z+1}{5(1-z-z^2)} + \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{d\left(z + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\frac{5}{4} - \left(z + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} \right\} \\ &= \frac{2}{5\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + z + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} - z - \frac{1}{2}} \right| + \frac{2}{1-z-z^2} - \frac{4(2z+1)}{5(1-z-z^2)}. \end{aligned}$$

其中  $z = \sqrt{x(1+x)} - x$ .

注:倒数第二步利用了 1921 题的递推公式.

运用不同的方法求解下列积分(1971 ~ 1979).

【1971】  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2-1}}.$

解

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2-1}} \\ &= \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2-1}}{(x^2+1) - (x^2-1)} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{x^2+1} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{x^2-1} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{x}{4}(\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2-1}) + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2+1}}{x + \sqrt{x^2-1}} \right| + C.$$

【1972】  $\int \frac{x dx}{(1-x^3) \sqrt{1-x^2}}.$

解 设  $\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} = z$ , 则

$$x = \frac{z^2-1}{z^2+1}, dx = \frac{4z}{(z^2+1)^2} dz.$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{x dx}{(1-x^3) \sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ &= \int \frac{x}{(1-x^2)(1+x+x^2) \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{(z^2-1)(z^2+1)}{3z^4+1} dz \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int dz - \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{1}{3z^4+1} dz \\ &= \frac{1}{3} z - \frac{4}{3\sqrt[3]{4}} \int \frac{d(\sqrt[4]{3}z)}{(\sqrt[4]{3}z)^4+1}. \end{aligned}$$

由 1884 题结果有

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{d(\sqrt[4]{3}z)}{(\sqrt[4]{3}z)^4+1} &= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{3}z^2 + \sqrt[4]{12}z + 1}{\sqrt{3}z^2 - \sqrt[4]{12}z + 1} \right| \\ &\quad + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \arctan \left( \frac{\sqrt[4]{12}z}{1-\sqrt{3}z} \right) + C. \end{aligned}$$

因此 
$$\int \frac{x dx}{(1-x^3) \sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} - \frac{1}{3\sqrt[4]{12}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{3} \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \sqrt[4]{12} \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} + 1}{\sqrt{3} \frac{1+x}{1-x} - \sqrt[4]{12} \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} + 1} \right|$$



$$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \arctan \left( \frac{\sqrt[4]{12} \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}}{1 - \sqrt{3} \frac{1+x}{1-x}} \right) + C.$$

【1973】  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x}}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x}} \\ &= \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{2}}{(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x})(\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{2})} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x}} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x}} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ &= \sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \arcsin x + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1974】  $\int \frac{x + \sqrt{1+x+x^2}}{1+x+\sqrt{1+x+x^2}} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{x + \sqrt{1+x+x^2}}{1+x+\sqrt{1+x+x^2}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{(x + \sqrt{1+x+x^2})(1+x - \sqrt{1+x+x^2})}{(1+x)^2 - (1+x+x^2)} dx \\ &= \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x+x^2} - 1}{x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x+x^2}}{x} dx - \ln |x|. \end{aligned}$$

对于积分  $\int \frac{\sqrt{1+x+x^2}}{x} dx$ , 设  $x = \frac{1}{t}$  先讨论  $x > 0$  的情形, 则

$$dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt, \sqrt{1+x+x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{t},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x+x^2}}{x} dx = - \int \frac{\sqrt{1+t+t^2}}{t^2} dt \\
& = \int \sqrt{1+t+t^2} d\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) \\
& = \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{t} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(2t+1)}{t \sqrt{1+t+t^2}} dt \\
& = \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{t} - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t+t^2}} dt - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t \sqrt{1+t+t^2}} \\
& = \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{t} - \ln\left(t + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{1+t+t^2}\right) \\
& \quad + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{t}\right) + 1}} \\
& = \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{t} - \ln\left(t + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{1+t+t^2}\right) \\
& \quad + \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{t}\right) + 1}\right) + C_1 \\
& = \sqrt{1+x+x^2} - \ln \frac{2+x+2\sqrt{1+x+x^2}}{2x} \\
& \quad + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{2x+1+2\sqrt{1+x+x^2}}{2} + C_1 \\
& = \sqrt{1+x+x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{2x+1+2\sqrt{1+x+x^2}}{(2+x+2\sqrt{1+x+x^2})^2} \\
& \quad + \ln|x| + C.
\end{aligned}$$

因此  $\int \frac{x + \sqrt{1+x+x^2}}{1+x+\sqrt{1+x+x^2}} dx$

$$= \sqrt{1+x+x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{2x+1+2\sqrt{1+x+x^2}}{(2+x+2\sqrt{1+x+x^2})^2} + C.$$

当  $x < 0$  时类似地讨论可得到同样的结果.

【1975】  $\int \frac{\sqrt{x(x+1)}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+1}} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{\sqrt{x(x+1)}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+1}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{\sqrt{x(x+1)}(\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x})}{(x+1) - x} dx \\ &= \int [(x+1)\sqrt{x} - x\sqrt{x+1}] dx \\ &= \int [x^{\frac{3}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{2}} - (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}] dx \\ &= \frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{5}(x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{2}{3}(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1976】  $\int \frac{(x^2-1)dx}{(x^2+1)\sqrt{x^4+1}}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{x^2-1}{(x^2+1)\sqrt{x^4+1}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{\frac{x^2-1}{(x^2+1)^2} dx}{\sqrt{\frac{x^4+1}{(x^2+1)^2}}} = \int \frac{\frac{x^2-1}{(x^2+1)^2} dx}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{1+x^2}\right)^2}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{1+x^2}\right)}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{1+x^2}\right)^2}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{2}x}{1+x^2} + C. \end{aligned}$$

注: 其中  $\frac{x^2-1}{(x^2+1)^2} dx = d\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{1+x^2}\right)$  可由

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2-1}{(x^2+1)^2} dx &= \int \frac{\tan^2 t - 1}{\sec^4 t} \sec^2 t dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2t + C_1 = -\frac{x}{1+x^2} + C_1 \text{ 提到.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1977】} \int \frac{(x^2+1)dx}{(x^2-1)\sqrt{x^4+1}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \int \frac{(x^2+1)dx}{(x^2-1)\sqrt{x^4+1}} &= \int \frac{\frac{x^2+1}{(x^2-1)^2}dx}{\sqrt{\frac{x^4+1}{(x^2-1)^2}}} \\ &= \int \frac{\frac{x^2+1}{(x^2-1)^2}dx}{\sqrt{1+\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{x^2-1}\right)^2}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{x^2-1}\right)}{\sqrt{1+\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{x^2-1}\right)^2}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}x}{x^2-1} + \sqrt{1+\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{x^2-1}\right)^2} \right| + C \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}x + \sqrt{x^4+1}}{x^2-1} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1978】} \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^4+2x^2-1}}.$$

解 先讨论  $x > 0$ , 设  $\frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{t}$ ,

$$\text{则} \quad dx = -\frac{1}{2t^{\frac{3}{2}}} dt,$$

$$\sqrt{x^4+2x^2-1} = \frac{\sqrt{1+2t-t^2}}{t}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以} \quad \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^4+2x^2-1}} &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+2t-t^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1-t)}{\sqrt{2-(1-t)^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{1-t}{\sqrt{2}} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{x^2-1}{\sqrt{2}x^2} + C. \end{aligned}$$



当  $x < 0$  时, 设  $\frac{1}{x} = -\sqrt{t}$ , 类似地讨论可得相同的结果.

**【1979】**  $\int \frac{(x^2 + 1)dx}{x \sqrt{x^4 + x^2 + 1}}$

**解** 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{(x^2 + 1)dx}{x \sqrt{x^4 + x^2 + 1}} \\ &= \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{x^4 + x^2 + 1}} + \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^4 + x^2 + 1}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x^2 + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{x^4 + x^2 + 1}}{\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{x^4 + x^2 + 1}{x^4}}} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x^2(2x^2 + 1 + 2\sqrt{x^4 + x^2 + 1})}{2 + x^2 + 2\sqrt{x^4 + x^2 + 1}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

**【1980】** 证明积分:

$$\int R(x, \sqrt{ax+b}, \sqrt{cx+d}) dx$$

(其中  $R$  为有理函数) 的求解, 可归结为有理函数的积分.

**证** 当  $a = c = 0$  时, 积分显然为有理函数的积分.

当  $a \neq 0, c = 0$ , 令  $\sqrt{ax+b} = t$ , 则

$$x = \frac{1}{a}(t^2 - b), dx = \frac{2}{a}t dt,$$

则 
$$\int R(x, \sqrt{ax+b}, \sqrt{cx+d}) = \int R\left(\frac{1}{a}t^2 - b, t\right) \frac{2}{a}t dt$$

为有理函数的积分.

当  $a = 0, c \neq 0$  时, 有同样的结论.

当  $a \neq 0, c \neq 0$  时, 设  $\sqrt{ax+b} = t$ ,

则  $x = \frac{t^2 - b}{a}, dx = \frac{2}{a}t dt,$

$$\sqrt{cx + d} = \sqrt{\frac{c}{a}t^2 + d - \frac{bc}{a}} = \sqrt{c_1 t^2 + d_1}.$$

其中  $c_1 = \frac{c}{a}, d_1 = d - \frac{bc}{a}$ . 所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \int R(x, \sqrt{ax + b}, \sqrt{cx + d}) dx \\ &= \int R\left(\frac{t^2 - b}{a}, t, \sqrt{c_1 t^2 + d_1}\right) \frac{2t}{a} dt \\ &= \int R_1(t, \sqrt{c_1 t^2 + d_1}) dt. \end{aligned}$$

其中  $R_1$  为有理函数, 再设

$$\sqrt{c_1 t^2 + d_1} = \pm \sqrt{c_1} t + z \quad (z_1 > 0),$$

或  $\sqrt{c_1 t^2 + d_1} = tz \pm \sqrt{d_1} \quad (d_1 > 0),$

即尤拉变换, 就可将被积函数化为有理函数.

二项微分式的积分:  $\int x^m (a + bx^n)^p dx$

(其中  $m, n$  和  $p$  为有理数) 只能在以下三种情况下可化为有理函数的积分(切贝绍夫定理):

第一种情况:

令  $p$  为整数, 假定  $x = z^N$ , 其中  $N$  为分数  $m$  和  $n$  的公分母;

第二种情况:

令  $\frac{m+1}{n}$  为整数, 假定  $a + bx^n = z^N$ , 其中  $N$  为分数  $p$  的分母;

第三种情况:

令  $\frac{m+1}{n} + p$  为整数, 运用代换  $ax^{-n} + b = z^N$ , 其中  $N$  为分数

$p$  的分母.

若  $n = 1$ , 则这些情况等同于如下:

(1)  $p$  为整数; (2)  $m$  为整数; (3)  $m + p$  为整数.

求解下列积分(1981 ~ 1989).

【1981】  $\int \sqrt{x^3 + x^4} dx.$

解  $\sqrt{x^3 + x^4} = x^{\frac{3}{2}}(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}},$

则  $m = \frac{3}{2}, n = 1, p = \frac{1}{2},$

则  $\frac{m+1}{n} + p = 3.$

这是二项微分式的第三种情况, 设

$$x^{-1} + 1 = z^2,$$

则  $x = \frac{1}{z^2 - 1}, dx = -\frac{2z}{(z^2 - 1)^2} dz,$

$$\sqrt{x^3 + x^4} = \frac{z}{(z^2 - 1)^2} \quad (\text{不妨设 } z > 0).$$

代入并利用 1921 题的结果有,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{x^3 + x^4} dx &= -2 \int \frac{z^2}{(z^2 - 1)^4} dz \\ &= -2 \int \frac{dz}{(z^2 - 1)^4} - 2 \int \frac{dz}{(z^2 - 1)^3} \\ &= -2 \left[ -\frac{z}{6(z^2 - 1)^3} - \frac{5}{6} \int \frac{dz}{(z^2 - 1)^3} \right] - 2 \int \frac{dz}{(z^2 - 1)^3} \\ &= \frac{z}{3(z^2 - 1)^3} - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dz}{(z^2 - 1)^3} \\ &= \frac{z}{3(z^2 - 1)^3} + \frac{z}{12(z^2 - 1)^2} - \frac{z}{8(z^2 - 1)} + \frac{1}{16} \ln \frac{z+1}{z-1} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(x+x^2)^3} - \frac{1+2x}{8} \sqrt{x+x^2} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{8} \ln(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{1+x}) + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1982】  $\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{(1+\sqrt[3]{x})^2} dx.$

解  $\frac{\sqrt{x}}{(1+\sqrt[3]{x})^2} = x^{\frac{1}{2}}(1+x^{\frac{1}{3}})^{-2},$



这里  $m = \frac{1}{2}, n = \frac{1}{3}, p = -2$ ;  $p$  为整数, 这是二项微分式的第二种情形.

设  $x = z^6$ ,  
 则  $dx = 6z^5 dz$ ,  
 $\sqrt{x} = z^3, \sqrt[3]{x} = z^2$ .

代入并利用 1921 题的结果有

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{(1+\sqrt[3]{x})^2} dx &= 6 \int \frac{z^8}{(1+z^2)^2} dz \\ &= 6 \int \left[ z^4 - 2z^2 + 3 - \frac{4}{z^2+1} + \frac{1}{(z^2+1)^2} \right] dz \\ &= \frac{6}{5} z^5 - 4z^3 + 18z - 24 \arctan z \\ &\quad + 6 \left[ \frac{z}{2(z^2+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan z \right] + C \\ &= \frac{6}{5} x^{\frac{5}{6}} - 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 18x^{\frac{1}{6}} + 3 \frac{x^{\frac{1}{6}}}{1+x^{\frac{1}{3}}} - 21 \arctan(x^{\frac{1}{6}}) + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1983】  $\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt[3]{x^2}}}.$

解  $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt[3]{x^2}}} = x(1+x^{\frac{2}{3}})^{-\frac{1}{2}},$

这里  $m = 1, n = \frac{2}{3}, p = -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{m+1}{n} = 3$ , 这是二项微分式的第二种情形.

设  $1+x^{\frac{2}{3}} = z^2$ ,  
 则  $x = (z^2-1)^{\frac{3}{2}},$   
 $dx = 3z(z^2-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dz.$   
 所以  $\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt[3]{x^2}}} = 3 \int (z^2-1)^2 dz$



$$= \frac{3}{5}z^5 - 2z^3 + 3z + C$$

$$= \frac{3}{5}(\sqrt{1+\sqrt[3]{x^2}})^5 - 2(\sqrt{1+\sqrt[3]{x^2}})^3 + 3\sqrt{1+\sqrt[3]{x^2}} + C.$$

【1984】  $\int \frac{x^5 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}},$

解  $\frac{x^5}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = x^5(1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}},$

这里  $m=5, n=2, p=-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{m+1}{n}=3$ , 这是二项微分式的第二种情形.

设  $\sqrt{1-x^2}=z$  (不妨设  $x>0$ ). 则

$$x = \sqrt{1-z^2}, dx = -\frac{z}{\sqrt{1-z^2}} dz$$

所以  $\int \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\int (1-z^2)^2 dz$

$$= -z + \frac{2}{3}z^3 - \frac{1}{5}z^5 + C$$

$$= -\sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{2}{3}(\sqrt{1-x^2})^3 - \frac{1}{5}(\sqrt{1-x^2})^5 + C.$$

【1985】  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^3}},$

解  $\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^3}} = x^0(1+x^3)^{-\frac{1}{3}},$  这里  $m=0, n=3, p=-\frac{1}{3},$

$\frac{m+1}{3} + p = 0$ , 这是二项微分式的第三种情形.

设  $x^{-3} + 1 = z^3,$

则  $x = (z^3 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{3}}, dx = -z^2(z^3 - 1)^{-\frac{4}{3}} dz.$

代入得  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^3}} = -\int \frac{z}{z^3 - 1} dz$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dz}{z-1} + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{z-1}{z^2+z+1} dz$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\frac{1}{3} \ln |z-1| + \frac{1}{6} \ln(z^2+z+1) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2z+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{z^2+z+1}{(z-1)^2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2z+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

其中  $z = \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x^3}}{x}$ .

【1986】  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[4]{1+x^4}}.$

解  $\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{1+x^4}} = x^0(1+x^4)^{-\frac{1}{4}},$

$m=0, n=4, p=-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{m+1}{n}+p=0$ , 这是二项微分式的第三种情形.

设  $x^{-4}+1=z^4$ , 即  $z = \frac{\sqrt[4]{1+x^4}}{|x|}$ . 则

$$x = (z^4-1)^{-\frac{1}{4}}, dx = -z^3(z^4-1)^{-\frac{5}{4}} dz.$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[4]{1+x^4}} &= -\int \frac{z^2}{z^4-1} dz \\
 &= \int \left[ \frac{1}{4(z+1)} - \frac{1}{4(z-1)} - \frac{1}{2(z^2+1)} \right] dz \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{z+1}{z-1} \right| - \frac{1}{2} \arctan z + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \ln \left( \frac{\sqrt[4]{1+x^4} + |x|}{\sqrt[4]{1+x^4} - |x|} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{\sqrt[4]{1+x^4}}{|x|} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

【1987】  $\int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt[6]{1+x^6}}.$

解  $\frac{1}{x \sqrt[6]{1+x^6}} = x^{-1}(1+x^6)^{-\frac{1}{6}}.$

$m=-1, n=6, p=-\frac{1}{6}, \frac{m+1}{n}=0$ , 是二项微分式的第二种情形.

设  $1+x^6=z^6$ , 则

$$z = \sqrt[6]{1+x^6}, x = \sqrt[6]{z^6-1} \text{ (不妨设 } z > 0, x > 0 \text{),}$$

$$dx = z^5(z^6-1)^{-\frac{5}{6}} dz.$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{1+x^6}} &= \int \frac{z^4}{z^6-1} dz \\ &= \int \left[ -\frac{1}{6(z+1)} + \frac{z+1}{6(z^2-z+1)} + \frac{1}{6(z-1)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{-z+1}{6(z^2+z+1)} \right] dz \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{z-1}{z+1} + \frac{1}{12} \ln \frac{z^2-z+1}{z^2+z+1} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \left( \arctan \frac{2z-1}{\sqrt{3}} + \arctan \frac{2z+1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + C \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{\sqrt[6]{1+x^6}-1}{\sqrt[6]{1+x^6}+1} + \frac{1}{12} \ln \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x^6}-\sqrt[6]{1+x^6}+1}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^6}+\sqrt[6]{1+x^6}+1} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \left[ \arctan \frac{2\sqrt[6]{1+x^6}-1}{\sqrt{3}} + \arctan \frac{2\sqrt[6]{1+x^6}+1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] + C. \end{aligned}$$

【1988】  $\int \frac{dx}{x^3 \sqrt[5]{1+\frac{1}{x}}}.$

解  $\frac{1}{x^3 \sqrt[5]{1+\frac{1}{x}}} = x^{-3} (1+x^{-1})^{-\frac{1}{5}}.$

$m=-3, n=-1, p=-\frac{1}{5}, \frac{m+1}{n}=2$ , 这是二项微分式的第二种情形.

设  $1+x^{-1}=z^5$ , 则

$$x = \frac{1}{z^5-1}, dx = -5z^4(z^5-1)^{-2} dz.$$

所以

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^3 \sqrt[5]{1+\frac{1}{x}}} = -5 \int z^3 (z^5-1) dz$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\frac{5}{9}z^9 + \frac{5}{4}z^4 + C \\
 &= -\frac{5}{9}\left(\sqrt[5]{1+\frac{1}{x}}\right)^9 + \frac{5}{4}\left(\sqrt[5]{1+\frac{1}{x}}\right)^4 + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

**【1989】**  $\int \sqrt[3]{3x-x^3} dx.$

**解**  $\sqrt[3]{3x-x^3} = x^{\frac{1}{3}}(3-x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}},$

$m = \frac{1}{3}, n = 2, p = \frac{1}{3}, \frac{m+1}{n} + p = 1$ , 这是二项微分式的第三种情形.

设  $3x^{-2} - 1 = z^3$  (不妨设  $x > 0$ ). 则

$$z = \frac{\sqrt[3]{3x-x^3}}{x}, x = \sqrt{\frac{3}{z^3+1}},$$

$$dx = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{z^2}{(z^3+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dz,$$

代入并利用 1892 题及 1881 题的结果有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \sqrt[3]{3x-x^3} &= -\frac{9}{2} \int \frac{z^3}{(z^3+1)^2} dz \\
 &= -\frac{9}{2} \int \frac{1}{(z^3+1)} dz + \frac{9}{2} \int \frac{dz}{(z^3+1)^2} \\
 &= -\frac{9}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(z+1)^2}{z^2-z+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2z-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] \\
 &\quad + \frac{9}{2} \left[ \frac{z}{3(z^3+1)} + \frac{1}{9} \ln \frac{(z+1)^2}{z^2-z+1} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2z-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] + C \\
 &= \frac{3z}{z(z^3+1)} - \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{(z+1)^2}{z^2-z+1} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \arctan \frac{2z-1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

其中  $z = \frac{\sqrt[3]{3x-x^3}}{x}.$

**【1990】** 在什么情况下积分  $\int \sqrt{1+x^m} dx$  (其中  $m$  为有理数)



是初等函数?

$$\text{解} \quad \sqrt{1+x^m} = x^0(1+x^m)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

由于  $p = \frac{1}{2}$ , 故由切贝协夫定理知仅在下述两种情形下, 此积分可化为有理函数的积分.

$$(1) \frac{1}{m} \text{ 为整数, 即 } m = \frac{1}{k_1} = \frac{2}{2k_1} (k_1 = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

$$(2) \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ 为整数, 即 } \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{2} = k_2,$$

$$m = \frac{2}{2k_2 - 1} \quad (k_2 = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

因此, 当  $m = \frac{2}{k} (k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$  时, 积分  $\int \sqrt{1+x^m} dx$  为初等函数.

## § 4. 三角函数的积分法

形如  $\int \sin^m x \cos^n x dx$  (其中  $m$  与  $n$  为整数) 的积分, 可通过巧妙的变换或采用递推公式进行计算.

求解下列积分 (1991 ~ 2010).

$$\text{【1991】} \int \cos^5 x dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \int \cos^5 x dx &= \int \cos^4 x \cos x dx \\ &= \int (1 - 2\sin^2 x + \sin^4 x) d(\sin x) \\ &= \sin x - \frac{2}{3} \sin^3 x + \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【1992】} \int \sin^6 x dx.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int \sin^6 x dx = \int \left( \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right)^3 dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{8} \int (1 - 3\cos 2x + 3\cos^2 2x - \cos^3 2x) dx \\
&= \frac{x}{8} - \frac{3}{16} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{8} \int \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2} dx \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{16} \int (1 - \sin^2 2x) d(\sin 2x) \\
&= \frac{x}{8} - \frac{3}{16} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{16} x + \frac{3}{64} \sin 4x \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{16} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{48} \sin^3 2x + C \\
&= \frac{5x}{16} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{64} \sin 4x + \frac{1}{48} \sin^3 2x + C.
\end{aligned}$$

**【1993】**  $\int \cos^6 x dx.$

**解** 利用 1992 题的结果有

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \cos^6 x dx &= \int \sin^6 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) d\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\
&= \frac{5}{16} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\
&\quad + \frac{3}{64} \sin 4 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{48} \sin^3 2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + C_1 \\
&= \frac{5x}{16} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{64} \sin 4x - \frac{1}{48} \sin^3 2x + C.
\end{aligned}$$

**【1994】**  $\int \sin^2 x \cos^4 x dx.$

**解**

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \sin^2 x \cos^4 x dx &= \frac{1}{4} \int \sin^2 2x \cos^2 x dx \\
&= \frac{1}{8} \int \sin^2 2x (1 + \cos 2x) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{8} \int \sin^2 2x dx + \frac{1}{8} \int \sin^2 2x \cos 2x dx \\
&= \frac{1}{16} \int (1 - \cos 4x) dx + \frac{1}{16} \int \sin^2 2x d(\sin 2x)
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{x}{16} - \frac{1}{64} \sin 4x + \frac{1}{48} \sin^3 2x + C.$$

【1995】  $\int \sin^4 x \cos^5 x dx.$

解  $\int \sin^4 x \cos^5 x dx = \int \sin^4 x (1 - \sin^2 x)^2 d(\sin x)$   
 $= \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x - \frac{2}{7} \sin^7 x + \frac{1}{9} \sin^9 x + C.$

【1996】  $\int \sin^5 x \cos^5 x dx.$

解  $\int \sin^5 x \cos^5 x dx = \frac{1}{32} \int \sin^5 2x dx$   
 $= -\frac{1}{64} \int (1 - \cos^2 2x)^2 d(\cos 2x)$   
 $= -\frac{1}{64} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{96} \cos^3 2x - \frac{1}{320} \cos^5 2x + C.$

【1997】  $\int \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^4 x} dx.$

解  $\int \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^4 x} dx = -\int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^4 x} d(\cos x)$   
 $= -\int \left( \frac{1}{\cos^4 x} - \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \right) d(\cos x)$   
 $= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^3 x} - \frac{1}{\cos x} + C.$

【1998】  $\int \frac{\cos^4 x}{\sin^3 x} dx.$

解  $\int \frac{\cos^4 x}{\sin^3 x} dx = \int \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin^3 x} d(\sin x)$   
 $= -\frac{1}{2} \int \cos^3 x d\left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}\right)$   
 $= -\frac{\cos^3 x}{2 \sin^2 x} - \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{\cos^2 x \sin x}{\sin^2 x} dx$   
 $= -\frac{\cos^3 x}{2 \sin^2 x} - \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{\sin x} dx$

$$= -\frac{\cos^3 x}{2\sin^2 x} - \frac{3}{2} \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| - \frac{3}{2} \cos x + C.$$

【1999】  $\int \frac{dx}{\sin^3 x}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\sin^3 x} &= -\int \frac{1}{\sin x} d(\cot x) \\ &= -\frac{\cot x}{\sin x} - \int \cot x \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx \\ &= -\frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} - \int \frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{\sin^3 x} dx \\ &= -\frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} - \int \frac{dx}{\sin^3 x} + \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right|, \end{aligned}$$

故 
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^3 x} = -\frac{\cos x}{2\sin^2 x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C.$$

【2000】  $\int \frac{dx}{\cos^3 x}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\cos^3 x} &= \int \frac{1}{\cos x} d(\tan x) \\ &= \frac{\tan x}{\cos x} - \int \tan x \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx \\ &= \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} - \int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^3 x} dx \\ &= \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} - \int \frac{dx}{\cos^3 x} + \ln \left| \tan \left( \frac{x + \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} \right) \right|, \end{aligned}$$

故 
$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos^3 x} = \frac{\sin x}{2\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \tan \left( \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right| + C.$$

【2001】  $\int \frac{dx}{\sin^4 x \cos^4 x}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\sin^4 x \cos^4 x} &= 16 \int \frac{dx}{\sin^4 2x} \\ &= -8 \int \csc^2 2x d(\cot 2x) = -8 \int (1 + \cot^2 2x) d(\cot 2x) \end{aligned}$$



$$= -8\cot 2x - \frac{8}{3}\cot^3 2x + C.$$

【2002】  $\int \frac{dx}{\sin^3 x \cos^5 x}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\sin^3 x \cos^5 x} &= \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^3 x \cos^5 x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos^5 x} + \int \frac{dx}{\sin^3 x \cos^3 x} \\ &= \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos^5 x} dx + \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^3 x \cos^3 x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^5 x} dx + 2 \int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos^3 x} + \int \frac{dx}{\sin^3 x \cos x} \\ &= - \int \frac{d(\cos x)}{\cos^5 x} + 2 \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x} dx + 3 \int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos x} + \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^3 x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4\cos^4 x} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{1}{2\sin^2 x} + 3 \int \frac{d(\tan x)}{\tan x} \\ &= \frac{1}{4\cos^4 x} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{1}{2\sin^2 x} + 3\ln |\tan x| + C. \end{aligned}$$

【2003】  $\int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos^4 x}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos^4 x} &= \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos^4 x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^4 x} dx + \int \frac{1}{\sin x \cos^2 x} dx \\ &= - \int \frac{d(\cos x)}{\cos^4 x} + \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx + \int \frac{1}{\sin x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3\cos^3 x} + \frac{1}{\cos x} + \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

【2004】  $\int \tan^5 x dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \tan^5 x dx &= \int \tan x (\sec^2 x - 1)^2 dx \\ &= \int \sec^4 x \tan x dx - 2 \int \sec^2 x \tan x dx + \int \tan x dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int \sec^3 x d(\sec x) - 2 \int \sec x d(\sec x) - \int \frac{d(\cos x)}{\cos x} \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \sec^4 x - \sec^2 x - \ln |\cos x| + C_1 \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \tan^4 x - \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x - \ln |\cos x| + C.
\end{aligned}$$

**【2005】**  $\int \tan^6 x dx.$

**解** 
$$\begin{aligned}
\int \tan^6 x dx &= \int \tan^4 x (\csc^2 x - 1) dx \\
&= \int \tan^4 x \csc^2 x dx - \int \tan^2 x (\csc^2 x - 1) dx \\
&= -\int \tan^4 x d(\tan x) + \int \tan^2 x d(\tan x) + \int (\csc^2 x - 1) dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{5} \tan^5 x + \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x - \tan x - x + C.
\end{aligned}$$

**【2006】**  $\int \frac{\sin^4 x}{\cos^6 x} dx.$

**解** 
$$\int \frac{\sin^4 x}{\cos^6 x} dx = \int \tan^4 x d(\tan x) = \frac{1}{5} \tan^5 x + C.$$

**【2007】**  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\sin^3 x \cos^5 x}}$

**解** 
$$\begin{aligned}
&\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\sin^3 x \cos^5 x}} \\
&= \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{\sin^3 x \cos^5 x}} dx + \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sqrt{\sin^3 x \cos^5 x}} dx \\
&= \int \sqrt{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx + \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}} \sin^2 x} dx \\
&= \int \sqrt{\tan x} d(\tan x) + \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cot x}} d(\cot x) \\
&= \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{\tan^3 x} - 2 \sqrt{\cot x} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【2008】  $\int \frac{dx}{\cos x \sqrt[3]{\sin^2 x}}.$

解 设  $t = \sqrt[3]{\sin x}$ , 不妨只考虑  $\cos x$  为正的情况. 即  $0 < |x| < \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 则有

$$dx = \frac{3t^2}{\sqrt{1-t^6}}, \cos x = \sqrt{1-t^6},$$

代入并利用 1881 题的结果得

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\cos x \sqrt[3]{\sin^2 x}} &= 3 \int \frac{dt}{1-t^6} \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \int \left( \frac{1}{1-t^3} + \frac{1}{1+t^3} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \left( \frac{1}{1-t} + \frac{t+2}{1+t+t^2} \right) dt + \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{dt}{1+t^3} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \ln |1-t| + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d(1+t+t^2)}{1+t+t^2} \\ &\quad + \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{d\left(t+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(t+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \\ &\quad + \frac{3}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(t+1)^2}{t^2-t+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2t-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] + C \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{(t+1)^2(1+t+t^2)}{(1-t)^2(t^2-t+1)} \\ &\quad + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left[ \arctan \frac{2t+1}{\sqrt{3}} + \arctan \frac{2t-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] + C \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{(1+t)^3(1-t^3)}{(1-t)^3(1+t^3)} \\ &\quad + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left[ \arctan \frac{2t+1}{\sqrt{3}} + \arctan \frac{2t-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] + C. \end{aligned}$$

其中  $t = \sqrt[3]{\sin x}$ .

【2009】  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\tan x}}$

解 设  $t = \sqrt{\tan x}$ ,  
 则  $x = \arctan t^2$ ,  
 $dx = \frac{2t}{1+t^4} dt$ ,

代入并利用 1884 题的结果有

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\tan x}} &= 2 \int \frac{dt}{1+t^4} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{t^2 + \sqrt{2}t + 1}{t^2 - \sqrt{2}t + 1} \\ &\quad + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left[ \arctan \frac{2t + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} + \arctan \frac{2t - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \right] + C. \end{aligned}$$

其中  $t = \sqrt{\tan x}$ .

【2010】  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{\tan x}}$

解 设  $\sqrt[3]{\tan x} = t$ ,  
 则  $x = \arctan t^3$ ,  
 $dx = \frac{3t^2}{1+t^6} dt$ ,

代入并利用 1881 题的结果有

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{\tan x}} &= 3 \int \frac{t dt}{1+t^6} = \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{d(t^2)}{1+(t^2)^3} \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(t^2+1)^2}{t^4-t^2+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2t^2-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] + C \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{(t^2+1)^2}{t^4-t^2+1} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \arctan \frac{2t^2-1}{\sqrt{3}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

其中  $t = \sqrt[3]{\tan x}$ .



【2011】 推导积分的递推公式:

$$(1) I_n = \int \sin^n x dx; \quad (2) K_n = \int \cos^n x dx \quad (n > 2).$$

并利用这些公式计算  $\int \sin^6 x dx$  及  $\int \cos^8 x dx$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad (1) I_n &= \int \sin^n x dx = -\int \sin^{n-1} x d(\cos x) \\ &= -\cos x \sin^{n-1} x + (n-1) \int \sin^{n-2} x \cos^2 x dx \\ &= -\cos x \sin^{n-1} x + (n-1) I_{n-2} + (1-n) I_n, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以} \quad I_n = -\frac{\cos x \sin^{n-1} x}{n} + \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}.$$

利用此公式得

$$\begin{aligned} I_6 &= \int \sin^6 x dx = -\frac{\cos x \sin^5 x}{6} + \frac{5}{6} I_4 \\ &= -\frac{\cos x \sin^5 x}{6} - \frac{5 \cos x \sin^3 x}{24} + \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{3}{4} I_2 \\ &= -\frac{\cos x \sin^5 x}{6} - \frac{5 \cos x \sin^3 x}{24} - \frac{5 \cos x \sin x}{16} + \frac{5}{16} \int dx \\ &= -\frac{\cos x \sin^5 x}{6} - \frac{5 \cos x \sin^3 x}{24} - \frac{5 \cos x \sin x}{16} + \frac{5}{16} x + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) K_n &= \int \cos^n x dx = \int \cos^{n-1} x d(\sin x) \\ &= \sin x \cos^{n-1} x + (n-1) \int \cos^{n-2} x \cdot \sin^2 x dx \\ &= \sin x \cos^{n-1} x + (n-1) K_{n-2} - (n-1) K_n, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以} \quad K_n = \frac{\sin x \cos^{n-1} x}{n} + \frac{n-1}{n} K_{n-2}.$$

利用此公式并注意到

$$K_0 = \int dx = x + C,$$

$$\text{即得} \quad K_8 = \int \cos^8 x dx = \frac{\sin x \cos^7 x}{8} + \frac{7}{8} K_6$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\sin x \cos^7 x}{8} + \frac{7}{48} \sin x \cos^5 x + \frac{7}{8} \times \frac{5}{6} K_1 \\
&= \frac{1}{8} \sin x \cos^7 x + \frac{7}{48} \sin x \cos^5 x + \frac{35}{192} \sin x \cos^3 x + \frac{7}{8} \\
&\quad \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{3}{4} I_2 \\
&= \frac{1}{8} \sin x \cos^7 x + \frac{7}{48} \sin x \cos^5 x + \frac{35}{192} \sin x \cos^3 x \\
&\quad + \frac{35}{128} \sin x \cos x + \frac{35}{128} x + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【2012】 推导积分的递推公式:

$$(1) I_n = \int \frac{dx}{\sin^n x}; \quad (2) K_n = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^n x} \quad (n > 2)$$

并利用这些公式计算  $\int \frac{dx}{\sin^5 x}$  及  $\int \frac{dx}{\cos^7 x}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{解} \quad (1) I_n &= \int \frac{dx}{\sin^n x} = \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^n x} dx \\
&= I_{n-2} - \frac{1}{n-1} \int \cos x d\left(\frac{1}{\sin^{n-1} x}\right) \\
&= I_{n-2} - \frac{\cos x}{(n-1)\sin^{n-1} x} - \frac{1}{n-1} I_{n-2} \\
&= -\frac{\cos x}{(n-1)\sin^{n-1} x} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} I_{n-2}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又} \quad I_1 = \int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{所以} \quad I_5 &= \int \frac{dx}{\sin^5 x} = -\frac{\cos x}{4\sin^4 x} + \frac{3}{4} I_3 \\
&= -\frac{\cos x}{4\sin^4 x} - \frac{3\cos x}{8\sin^2 x} + \frac{3}{8} \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(2) K_n &= \int \frac{dx}{\cos^n x} = \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos^n x} dx \\
&= K_{n-2} + \frac{1}{n-1} \int \sin x d\left(\frac{1}{\cos^{n-1} x}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= K_{n-2} + \frac{\sin x}{(n-1)\cos^{n-1}x} - \frac{1}{n-1}K_{n-2} \\
 &= \frac{\sin x}{(n-1)\cos^{n-1}x} + \frac{n-2}{n-1}K_{n-2},
 \end{aligned}$$

又  $K_1 = \int \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \ln \left| \tan \left( \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right| + C,$

所以  $K_7 = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^7 x} = \frac{\sin x}{6\cos^6 x} + \frac{5}{6}K_5$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\sin x}{6\cos^6 x} + \frac{5\sin x}{24\cos^4 x} + \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{3}{4}K_3 \\
 &= \frac{\sin x}{6\cos^6 x} + \frac{5\sin x}{24\cos^4 x} + \frac{5\sin x}{16\cos^2 x} \\
 &\quad + \frac{5}{16} \ln \left| \tan \left( \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right| + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

利用下列公式:

$$(1) \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta)];$$

$$(2) \cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha - \beta) + \cos(\alpha + \beta)];$$

$$(3) \sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(\alpha - \beta) + \sin(\alpha + \beta)].$$

来求解下列积分(2013 ~ 2018).

**【2013】**  $\int \sin 5x \cos x dx.$

解  $\int \sin 5x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} [\sin 4x + \sin 6x] dx$

$$= -\frac{1}{8} \cos 4x - \frac{1}{12} \cos 6x + C.$$

**【2014】**  $\int \cos x \cos 2x \cos 3x dx.$

解  $\int \cos x \cos 2x \cos 3x dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x [\cos 2x + \cos 4x] dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{4} \int (1 + \cos 4x) dx + \frac{1}{4} \int (\cos 6x + \cos 2x) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} x + \frac{1}{16} \sin 4x + \frac{1}{24} \sin 6x + \frac{1}{8} \sin 2x + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

**【2015】**  $\int \sin x \sin \frac{x}{2} \sin \frac{x}{3} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int \sin x \sin \frac{x}{2} \sin \frac{x}{3} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int \left( \cos \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{3x}{2} \right) \sin \frac{x}{3} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int \cos \frac{x}{2} \sin \frac{x}{3} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \cos \frac{3x}{2} \sin \frac{x}{3} dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{4} \int \sin \frac{x}{6} dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \sin \frac{5x}{6} dx \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{4} \int \sin \frac{7x}{6} dx - \frac{1}{4} \int \sin \frac{11x}{6} dx \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} \cos \frac{x}{6} - \frac{3}{10} \cos \frac{5x}{6} - \frac{3}{14} \cos \frac{7x}{6} + \frac{3}{22} \cos \frac{11x}{6} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

**【2016】**  $\int \sin x \sin(x+a) \sin(x+b) dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int \sin x \sin(x+a) \sin(x+b) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int \sin x [\cos(a-b) - \cos(2x+a+b)] dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cos(a-b) \int \sin x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \sin x \cos(2x+a+b) dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \cos x \cos(a-b) + \frac{1}{4} \int \sin(x+a+b) dx \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{4} \int \sin(3x+a+b) dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \cos x \cos(a-b) - \frac{1}{4} \cos(x+a+b) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{12} \cos(3x+a+b) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$



【2017】  $\int \cos^2 ax \cos^2 bx dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \cos^2 ax \cos^2 bx dx &= \int (\cos ax \cos bx)^2 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int [\cos(a-b)x + \cos(a+b)x]^2 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int [\cos^2(a-b)x + 2\cos(a-b)x \cdot \cos(a+b)x \\ &\quad + \cos^2(a+b)x] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \int [2 + \cos 2(a-b)x + \cos 2(a+b)x] dx \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{4} \int (\cos 2bx + \cos 2ax) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} x + \frac{\sin 2(a-b)x}{16(a-b)} + \frac{\sin 2(a+b)x}{16(a+b)} + \frac{\sin 2bx}{8b} \\ &\quad + \frac{\sin 2ax}{8a} + C. \end{aligned}$$

【2018】  $\int \sin^3 2x \cdot \cos^2 3x dx.$

解 因为  $\sin^3 2x \cos^2 3x$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sin 2x (\sin 2x \cos 3x)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x (\sin 5x - \sin x)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cos 10x - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x - 2 \sin 5x \sin x \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{8} \sin 2x \cos 10x - \frac{1}{8} \sin 2x \cos 2x \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x (\cos 4x - \cos 6x) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{16} (\sin 12x - \sin 8x) - \frac{1}{16} \sin 4x \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{8} (\sin 6x - \sin 2x) + \frac{1}{8} (\sin 8x - \sin 4x) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} \sin 2x - \frac{3}{16} \sin 4x - \frac{1}{8} \sin 6x + \frac{3}{16} \sin 8x - \frac{1}{16} \sin 12x,$$

所以  $\int \sin^3 2x \cos^2 3x dx$

$$= -\frac{3}{16} \cos 2x + \frac{3}{64} \cos 4x + \frac{1}{48} \cos 6x \\ - \frac{3}{128} \cos 8x + \frac{1}{192} \cos 12x + C.$$

运用恒等式:

$$\sin(\alpha - \beta) \equiv \sin[(x + \alpha) - (x + \beta)]$$

及  $\cos(\alpha - \beta) \equiv \cos[(x + \alpha) - (x + \beta)].$

求解下列积分(2019 ~ 2024).

【2019】  $\int \frac{dx}{\sin(x+a)\sin(x+b)}.$

解  $\int \frac{dx}{\sin(x+a)\sin(x+b)}$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \int \frac{\sin[(x+a)-(x+b)]}{\sin(x+a)\sin(x+b)} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \int \left[ \frac{\cos(x+b)}{\sin(x+b)} - \frac{\cos(x+a)}{\sin(x+a)} \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \ln \left| \frac{\sin(x+b)}{\sin(x+a)} \right| + C,$$

其中  $\sin(a-b) \neq 0.$

若  $\sin(a-b) = 0,$

即  $a-b = k\pi \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots),$

则  $\int \frac{dx}{\sin(x+a)\sin(x+b)} = (-1)^k \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2(x+a)}$

$$= (-1)^{k+1} \cot(x+a) + C.$$

【2020】  $\int \frac{dx}{\sin(x+a)\cos(x+b)}.$

解 设  $\cos(a-b) \neq 0,$  则

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin(x+a)\cos(x+b)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{\cos(a-b)} \int \frac{\cos[(x+a)-(x+b)]}{\sin(x+a)\cos(x+b)} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\cos(a-b)} \int \left[ \frac{\cos(x+a)}{\sin(x+a)} + \frac{\sin(x+b)}{\cos(x+b)} \right] dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\cos(a-b)} \ln \left| \frac{\sin(x+a)}{\cos(x+b)} \right| + C.
\end{aligned}$$

若  $\cos(a-b) = 0$  与前题类似地讨论.

**【2021】**  $\int \frac{dx}{\cos(x+a)\cos(x+b)}.$

解 设  $\sin(a-b) \neq 0$ ,

则 
$$\begin{aligned}
&\int \frac{dx}{\cos(x+a)\cos(x+b)} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \int \frac{\sin[(x+a)-(x+b)]}{\cos(x+a)\cos(x+b)} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \int \left[ \frac{\sin(x+a)}{\cos(x+a)} - \frac{\sin(x+b)}{\cos(x+b)} \right] dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \ln \left| \frac{\cos(x+b)}{\cos(x+a)} \right| + C.
\end{aligned}$$

若  $\sin(a-b) = 0$ , 即  $a-b = k\pi (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$

则 
$$\int \frac{1}{\cos(x+a)\cos(x+b)} = (-1)^k \tan(x+a) + C.$$

**【2022】**  $\int \frac{dx}{\sin x - \sin a}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{dx}{\sin x - \sin a} &= \int \frac{dx}{2\cos \frac{x+a}{2} \sin \frac{x-a}{2}} \\
&= \frac{1}{\cos a} \int \frac{\cos\left(\frac{x+a}{2} - \frac{x-a}{2}\right)}{2\cos \frac{x+a}{2} \sin \frac{x-a}{2}} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\cos a} \int \frac{\cos \frac{x+a}{2} \cos \frac{x-a}{2} + \sin \frac{x+a}{2} \sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{2\cos \frac{x+a}{2} \sin \frac{x-a}{2}} dx
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2\cos a} \int \left[ \frac{\cos \frac{x-a}{2}}{\sin \frac{x-a}{2}} + \frac{\sin \frac{x+a}{2}}{\cos \frac{x+a}{2}} \right] dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\cos a} \ln \left| \frac{\sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{\cos \frac{x+a}{2}} \right| + C, \quad (\cos a \neq 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

**【2023】**  $\int \frac{dx}{\cos x + \cos a}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{dx}{\cos x + \cos a} &= \int \frac{dx}{2\cos \frac{x+a}{2} \cos \frac{x-a}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\sin a} \int \frac{\sin\left(\frac{x+a}{2} - \frac{x-a}{2}\right)}{\cos \frac{x+a}{2} \cos \frac{x-a}{2}} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\sin a} \int \left[ \frac{\sin\left(\frac{x+a}{2}\right)}{\cos \frac{x+a}{2}} - \frac{\sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{\cos \frac{x-a}{2}} \right] dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sin a} \ln \left| \frac{\cos \frac{x-a}{2}}{\cos \frac{x+a}{2}} \right| + C, \quad (\sin a \neq 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

**【2024】**  $\int \tan x \tan(x+a) dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int \tan x \tan(x+a) dx \\
 &= \int \frac{\sin x \sin(x+a)}{\cos x \cos(x+a)} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{\cos x \cos(x+a) + \sin x \sin(x+a) - \cos x \cos(x+a)}{\cos x \cos(x+a)} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{\cos a - \cos x \cos(x+a)}{\cos x \cos(x+a)} dx
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -x + \cos a \int \frac{dx}{\cos x \cos(x+a)} \\
 &= -x + \cot a \cdot \ln \left| \frac{\cos x}{\cos(x+a)} \right| + C, \quad (\sin a \neq 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

形如  $\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx$  的积分 ( $R$  为有理函数), 在一般情况下,

可用代换  $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$  将其化为有理函数的积分.

(1) 若等式

$$R(-\sin x, \cos x) \equiv -R(\sin x, \cos x)$$

或

$$R(\sin x, -\cos x) \equiv -R(\sin x, \cos x)$$

成立, 则最好运用代换  $\cos x = t$  或相应的  $\sin x = t$ .

(2) 若等式

$$R(-\sin x, -\cos x) \equiv R(\sin x, \cos x)$$

成立, 则最好运用代换  $\tan x = t$ .

求解下列积分 (2025 ~ 2040).

【2025】  $\int \frac{dx}{2\sin x - \cos x + 5}.$

解 设  $t = \tan \frac{x}{2},$

则

$$\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2},$$

$$dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}.$$

所以

$$\int \frac{dx}{2\sin x - \cos x + 5} = \int \frac{dt}{3t^2 + 2t + 2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \arctan \left( \frac{3t+1}{\sqrt{5}} \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \operatorname{atctan} \left[ \frac{3 \tan \frac{x}{2} + 1}{\sqrt{5}} \right] + C.$$

【2026】  $\int \frac{dx}{(2 + \cos x) \sin x}.$

解 设  $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$ ,

则  $\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$ ,  $\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$ ,  $dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$ .

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{(2+\cos x)\sin x} &= \int \frac{1+t^2}{t(3+t^2)} dt \\ &= \int \left[ \frac{1}{3t} + \frac{2t}{3(3+t^2)} \right] dt = \frac{1}{3} \ln |t(3+t^2)| + C_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \left( 2 + \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} \right) \right| + C_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos^3 \frac{x}{2}} \left( 1 + 2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \right) \right| + C_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{\left( \frac{1-\cos x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\left( \frac{1+\cos x}{2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} (\cos x + 2) \right| + C_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \ln \left| \frac{(1-\cos x)(\cos x + 2)^2}{(1+\cos x)^3} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

【2027】  $\int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x + 2\cos x} dx$ .

解 设  $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$ , 则

$\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$ ,  $\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$ ,  $dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$ .

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x + 2\cos x} &= 4 \int \frac{t^2}{(1+t^2)^2(1+t-t^2)} dt \\ &= \frac{4}{5} \int \left[ \frac{1}{1+t^2} + \frac{-2+t}{(1+t^2)^2} + \frac{1}{1+t-t^2} \right] dt \\ &= \frac{4}{5} \int \frac{dt}{1+t^2} - \frac{8}{5} \int \frac{dt}{(1+t^2)^2} + \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{d(t^2+1)}{(1+t^2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \frac{4}{5} \int \frac{d\left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\frac{5}{4} - \left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}.$$

而由 1817 题的结果有

$$\int \frac{dt}{(1+t^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan t + \frac{t}{2(1+t^2)} + C_1.$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x + 2\cos x} dx \\ &= \frac{4}{5} \arctan t - \frac{8}{5} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \arctan t + \frac{t}{2(1+t^2)} \right] - \frac{2}{5} \frac{1}{1+t^2} \\ & \quad + \frac{4}{5\sqrt{5}} \ln \left| \frac{\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} + t}{\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} - t} \right| + C_2 \\ &= -\frac{2}{5} \frac{1+2t}{1+t^2} + \frac{4}{5\sqrt{5}} \ln \left| \frac{\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} + t}{\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} - t} \right| + C_2 \\ &= -\frac{2}{5} \frac{1+2\tan \frac{x}{2}}{\sec^2 \frac{x}{2}} + \frac{4}{5\sqrt{5}} \ln \left| \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\arctan 2}{2}\right) + \tan \frac{x}{2}}{\tan\left(\frac{\arctan 2}{2}\right) - \tan \frac{x}{2}} \right| + C_2 \\ &= -\frac{1}{5} (\cos x + 2\sin x) + \frac{4}{5\sqrt{5}} \ln \left| \tan\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\arctan 2}{2}\right) \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

**【2028】**  $\int \frac{dx}{1+\epsilon \cos x}.$

(1)  $0 < \epsilon < 1$ ; (2)  $\epsilon > 1$ .

解 设  $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$

则  $\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}.$

所以  $\int \frac{dx}{1+\epsilon \cos x} = 2 \int \frac{dt}{(1+\epsilon) + (1-\epsilon)t^2} = I.$

(1) 当  $0 < \epsilon < 1$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \frac{2}{1+\epsilon} \int \frac{dt}{1 + \frac{1-\epsilon}{1+\epsilon} t^2} \\
 &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-\epsilon^2}} \arctan \left( t \sqrt{\frac{1-\epsilon}{1+\epsilon}} \right) + C \\
 &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-\epsilon^2}} \arctan \left( \sqrt{\frac{1-\epsilon}{1+\epsilon}} \tan \frac{x}{2} \right) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 当  $\epsilon > 1$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \frac{2}{\epsilon-1} \int \frac{dt}{\left(\frac{\epsilon+1}{\epsilon-1}\right) - t^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon^2-1}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon+1}{\epsilon-1}} + t}{\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon+1}{\epsilon-1}} - t} \right| + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon^2-1}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon+1} + t \sqrt{\epsilon-1}}{\sqrt{\epsilon+1} - t \sqrt{\epsilon-1}} \right| + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon^2-1}} \ln \left| \frac{\epsilon+1 + 2t \sqrt{\epsilon^2-1} + (\epsilon-1)t^2}{(\epsilon+1) - (\epsilon-1)t^2} \right| + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon^2-1}} \ln \left| \frac{\epsilon(1+t^2) + (1-t^2) + 2t \sqrt{\epsilon^2-1}}{\epsilon(1-t^2) + (1+t^2)} \right| + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon^2-1}} \ln \left| \frac{\epsilon + \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} + \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \sqrt{\epsilon^2-1}}{1 + \epsilon \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} \right| + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon^2-1}} \ln \left| \frac{\epsilon + \cos x + \sqrt{\epsilon^2-1} \sin x}{1 + \epsilon \cos x} \right| + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

**【2029】**  $\int \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx.$

**解**  $\int \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx = \int \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \sin^2 x} \right) dx$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= x - \int \frac{d(\tan x)}{\sec^2 x + \tan^2 x} = x - \int \frac{d(\tan x)}{1 + 2\tan^2 x} \\
 &= x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan(\sqrt{2}\tan x) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

【2030】  $\int \frac{dx}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int \frac{dx}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} \\
 &= \int \frac{d}{a^2 \tan^2 x + b^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{b^2} \int \frac{d(\tan x)}{1 + \left(\frac{a}{b} \tan x\right)^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{ab} \arctan\left(\frac{a \tan x}{b}\right) + C. \quad (ab \neq 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

【2031】  $\int \frac{\cos^2 x dx}{(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x)^2}.$

解 利用 1921 题的结果可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int \frac{\cos^2 x dx}{(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x)^2} = \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{d(a \tan x)}{(a^2 \tan^2 x + b^2)^2} \\
 &= \frac{\tan x}{2b^2(a^2 \tan^2 x + b^2)} + \frac{1}{2ab^3} \arctan\left(\frac{a \tan x}{b}\right) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

【2032】  $\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x}{\sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{\sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} dx = \int \frac{\sin^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) dx - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dx}{\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\ln\left|\tan\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8}\right)\right| + C.$$

【2033】  $\int \frac{dx}{(a\sin x + b\cos x)^2}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{(a\sin x + b\cos x)^2} &= \int \frac{dx}{(a\tan x + b)^2 \cdot \cos^2 x} \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{d(a\tan x + b)}{(a\tan x + b)^2} = -\frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{a\tan x + b} + C \\ &= -\frac{\cos x}{a(a\sin x + b\cos x)} + C.\end{aligned}$$

【2034】  $\int \frac{\sin x dx}{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{\sin x}{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x} dx &= \int \frac{\tan x}{1 + \tan^3 x} d(\tan x) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int \left( \frac{\tan x + 1}{1 - \tan x + \tan^2 x} - \frac{1}{1 + \tan x} \right) d(\tan x) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{d(1 - \tan x + \tan^2 x)}{1 - \tan x + \tan^2 x} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(\tan x - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(\tan x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{d(\tan x)}{1 + \tan x} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \ln(1 - \tan x + \tan^2 x) - \frac{1}{3} \ln |1 + \tan x| \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2\tan x - 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.\end{aligned}$$

【2035】  $\int \frac{dx}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} &= \int \frac{dx}{\left(\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}\right)^2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int \frac{2dx}{2 - \sin^2 2x} = \int \frac{d(\tan 2x)}{2\sec^2 2x - \tan^2 2x} \\
 &= \int \frac{d(\tan 2x)}{2 + \tan^2 2x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\frac{\tan 2x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

**【2036】**  $\int \frac{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{\sin^8 x + \cos^8 x} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{\sin^8 x + \cos^8 x} dx &= \int \frac{2\sin^2 2x dx}{\sin^4 2x - 8\sin^2 2x + 8} \\
 &= \int \frac{\tan^2 2x d(\tan 2x)}{\tan^4 2x - 8\tan^2 2x \sec^2 2x + 8\sec^4 2x} \\
 &= \int \frac{\tan^2 2x d(\tan 2x)}{\tan^4 2x + 8\tan^2 2x + 8} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} (2 + \sqrt{2}) \int \frac{d(\tan 2x)}{\tan^2 2x + 4 + 2\sqrt{2}} \\
 &\quad - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} (2 - \sqrt{2}) \int \frac{d(\tan 2x)}{\tan^2 2x + 4 - 2\sqrt{2}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{\tan 2x}{\sqrt{4 + 2\sqrt{2}}} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{\tan 2x}{\sqrt{4 - 2\sqrt{2}}} \right] + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

**【2037】**  $\int \frac{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx &= - \int \frac{\cos 2x}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2x} dx \\
 &= - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int \left( \frac{2\cos 2x}{\sqrt{2} - \sin 2x} + \frac{2\cos 2x}{\sqrt{2} + \sin 2x} \right) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sin 2x}{\sqrt{2} + \sin 2x} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

**【2038】**  $\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin^4 x} dx.$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad & \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin^4 x} dx = \int \frac{\tan x \sec^2 x dx}{\sec^4 x + \tan^4 x} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(\tan^2 x)}{2\tan^4 x + 2\tan^2 x + 1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \arctan(1 + 2\tan^2 x) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【2039】} \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sin^6 x + \cos^6 x}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad & \int \frac{dx}{\sin^6 x + \cos^6 x} = \int \frac{dx}{(\sin^2 x)^3 + (\cos^2 x)^3} \\
 &= \int \frac{dx}{(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)(\sin^4 x - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x + \cos^4 x)} \\
 &= \int \frac{dx}{1 - 3\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} = \int \frac{dx}{1 - \frac{3}{4} \sin^2 2x} \\
 &= \int \frac{2d(\tan 2x)}{4\sec^2 2x - 3\tan^2 2x} = \int \frac{2d(\tan 2x)}{4 + \tan^4 2x} \\
 &= \arctan\left(\frac{\tan 2x}{2}\right) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【2040】} \quad \int \frac{dx}{(\sin^2 x + 2\cos^2 x)^2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad & \int \frac{dx}{(\sin^2 x + 2\cos^2 x)^2} = \int \frac{\sec^4 x dx}{(\tan^2 x + 2)^2} \\
 &= \int \frac{\tan^2 x + 1}{(\tan^2 x + 2)^2} d(\tan x) \\
 &= \int \frac{d(\tan x)}{\tan^2 x + 2} - \int \frac{1}{(\tan^2 x + 2)^2} d(\tan x) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\tan x}{4(\tan^2 x + 2)} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}} + C \\
 &= \frac{3}{4\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\tan x}{4(\tan^2 x + 2)} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【2041】} \quad \text{求解积分} \int \frac{dx}{a \sin x + b \cos x} \text{ 先把分母化为对数形状.}$$



解  $a \sin x + b \cos x = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin(x + \varphi),$

其中  $\cos \varphi = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, \sin \varphi = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, a^2 + b^2 \neq 0.$

所以 
$$\int \frac{dx}{a \sin x + b \cos x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \int \frac{dx}{\sin(x + \varphi)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \ln \left| \tan \left( \frac{x + \varphi}{2} \right) \right| + C.$$

【2042】 证明

$$\int \frac{a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x}{a \sin x + b \cos x} dx$$

$$= Ax + B \ln |a \sin x + b \cos x| + C.$$

其中  $A, B, C$  为常数.

提示: 设

$$a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x$$

$$= A(a \sin x + b \cos x) + B(a \cos x - b \sin x),$$

其中  $A, B$  为常数.

证  $a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x$

$$= A(a \sin x + b \cos x) + B(a \cos x - b \sin x),$$

其中  $A = \frac{aa_1 + bb_1}{a^2 + b^2}, B = \frac{ab_1 - a_1b}{a^2 + b^2}, a^2 + b^2 \neq 0.$

所以 
$$\int \frac{a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x}{a \sin x + b \cos x} dx$$

$$= A \int dx + B \int \frac{a \cos x - b \sin x}{a \sin x + b \cos x} dx$$

$$= Ax + B \ln |a \sin x + b \cos x| + C.$$

求解下列积分(2043 ~ 2045).

【2043】  $\int \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sin x + 2 \cos x} dx.$

解  $\int \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sin x + 2 \cos x} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int \frac{-\frac{1}{5}(\sin x + 2\cos x) - \frac{3}{5}(\cos x - 2\sin x)}{\sin x + 2\cos x} dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{5} \int dx - \frac{3}{5} \int \frac{d(\sin x + 2\cos x)}{\sin x + 2\cos x} \\
&= -\frac{1}{5}x - \frac{3}{5} \ln |\sin x + 2\cos x| + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【2043. 1】  $\int \frac{\sin x}{\sin x - 3\cos x} dx.$

解  $\int \frac{\sin x}{\sin x - 3\cos x} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int \frac{\frac{1}{10}(\sin x - 3\cos x) + \frac{3}{10}(\cos x + 3\sin x)}{\sin x - 3\cos x} dx \\
&= \int \frac{1}{10} dx + \frac{3}{10} \int \frac{d(\sin x - 3\cos x)}{\sin x - 3\cos x} \\
&= \frac{1}{10}x + \frac{3}{10} \ln |\sin x - 3\cos x| + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【2044】  $\int \frac{dx}{3 + 5\tan x}.$

解  $\int \frac{dx}{3 + 5\tan x} = \int \frac{\cos x dx}{5\sin x + 3\cos x}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int \frac{\frac{3}{34}(5\sin x + 3\cos x) + \frac{5}{34}(5\cos x - 3\sin x)}{5\sin x + 3\cos x} dx \\
&= \frac{3}{34}x + \frac{5}{34} \ln |5\sin x + 3\cos x| + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【2045】  $\int \frac{a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x}{(a \sin x + b \cos x)^2} dx.$

解 因为

$$\begin{aligned}
&a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x \\
&= A(a \sin x + b \cos x) + B(a \cos x - b \sin x),
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $A = \frac{aa_1 + bb_1}{a^2 + b^2}, B = \frac{ab_1 - ba_1}{a^2 + b^2}$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \frac{a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x}{(a_1 \sin x + b \cos x)^2} dx \\
&= A \int \frac{dx}{a \sin x + b \cos x} + B \int \frac{d(a \sin x + b \cos x)}{(a \sin x + b \cos x)^2} \\
&= \frac{A}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \int \frac{dx}{\sin(x + \varphi)} - \frac{B}{a \sin x + b \cos x} \\
&= \frac{A}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \ln \left| \tan \left( \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\varphi}{2} \right) \right| - \frac{B}{a \sin x + b \cos x} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $\cos \varphi = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, \sin \varphi = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}},$

$$A = \frac{aa_1 + bb_1}{a^2 + b^2}, B = \frac{ab_1 - ba_1}{a^2 + b^2}.$$

【2046】 证明

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \frac{a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x + c_1}{a \sin x + b \cos x + c} dx \\
&= Ax + B \ln |a \sin x + b \cos x + c| + C \int \frac{dx}{a \sin x + b \cos x + c},
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $A, B, C$  为常系数.

证 设  $a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x + c_1$

$$= A(a \sin x + b \cos x + c) + B(a \cos x - b \sin x) + C,$$

比较两边的系数得

$$aA - bB = a_1,$$

$$bA + aB = b_1,$$

$$cA + C = c_1,$$

解之得  $A = \frac{aa_1 + bb_1}{a^2 + b^2}, B = \frac{ab_1 - a_1b}{a^2 + b^2},$

$$C = \frac{a(ac_1 - a_1c) + b(bc_1 - b_1c)}{a^2 + b^2}.$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \frac{a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x + c_1}{a \sin x + b \cos x + c} dx \\
&= A \int dx + B \int \frac{d(a \sin x + b \cos x + c)}{a \sin x + b \cos x + c}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + C \int \frac{dx}{a \sin x + b \cos x + c} \\
& = Ax + B \ln |a \sin x + b \cos x + c| \\
& + C \int \frac{dx}{a \sin x + b \cos x + c}.
\end{aligned}$$

求解下列积分(2047 ~ 2049).

**【2047】**  $\int \frac{\sin x + 2 \cos x - 3}{\sin x - 2 \cos x + 3} dx.$

解 利用 2046 题求解, 这里

$$a_1 = 1, b_1 = 2, c_1 = -3, a = 1, b = -2, c = 3,$$

从而  $A = \frac{aa_1 + bb_1}{a^2 + b^2} = -\frac{3}{5},$

$$B = \frac{ab_1 - ba_1}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{4}{5},$$

$$C = \frac{a(ac_1 - a_1c) + b(bc_1 - b_1c)}{a^2 + b^2} = -\frac{6}{5}.$$

因此 
$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \frac{\sin x + 2 \cos x - 3}{\sin x - 2 \cos x + 3} dx \\
& = -\frac{3}{5}x + \frac{4}{5} \ln |\sin x - 2 \cos x + 3| \\
& \quad - \frac{6}{5} \int \frac{dx}{\sin x - 2 \cos x + 3}.
\end{aligned}$$

设  $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$ , 可求得

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x - 2 \cos x + 3} = \arctan \frac{1 + 5 \tan \frac{x}{2}}{2} + C,$$

故 
$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \frac{\sin x + 2 \cos x - 3}{\sin x - 2 \cos x + 3} dx \\
& = -\frac{3}{5}x + \frac{4}{5} \ln |\sin x - 2 \cos x + 3| \\
& \quad - \frac{6}{5} \arctan \frac{1 + 5 \tan \frac{x}{2}}{2} + C.
\end{aligned}$$



**【2048】**  $\int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{2} + \sin x + \cos x} dx.$

解 利用 2046 题求解, 这里

$$a_1 = 1, b_1 = 0, c_1 = 0,$$

$$a = 1, b = 1, c = \sqrt{2},$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}, B = -\frac{1}{2}, C = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{2} + \sin x + \cos x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\sqrt{2} + \sin x + \cos x| \\ & \quad - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2} + \sin x + \cos x}. \end{aligned}$$

而 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2} + \sin x + \cos x} &= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dx}{2 \cos^2\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}\right)} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \tan\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}\right) + C, \end{aligned}$$

因此 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{2} + \sin x + \cos x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\sqrt{2} + \sin x + \cos x| \\ & \quad - \frac{1}{2} \tan\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}\right) + C. \end{aligned}$$

**【2049】**  $\int \frac{2 \sin x + \cos x}{3 \sin x + 4 \cos x - 2} dx.$

解 利用 2046 题求解, 这里

$$a_1 = 2, b_1 = 1, c_1 = 0,$$

$$a = 3, b = 4, c = -2,$$

$$A = \frac{aa_1 + bb_1}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{6 + 4}{9 + 16} = \frac{2}{5},$$

$$B = \frac{ab_1 - a_1b}{a^2 + b^2} = -\frac{1}{5},$$

$$C = \frac{a(ac_1 - a_1c) + b(bc_1 - b_1c)}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{4}{5},$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{2\sin x + \cos x}{3\sin x + 4\cos x - 2} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{5}x - \frac{1}{5} \ln |3\sin x + 4\cos x - 2| \\ & \quad + \frac{4}{5} \int \frac{dx}{3\sin x + 4\cos x - 2}. \end{aligned}$$

令  $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$ , 可求得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{dx}{3\sin x + 4\cos x - 2} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{21}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{3} \left( 2\tan \frac{x}{2} - 1 \right)}{\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{3} \left( 2\tan \frac{x}{2} - 1 \right)} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{2\sin x + \cos x}{3\sin x + 4\cos x - 2} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{5}x - \frac{1}{5} \ln |3\sin x + 4\cos x - 2| \\ & \quad + \frac{4}{5\sqrt{21}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{3} \left( 2\tan \frac{x}{2} - 1 \right)}{\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{3} \left( 2\tan \frac{x}{2} - 1 \right)} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

**【2050】** 证明

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{a_1 \sin^2 x + 2b_1 \sin x \cos x + c_1 \cos^2 x}{a \sin x + b \cos x} dx \\ &= A \sin x + B \cos x + C \int \frac{dx}{a \sin x + b \cos x}, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $A, B, C$  为常系数.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证} \quad & \text{设 } a_1 \sin^2 x + 2b_1 \sin x \cos x + c_1 \cos^2 x \\ &= A \cos x (a \sin x + b \cos x) \\ &\quad - B \sin x (a \sin x + b \cos x) + C, \end{aligned}$$

比较两边的系数得

$$aA - bB = 2b_1,$$

$$C - aB = a_1,$$

$$C + bA_1 = c_1,$$

$$\text{解之得} \quad A = \frac{bc_1 - a_1b + 2ab_1}{a^2 + b^2},$$

$$B = \frac{ac_1 - aa_1 - 2bb_1}{a^2 + b^2},$$

$$C = \frac{a_1b^2 + a^2c_1 - 2abb_1}{a^2 + b^2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以} \quad & \int \frac{a_1 \sin^2 x + 2b_1 \sin x \cos x + c_1 \cos^2 x}{a \sin x + b \cos x} dx \\ &= A \int \cos x dx - B \int \sin x dx + C \int \frac{dx}{a \sin x + b \cos x} \\ &= A \sin x + B \cos x + C \int \frac{dx}{a \sin x + b \cos x}. \end{aligned}$$

求解下列积分(2051 ~ 2052).

$$\text{【2051】} \quad \int \frac{\sin^2 x - 4 \sin x \cos x + 3 \cos^2 x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx.$$

解 利用 2050 题求解, 这里

$$a_1 = 1, b_1 = -2, c_1 = 3, a = 1, b = 1,$$

$$A = \frac{bc_1 - a_1b + 2ab_1}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{3 - 1 - 4}{1 + 1} = -1,$$

$$B = \frac{ac_1 - aa_1 - 2bb_1}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{3 - 1 + 4}{1 + 1} = 3,$$

$$C = \frac{a_1b^2 + a^2c_1 - 2abb_1}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{1 + 3 + 4}{1 + 1} = 4.$$

$$\text{所以} \quad \int \frac{\sin^2 x - 4 \sin x \cos x + 3 \cos^2 x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\sin x + 3\cos x + 4 \int \frac{dx}{\sin x + \cos x} \\
&= -\sin x + 3\cos x + \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dx}{\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} \\
&= -\sin x + 3\cos x + 2\sqrt{2} \ln \left| \tan\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8}\right) \right| + C.
\end{aligned}$$

**【2052】**  $\int \frac{\sin^2 x - \sin x \cos x + 2\cos^2 x}{\sin x + 2\cos x} dx.$

解 利用 2050 题求解, 这里

$$a_1 = 1, b_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, c_1 = 2,$$

$$a = 1, b = 2,$$

$$A = \frac{1}{5}, B = \frac{3}{5}, C = \frac{8}{5},$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned}
&\int \frac{\sin^2 x - \sin x \cos x + 2\cos^2 x}{\sin x + 2\cos x} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{5} \sin x + \frac{3}{5} \cos x + \frac{8}{5} \int \frac{dx}{\sin x + 2\cos x}.
\end{aligned}$$

令  $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$ , 则

$$\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int \frac{dx}{\sin x + 2\cos x} = \int \frac{dt}{1+t-t^2} \\
&= \int \frac{d\left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\frac{5}{4} - \left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \ln \left| \frac{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} - \left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right)} \right| + C \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{5} + 2\tan \frac{x}{2} - 1}{\sqrt{5} - 2\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1} \right| + C.
\end{aligned}$$



因此 
$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x - \sin x \cos x + 2 \cos^2 x}{\sin x + 2 \cos x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \sin x + \frac{3}{5} \cos x + \frac{8}{5\sqrt{5}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{5} + 2 \tan \frac{x}{2} - 1}{\sqrt{5} - 2 \tan \frac{x}{2} + 1} \right| + C.$$

【2053】 证明:若  $(a-c)^2 + b^2 \neq 0$ , 则

$$\int \frac{a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x}{a \sin^2 x + 2b \sin x \cos x + c \cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= A \int \frac{du_1}{k_1 u_1^2 + \lambda_1} + B \int \frac{du_2}{k_2 u_2^2 + \lambda_2}$$

其中  $A, B$  为未定系数,  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  为以下方程式的根.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a-\lambda & b \\ b & c-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2),$$

$$u_i = (a - \lambda_i) \sin x + b \cos x,$$

且 
$$k_i = \frac{1}{a - \lambda_i} \quad (i = 1, 2).$$

证 设  $a \sin^2 x + 2b \sin x \cos x + c \cos^2 x$

$$= (a - \lambda_i) \sin^2 x + 2b \sin x \cos x + (c - \lambda_i) \cos^2 x + \lambda_i$$

$$= \frac{1}{a - \lambda_i} [(a - \lambda_i)^2 \sin^2 x + 2b(a - \lambda_i) \sin x \cos x$$

$$+ (c - \lambda_i)(a - \lambda_i) \cos^2 x] + \lambda_i,$$

其中  $\lambda_i (i = 1, 2)$  为

$$\begin{vmatrix} a-\lambda & b \\ b & c-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - (a+c)\lambda + ac - b^2 = 0$$

的根. 由假设

$$(a-c)^2 + b^2 \neq 0,$$

从而  $(a-c)^2 + 4b^2 \neq 0$ . 所以  $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$ . 再设

$$k_i = \frac{1}{a - \lambda_i} \quad (i = 1, 2),$$

及  $u_i = (a - \lambda_i) \sin x + b \cos x.$

由于  $b^2 = (a - \lambda_i)(c - \lambda_i),$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{于是} \quad & a\sin^2 x + 2b\sin x \cos x + c\cos^2 x \\
& = k_i[(a - \lambda_i)^2 \sin^2 x + 2b(a - \lambda_i)\sin x \cos x \\
& \quad + b^2 \cos^2 x] + \lambda_i \\
& = k_i[(a - \lambda_i)\sin x + b\cos x]^2 + \lambda_i \\
& = k_i u_i^2 + \lambda_i, \tag{1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{其次设} \quad & a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x = A[(a - \lambda_1)\cos x - b\sin x] \\
& \quad + B[(a - \lambda_2)\cos x - b\sin x], \tag{2}
\end{aligned}$$

比较等式两边的系数, 可得

$$-b(A + B) = a_1,$$

$$A(a - \lambda_1) + B(a - \lambda_2) = b_1,$$

$$\text{所以} \quad A = -\frac{a_1(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) + b b_1 + a_1(a - \lambda_1)}{b(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)}$$

$$B = \frac{b b_1 + a_1(a - \lambda_1)}{b(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)}.$$

由①及②有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \frac{a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x}{a \sin^2 x + 2b \sin x \cos x + c \cos^2 x} dx \\
& = A \int \frac{(a - \lambda_1)\cos x - b\sin x}{k_1[(a - \lambda_1)\sin x + b\cos x] + \lambda_1} dx \\
& \quad + B \int \frac{(a - \lambda_2)\cos x - b\sin x}{k_2[(a - \lambda_2)\sin x + b\cos x] + \lambda_2} dx \\
& = A \int \frac{du_1}{k_1 u_1^2 + \lambda_1} + B \int \frac{du_2}{k_2 u_2^2 + \lambda_2}.
\end{aligned}$$

注: 题中要求  $b \neq 0$ , 因若  $b = 0$ , 则  $\lambda_1 = a, \lambda_2 = c$ , 从而  $k_1$  无意义, 但当  $b = 0$  时, 积分仍能化为所要求的形式. 事实上, 若  $b = 0$ , 则  $a \neq c$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \frac{a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x}{a \sin^2 x + 2b \sin x \cos x + c \cos^2 x} dx \\
& = \int \frac{a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x}{a \sin^2 x + c \cos^2 x} dx \\
& = -a_1 \int \frac{d(\cos x)}{(c - a)\cos^2 x + a} + b_1 \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{(a - c)\sin^2 x + c}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= A \int \frac{du_1}{k_1 u_1^2 + \lambda_1} + B \int \frac{du_2}{k_2 u_2^2 + \lambda_2}.$$

式中  $A = -a_1, B = b_1, k_1 = c - a, k_2 = a - c, \lambda_1 = a, \lambda_2 = c$ .

求解下列积分(2054 ~ 2056).

【2054】  $\int \frac{2\sin x - \cos x}{3\sin^2 x + 4\cos^2 x} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{2\sin x - \cos x}{3\sin^2 x + 4\cos^2 x} \\ &= \int \frac{2\sin x dx}{3\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x} - \int \frac{\cos x dx}{3\sin^2 x + 4\cos^2 x} \\ &= -2 \int \frac{d(\cos x)}{3 + \cos^2 x} - \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{4 - \sin^2 x} \\ &= -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{2 + \sin x}{2 - \sin x} + C. \end{aligned}$$

【2055】  $\int \frac{(\sin x + \cos x) dx}{2\sin^2 x - 4\sin x \cos x + 5\cos^2 x}$

解 应用 2053 题的结果求解, 这里

$$a_1 = 1 \quad b_1 = 1$$

$$a = 2 \quad b = -2 \quad c = 5$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a - \lambda & b \\ b & c - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 - \lambda & -2 \\ -2 & 5 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 7\lambda + 6 = 0,$$

从而  $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 6$ , 所以

$$A = -\frac{a_1(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) + b_1 b + a_1(a - \lambda_1)}{b(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)} = \frac{3}{5},$$

$$B = \frac{b b_1 + a_1(a - \lambda_1)}{b(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)} = -\frac{1}{10},$$

$$u_1 = (a - \lambda_1)\sin x + b\cos x = \sin x - 2\cos x,$$

$$u_2 = (a - \lambda_2)\sin x + b\cos x = -4\sin x - 2\cos x,$$

$$k_1 = \frac{1}{a - \lambda_1} = 1, k_2 = \frac{1}{a - \lambda_2} = -\frac{1}{4},$$

所以 
$$\int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{2\sin^2 x - 4\sin x \cos x + 5\cos^2 x} dx$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{3}{5} \int \frac{d(\sin x - 2\cos x)}{(\sin x - 2\cos x)^2 + 1} \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{10} \int \frac{d(4\sin x + 2\cos x)}{\frac{1}{4}(4\sin x + 2\cos x)^2 - 6} \\
&= \frac{3}{5} \arctan(\sin x - 2\cos x) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{10\sqrt{6}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{6} + 2\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt{6} - 2\sin x - \cos x} \right| + C.
\end{aligned}$$

**【2056】**  $\int \frac{\sin x - 2\cos x}{1 + 4\sin x \cos x} dx.$

解 应用 2053 题求解

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int \frac{\sin x - 2\cos x}{1 + 4\sin x \cos x} dx \\
&= \int \frac{\sin x - 2\cos x}{\sin^2 x + 4\sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x} dx.
\end{aligned}$$

这里  $a_1 = 1, b_1 = -2, a = 1, b = 2, c = 1;$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 \\ 2 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 3 = 0,$$

$$\lambda_1 = 3, \lambda_2 = -1; k_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, k_2 = \frac{1}{2}; A = \frac{1}{4}, B = -\frac{3}{4};$$

$$u_1 = 2(\cos x - \sin x), u_2 = 2(\cos x + \sin x).$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int \frac{\sin x - 2\cos x}{1 + 4\sin x \cos x} \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{2d(\cos x - \sin x)}{-2(\cos x - \sin x)^2 + 3} - \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{2d(\cos x + \sin x)}{2(\cos x + \sin x) - 1} \\
&= \frac{3}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sin x + \cos x) + 1}{\sqrt{2}(\sin x + \cos x) - 1} \right| \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{6}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}(\sin x - \cos x)}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}(\sin x - \cos x)} \right| + C.
\end{aligned}$$

**【2057】** 证明  $\int \frac{dx}{(a\sin x + b\cos x)^n}$



$$= \frac{A \sin x + B \cos x}{(a \sin x + b \cos x)^{n-1}} + C \int \frac{dx}{(a \sin x + b \cos x)^{n-2}}$$

其中  $A, B, C$  为未定系数.

$$\text{证 } a \sin x + b \cos x = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin(x + \varphi),$$

$$\text{其中 } \cos \varphi = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, \sin \varphi = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}.$$

$$\text{设 } I_n = \int \frac{dx}{(a \sin x + b \cos x)^n},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } I_n &= (a^2 + b^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \int \frac{dx}{\sin^n(x + \varphi)} \\ &= -(a^2 + b^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \int \frac{1}{\sin^{n-2}(x + \varphi)} d[\cot(x + \varphi)] \\ &= -(a^2 + b^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \frac{\cot(x + \varphi)}{\sin^{n-2}(x + \varphi)} \\ &\quad - \frac{n-2}{(a^2 + b^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}} \int \frac{\cot(x + \varphi) \cos(x + \varphi)}{\sin^{n-1}(x + \varphi)} dx \\ &= \frac{\frac{b}{a^2 + b^2} \sin x - \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2} \cos x}{(a \sin x + b \cos x)^{n-1}} \\ &\quad - \frac{n-2}{(a^2 + b^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}} \int \frac{1 - \sin^2(x + \varphi)}{\sin^n(x + \varphi)} dx \\ &= \frac{\frac{b}{a^2 + b^2} \sin x - \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2} \cos x}{(a \sin x + b \cos x)^{n-1}} + (2-n)I_n \\ &\quad + \frac{n-2}{(a^2 + b^2)} I_{n-2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } I_n = \frac{\frac{b}{(n-1)(a^2 + b^2)} \sin x - \frac{a}{(n-1)(a^2 + b^2)} \cos x}{(a \sin x + b \cos x)^{n-1}} + \frac{n-2}{(n-1)(a^2 + b^2)} I_{n-2}.$$

$$\text{即 } \int \frac{dx}{(a \sin x + b \cos x)^n}$$

$$= \frac{A \sin x + B \cos x}{(a \sin x + b \cos x)^{n-1}} + C \int \frac{dx}{(a \sin x + b \cos x)^{n-2}}.$$

其中  $A = \frac{b}{(n-1)(a^2+b^2)} \quad B = -\frac{a}{(n-1)(a^2+b^2)}$

$$C = \frac{n-2}{(n-1)(a^2+b^2)}.$$

【2058】 求积分  $\int \frac{dx}{(\sin x + 2 \cos x)^3}.$

解 应用 2057 题求解, 这里

$$a = 1, b = 2, n = 3, A = \frac{2}{10}, B = -\frac{1}{10}, C = \frac{1}{10}.$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{dx}{(\sin x + 2 \cos x)^3} \\ &= \frac{2 \sin x - \cos x}{10(\sin x + 2 \cos x)^2} + \frac{1}{10} \int \frac{dx}{\sin x + 2 \cos x} \\ &= \frac{2 \sin x - \cos x}{10(\sin x + 2 \cos x)^2} + \frac{1}{10\sqrt{5}} \int \frac{dx}{\sin(x + \varphi)} \\ &= \frac{2 \sin x - \cos x}{10(\sin x + 2 \cos x)^2} + \frac{1}{10\sqrt{5}} \ln \left| \tan \left( \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\varphi}{2} \right) \right| + C, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\varphi = \arctan 2.$

【2059】 若  $n$  为大于 1 的自然数. 证明 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{dx}{(a + b \cos x)^n} \\ &= \frac{A \sin x}{(a + b \cos x)^{n-1}} + B \int \frac{dx}{(a + b \cos x)^{n-1}} + C \int \frac{dx}{(a + b \cos x)^{n-2}} \end{aligned}$$

并确定系数  $A, B$  和  $C$ , 其中  $|a| \neq |b|.$

证 设  $I_n = \int \frac{dx}{(a + b \cos x)^n},$

则 
$$\begin{aligned} I_{n-1} &= \int \frac{dx}{(a + b \cos x)^{n-1}} \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{(a + b \cos x) - b \cos x}{(a + b \cos x)^{n-1}} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{a} I_{n-2} - \frac{b}{a} \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{(a + b \cos x)^{n-1}} \\
&= \frac{1}{a} I_{n-2} - \frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{(a + b \cos x)^{n-1}} \\
&\quad + \frac{(n-1)b^2}{a} \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{(a + b \cos x)^n} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{a} I_{n-2} - \frac{b \sin x}{a(a + b \cos x)^{n-1}} \\
&\quad + \frac{n-1}{a} \int \frac{(b^2 - a^2) + (a + b \cos x)(a - b \cos x)}{(a + b \cos x)^n} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{a} I_{n-2} - \frac{b \sin x}{a(a + b \cos x)^{n-1}} + \frac{(n-1)(b^2 - a^2)}{a} I_n \\
&\quad + \frac{n-1}{a} \int \frac{a - b \cos x}{(a + b \cos x)^{n-1}} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{a} I_{n-2} - \frac{b \sin x}{a(a + b \cos x)^{n-1}} + \frac{(n-1)(b^2 - a^2)}{a} I_n \\
&\quad - \frac{n-1}{a} \int \frac{(a + b \cos x) - 2a}{(a + b \cos x)^{n-1}} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{a} I_{n-2} - \frac{b \sin x}{a(a + b \cos x)^{n-1}} + \frac{(n-1)(b^2 - a^2)}{a} I_n \\
&\quad - \frac{n-1}{a} I_{n-2} + 2(n-1) I_{n-1},
\end{aligned}$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{(n-1)(a^2 - b^2)}{a} I_n \\
&= -\frac{b \sin x}{a(a + b \cos x)^{n-1}} + (2n-3) I_{n-1} - \frac{n-2}{a} I_{n-2}.
\end{aligned}$$

即 
$$\begin{aligned}
I_n &= \frac{b}{(n-1)(b^2 - a^2)} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{(a + b \cos x)^{n-1}} \\
&\quad + \frac{a(2n-3)}{(n-1)(a^2 - b^2)} I_{n-1} + \frac{(n-2)}{(n-1)(b^2 - a^2)} I_{n-2}.
\end{aligned}$$

因此 
$$\begin{aligned}
&\int \frac{dx}{(a + b \cos x)^n} \\
&= \frac{A \sin x}{(a + b \cos x)^{n-1}} + B \int \frac{dx}{(a + b \cos x)^{n-1}} +
\end{aligned}$$

$$+ C \int \frac{dx}{(a + b \cos x)^{n-2}}.$$

其中  $A = \frac{b}{(n-1)(b^2 - a^2)},$

$$B = \frac{(2n-3)a}{(n-1)(a^2 - b^2)},$$

$$C = \frac{n-2}{(n-1)(b^2 - a^2)}.$$

求解下列积分(2060 ~ 2064).

【2060】  $\int \frac{\sin x dx}{\cos x \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}}.$

解  $\int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}} dx$

$$= \int \frac{\sin x dx}{\cos^2 x \sqrt{\sec^2 x + \tan^2 x}} = \int \frac{d(\sec x)}{\sqrt{2\sec^2 x - 1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln |\sqrt{2}\sec x + \sqrt{2\sec^2 x - 1}| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}}{|\cos x|} + C.$$

【2061】  $\int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x \sqrt{\tan x}} dx.$

解  $\int \frac{\sin^2 x dx}{\cos^2 x \sqrt{\tan x}} = \int \frac{\sin^2 x d(\tan x)}{\sqrt{\tan x}}$

$$= 2 \int \sin^2 x d(\sqrt{\tan x}) = 2 \int (1 - \cos^2 x) d(\sqrt{\tan x})$$

$$= 2 \sqrt{\tan x} - 2 \int \frac{d \sqrt{\tan x}}{1 + \tan^2 x}.$$

由 1884 题有

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^4 + 1} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1}{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1} \right|$$

$$+ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \left[ \arctan \left( \frac{2x + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + \arctan \left( \frac{2x - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right] + C.$$



所以 
$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x dx}{\cos^2 x \sqrt{\tan x}}$$

$$= 2 \sqrt{\tan x} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\tan x + \sqrt{2\tan x} + 1}{\tan x - \sqrt{2\tan x} + 1} \right|$$

$$- \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} [\arctan(\sqrt{2\tan x} + 1) + \arctan(\sqrt{2\tan x} - 1)] + C.$$

【2062】 
$$\int \frac{\sin x dx}{\sqrt{2 + \sin 2x}}.$$

解 因为  $2 + \sin 2x = 1 + (\sin x + \cos x)^2$   
 $= 3 - (\sin x - \cos x)^2,$

所以 
$$\int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{2 + \sin 2x}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos x - (\cos x - \sin x)}{\sqrt{1 + (\sin x + \cos x)^2}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos x dx}{\sqrt{3 - (\sin x - \cos x)^2}}$$

$$- \ln |\sin x + \cos x + \sqrt{2 + \sin 2x}|$$

$$= - \int \frac{\sin x dx}{\sqrt{2 + \sin 2x}} + \int \frac{d(\sin x - \cos x)}{\sqrt{3 - (\sin x - \cos x)^2}}$$

$$- \ln |\sin x + \cos x + \sqrt{2 + \sin 2x}|.$$

因此 
$$\int \frac{\sin x dx}{\sqrt{2 + \sin 2x}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(\sin x - \cos x)}{\sqrt{3 - (\sin x - \cos x)^2}}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \ln(\sin x + \cos x + \sqrt{2 + \sin 2x})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \left( \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \ln(\sin x + \cos x + \sqrt{2 + \sin 2x}) + C.$$

**【2063】**  $\int \frac{dx}{(1+\epsilon \cos x)^2} \quad (0 < \epsilon < 1).$

**解** 利用 2059 题求解, 这里

$$a = 1, b = \epsilon, n = 2,$$

$$A = -\frac{\epsilon}{1-\epsilon^2}, B = \frac{1}{1-\epsilon^2}, C = 0,$$

所以 
$$\int \frac{dx}{(1+\epsilon \cos x)^2} = -\frac{\epsilon \sin x}{(1-\epsilon^2)(1+\epsilon \cos x)} + \frac{1}{1-\epsilon^2} \int \frac{dx}{1+\epsilon \cos x}.$$

由 2028 题的结论知

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\epsilon \cos x} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-\epsilon^2}} \arctan \left( \sqrt{\frac{1-\epsilon}{1+\epsilon}} \tan \frac{x}{2} \right) + C.$$

因此 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{(1+\epsilon \cos x)^2} &= -\frac{\epsilon \sin x}{(1-\epsilon^2)(1+\epsilon \cos x)} \\ &\quad + \frac{2}{(1-\epsilon^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \arctan \left( \sqrt{\frac{1-\epsilon}{1+\epsilon}} \tan \frac{x}{2} \right) + C. \end{aligned}$$

**【2064】**  $\int \frac{\cos^{\frac{x+a}{2}}}{\sin^{\frac{x-a}{2}}} dx.$

提示: 假定  $t = \frac{\cos \frac{x+a}{2}}{\sin \frac{x-a}{2}}.$

**解** 设  $t = \frac{\cos \frac{x+a}{2}}{\sin \frac{x-a}{2}},$  则

$$dt = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \cos a}{\sin^2 \frac{x-a}{2}} dx.$$

所以 
$$\int \frac{\cos^{n-1} \frac{x+a}{2}}{\sin^{n+1} \frac{x-a}{2}} dx = -\frac{2}{\cos a} \int t^{n-1} dt$$

$$= -\frac{2}{n \cos a} t^n + C = -\frac{2}{n \cos a} \left( \frac{\cos \frac{x+a}{2}}{\sin \frac{x-a}{2}} \right)^n + C.$$

【2065】 推导积分的递推公式:

$$I_n = \int \left[ \frac{\sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{\sin \frac{x+a}{2}} \right]^n dx, \quad (n \text{ 为自然数}).$$

解 设  $t = \frac{\sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{\sin \frac{x+a}{2}},$

则  $x = 2 \arctan \left( \frac{1+t}{1-t} \cdot \tan \frac{a}{2} \right),$

$$dx = \frac{4 \tan \frac{a}{2}}{t^2 \sec^2 \frac{a}{2} + 2t \left( \tan^2 \frac{a}{2} - 1 \right) + \sec^2 \frac{a}{2}} dt,$$

所以 
$$I_n = \int \left[ \frac{\sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{\sin \frac{x+a}{2}} \right]^n dx$$

$$= \int \frac{4 t^n \tan \frac{a}{2}}{t^2 \sec^2 \frac{a}{2} + 2t \left( \tan^2 \frac{a}{2} - 1 \right) + \sec^2 \frac{a}{2}} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{4 \tan \frac{a}{2}}{\sec^2 \frac{a}{2}} t^{n-2} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -4 \tan \frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{2 \left( \tan^2 \frac{a}{2} - 1 \right)}{\sec^2 \frac{a}{2}} t^{n-1} \\
& + \int \frac{\sec^2 \frac{a}{2}}{t^2 \sec^2 \frac{a}{2} + 2t \left( \tan^2 \frac{a}{2} - 1 \right) + \sec^2 \frac{a}{2}} dt \\
& + \int \frac{-4 \tan \frac{a}{2}}{t^2 \sec^2 \frac{a}{2} + 2t \left( \tan^2 \frac{a}{2} - 1 \right) + \sec^2 \frac{a}{2}} t^{n-2} dt \\
& = \frac{2 \sin a}{n-1} t^{n-1} + 2 I_{n-1} \cos a - I_{n-2}.
\end{aligned}$$

## § 5. 各种超越函数的积分法

【2066】 证明:若  $P(x)$  为  $n$  次多项式,则

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int P(x) e^{ax} dx \\
& = e^{ax} \left[ \frac{P(x)}{a} - \frac{P'(x)}{a^2} + \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{P^{(n)}(x)}{a^{n+1}} \right] + C.
\end{aligned}$$

证 利用分部积分法并注意到

$$P^{(n+1)}(x) \equiv 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{有} \quad & \int P(x) e^{ax} dx \\
& = \frac{1}{a} \int P(x) d(e^{ax}) \\
& = \frac{1}{a} P(x) e^{ax} - \frac{1}{a} \int e^{ax} P'(x) dx \\
& = \frac{1}{a} P(x) e^{ax} - \frac{1}{a^2} \int P'(x) d(e^{ax}) \\
& = \frac{1}{a} P(x) e^{ax} - \frac{1}{a^2} P'(x) e^{ax} + \frac{1}{a^2} \int e^{ax} P''(x) dx \\
& = \cdots \\
& = e^{ax} \left[ \frac{P(x)}{a} - \frac{P'(x)}{a^2} + \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{P^{(n)}(x)}{a^{n+1}} \right] + C.
\end{aligned}$$



【2067】 证明:若  $P(x)$  为  $n$  次多项式,则

$$\begin{aligned} & \int P(x) \cos ax \, dx \\ &= \frac{\sin ax}{a} \left[ P(x) - \frac{P''(x)}{a^2} + \frac{P^{(4)}(x)}{a^4} - \dots \right] \\ & \quad + \frac{\cos ax}{a^2} \left[ P'(x) - \frac{P'''(x)}{a^2} + \frac{P^{(5)}(x)}{a^4} - \dots \right] + C, \end{aligned}$$

及

$$\begin{aligned} & \int P(x) \sin ax \, dx \\ &= -\frac{\cos ax}{a} \left[ P(x) - \frac{P''(x)}{a^2} + \frac{P^{(4)}(x)}{a^4} - \dots \right] \\ & \quad + \frac{\sin ax}{a^2} \left[ P'(x) - \frac{P'''(x)}{a^2} + \frac{P^{(5)}(x)}{a^4} - \dots \right] + C. \end{aligned}$$

证 利用分部积分公式,并注意到

$$P^{(n+1)}(x) \equiv 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int P(x) \cos ax \, dx &= \frac{1}{a} \int P(x) \, d(\sin ax) \\ &= \frac{1}{a} P(x) \sin ax - \frac{1}{a} \int P'(x) \sin ax \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{a} P(x) \sin ax + \frac{1}{a^2} \int P'(x) \, d(\cos ax) \\ &= \frac{1}{a} P(x) \sin ax + \frac{1}{a^2} P'(x) \cos ax - \frac{1}{a^2} \int P''(x) \cos ax \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{a} P(x) \sin ax + \frac{1}{a^2} P'(x) \cos ax - \frac{1}{a^3} P''(x) \sin ax \\ & \quad - \frac{1}{a^4} P'''(x) \cos ax + \frac{1}{a^4} \int P^{(4)}(x) \cos ax \, dx \\ &= \dots \\ &= \frac{\sin ax}{a} \left[ P(x) - \frac{P''(x)}{a^2} + \frac{P^{(4)}(x)}{a^4} - \dots \right] \\ & \quad + \frac{\cos ax}{a^2} \left[ P'(x) - \frac{P'''(x)}{a^2} + \frac{P^{(5)}(x)}{a^4} - \dots \right] + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\int P(x) \sin ax \, dx = -\frac{1}{a} \int P(x) \, d(\cos ax)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{1}{a}P(x)\cos ax + \frac{1}{a}\int P'(x)\cos ax \, dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{a}P(x)\cos ax + \frac{1}{a^2}\int P'(x)d(\sin ax) \\
&= -\frac{1}{a}P(x)\cos ax + \frac{1}{a^2}P'(x)\sin ax - \frac{1}{a^2}\int P''(x)\sin ax \, dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{a}P(x)\cos ax + \frac{1}{a^2}P'(x)\sin ax + \frac{1}{a^3}P''(x)\cos ax \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{a^3}\int P'''(x)\cos ax \, dx \\
&= \dots \\
&= -\frac{\cos ax}{a}\left[P(x) - \frac{P''(x)}{a^2} + \frac{P^{(4)}(x)}{a^4} - \dots\right] \\
&\quad + \frac{\sin ax}{a^2}\left[P'(x) - \frac{P'''(x)}{a^2} + \frac{P^{(5)}(x)}{a^4} - \dots\right] + C.
\end{aligned}$$

求解下列积分(2068 ~ 2080).

**【2068】**  $\int x^3 e^{3x} dx.$

解 利用 2066 题的结果有

$$\begin{aligned}
\int x^3 e^{3x} dx &= e^{3x} \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{3x^2}{3^2} + \frac{6x}{3^3} - \frac{6}{3^4} \right] + C \\
&= e^{3x} \left( \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{2x}{9} - \frac{2}{27} \right) + C.
\end{aligned}$$

**【2069】**  $\int (x^2 - 2x + 2)e^{-x} dx.$

解 利用 2066 题的结果有

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int (x^2 - 2x + 2)e^{-x} dx \\
&= e^{-x} \left( \frac{x^2 - 2x + 2}{-1} - \frac{2x - 2}{(-1)^2} + \frac{2}{(-1)^3} \right) + C \\
&= -e^{-x}(x^2 + 2) + C.
\end{aligned}$$

**【2070】**  $\int x^5 \sin 5x dx.$

解 利用 2067 题的结果有

$$\begin{aligned}\int x^5 \sin 5x dx &= -\frac{\cos 5x}{5} \left[ x^5 - \frac{20x^3}{5^2} + \frac{120x}{5^4} \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{\sin 5x}{5^2} \left( 5x^4 - \frac{60x^2}{5^2} + \frac{120}{5^4} \right) + C \\ &= -\frac{\cos 5x}{5} \left( x^5 - \frac{4x^3}{5} + \frac{24x}{125} \right) + \frac{\sin 5x}{25} \left( 5x^4 - \frac{12x^2}{5} + \frac{24}{125} \right) + C.\end{aligned}$$

【2071】  $\int (1+x^2)^2 \cos x dx.$

解 利用 2067 题结果有

$$\begin{aligned}\int (1+x^2)^2 \cos x dx &= \sin x [(1+2x^2+x^4) - (4+12x^2)+24] \\ &\quad + \cos x [(4x+4x^3)-24x] + C \\ &= (x^4-10x^2+21)\sin x + (4x^3-20x)\cos x + C.\end{aligned}$$

【2072】  $\int x^7 e^{-x^2} dx.$

解 设  $t = x^2$ ,

则有 
$$\begin{aligned}\int x^7 e^{-x^2} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int t^3 e^{-t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} \left[ \frac{t^3}{-1} - \frac{3t^2}{(-1)^2} + \frac{6t}{(-1)^3} - \frac{6}{(-1)^4} \right] + C \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} [x^6 + 3x^4 + 6x^2 + 6] + C.\end{aligned}$$

【2073】  $\int x^2 e^{\sqrt{x}} dx.$

解 设  $\sqrt{x} = t$ ,

则  $x = t^2, dx = 2t dt.$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned}\int x^2 e^{\sqrt{x}} dx &= 2 \int t^5 e^t dt \\ &= 2e^t [t^5 - 5t^4 + 20t^3 - 60t^2 + 120t - 120] + C \\ &= 2e^{\sqrt{x}} (x^{\frac{5}{2}} - 5x^2 + 20x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 60x + 120x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 120) + C.\end{aligned}$$

【2074】  $\int e^{ax} \cos^2 bx \, dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int e^{ax} \cos^2 bx \, dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int e^{ax} (1 + \cos 2bx) \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} e^{ax} + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{ax} \cos 2bx \, dx, \end{aligned}$$

而由 1828 题的结果有

$$\int e^{ax} \cos 2bx \, dx = e^{ax} \frac{a \cos 2bx + 2b \sin 2bx}{a^2 + 4b^2},$$

因此 
$$\int e^{ax} \cos^2 bx \, dx = \frac{1}{2a} e^{ax} + \frac{1}{2} e^{ax} \frac{a \cos 2bx + 2b \sin 2bx}{a^2 + 4b^2} + C.$$

【2075】  $\int e^{ax} \sin^3 bx \, dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int e^{ax} \sin^3 bx \, dx &= \int e^{ax} \sin bx \frac{1 - \cos 2bx}{2} \, dx \\ &= \int e^{ax} \left( \frac{3}{4} \sin bx - \frac{1}{4} \sin 3bx \right) \, dx, \end{aligned}$$

由于  $\int e^{ax} \sin bx \, dx = \frac{e^{ax} (a \sin bx - b \cos bx)}{a^2 + b^2} + C,$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \int e^{ax} \sin^3 bx \, dx &= \frac{3}{4} e^{ax} \frac{a \sin bx - b \cos bx}{a^2 + b^2} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{4} e^{ax} \frac{a \sin 3bx - 3b \cos 3bx}{a^2 + 9b^2} + C. \end{aligned}$$

【2076】  $\int x e^x \sin x \, dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int x e^x \sin x \, dx &= - \int x e^x d(\cos x) \\ &= - x e^x \cos x + \int (1+x) e^x \cos x \, dx \\ &= - x e^x \cos x + \int (1+x) e^x d \sin x \\ &= - x e^x \cos x + (1+x) e^x \sin x - \int (2+x) e^x \sin x \, dx \\ &= e^x (x \sin x + \sin x - x \cos x) - 2 \int e^x \sin x \, dx \end{aligned}$$



$$-\int x e^x \sin x dx.$$

由于

$$\int e^x \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x (\sin x - \cos x) + C_1,$$

因此  $\int x e^x \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x (x \sin x - x \cos x + \cos x) + C.$

【2077】  $\int x^2 e^x \cos x dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int x^2 e^x \cos x dx &= \int x^2 \cos x d(e^x) \\ &= x^2 e^x \cos x - \int e^x (2x \cos x - x^2 \sin x) dx \\ &= x^2 e^x \cos x - \int (2x \cos x - x^2 \sin x) d(e^x) \\ &= x^2 e^x \cos x - e^x (2x \cos x - x^2 \sin x) \\ &\quad + \int e^x (2 \cos x - 4x \sin x - x^2 \cos x) dx \\ &= e^x [x^2 (\cos x + \sin x) - 2x \cos x] + 2 \int e^x \cos x dx \\ &\quad - 4 \int x e^x \sin x dx - \int x^2 e^x \cos x dx. \end{aligned}$$

而  $\int e^x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x (\sin x + \cos x) + C_1.$

由 2076 题的结果知

$$\int x e^x \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x [x (\sin x - \cos x) + \cos x] + C_2.$$

故 
$$\begin{aligned} \int x^2 e^x \cos x dx &= \frac{1}{2} e^x [x^2 (\sin x + \cos x) - 2x \cos x] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} e^x (\sin x + \cos x) \\ &\quad - 2 \cdot \frac{e^x}{2} [x (\sin x - \cos x) + \cos x] + C \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^x [x^2 (\sin x + \cos x) - 2x \sin x + (\sin x - \cos x)] + C.$$

**【2078】**  $\int x e^x \sin^2 x dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int x e^x \sin^2 x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int x e^x (1 - \cos 2x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int x e^x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int x e^x \cos 2x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^x (x - 1) - \frac{1}{2} \int x e^x \cos 2x dx. \end{aligned}$$

而 
$$\begin{aligned} \int x e^x \cos 2x dx &= \int x \cos 2x d(e^x) \\ &= x e^x \cos 2x - \int e^x \cos 2x dx + 2 \int x e^x \sin 2x dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\int x e^x \sin 2x dx = x e^x \sin 2x - \int e^x \sin 2x dx - 2 \int x e^x \cos 2x dx$$

又由 1828 题及 1829 题知

$$\int e^x \cos 2x dx = \frac{e^x}{5} (\cos 2x + 2 \sin 2x) + C_1$$

$$\int e^x \sin 2x dx = \frac{e^x}{5} (\sin 2x - 2 \cos 2x) + C_2$$

代入得  $\int x e^x \sin^2 x dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^x (x - 1) - \frac{1}{10} x e^x \cos 2x - \frac{2}{5} x e^x \sin 2x + C.$$

**【2079】**  $\int (x - \sin x)^3 dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int (x - \sin x)^3 dx &= \int (x^3 - 3x^2 \sin x + 3x \sin^2 x - \sin^3 x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} x^4 - 3 \int x^2 \sin x dx + \frac{3}{2} \int x (1 - \cos 2x) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \int (1 - \cos^2 x) d(\cos x) \\
& = \frac{1}{4}x^3 + 3(x^2 \cos x - 2x \sin x - 2 \cos x) + \frac{3}{4}x^2 \\
& \quad - \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{\sin 2x}{2} x + \frac{\cos 2x}{2^2} \right) + \cos x - \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + C \\
& = \frac{1}{4}x^3 + \frac{3}{4}x^2 + 3x^2 \cos x - 6x \sin x - 5 \cos x \\
& \quad - \frac{3}{4}x \sin 2x - \frac{3}{8} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【2080】  $\int \cos^2 \sqrt{x} dx.$

解 设  $\sqrt{x} = t,$

则  $x = t^2, dx = 2t dt.$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned}
\int \cos^2 \sqrt{x} dx &= \int 2t \cos^2 t dt = \int t(1 + \cos 2t) dt \\
&= \frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t - \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 2t dt \\
&= \frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{2}t \sin 2t + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2t + C \\
&= \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x} \cdot \sin 2 \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2 \sqrt{x} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【2081】 证明: 若  $R$  为有理函数,  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  为可公约的数, 则积分  $\int R(e^{a_1 x}, e^{a_2 x}, \dots, e^{a_n x}) dx$  是初等函数.

证 因为  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  为可公约的数, 所以存在一非零实数  $\alpha$  及整数  $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n$ , 使得  $a_1 = k_1 \alpha, a_2 = k_2 \alpha, \dots, a_n = k_n \alpha$ . 设  $e^{\alpha x} = t,$

则  $x = \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln t, dx = \frac{1}{\alpha t} dt.$

故 
$$\begin{aligned}
& \int R(e^{a_1 x}, e^{a_2 x}, \dots, e^{a_n x}) dx \\
&= \int \frac{1}{\alpha} R(t^{k_1}, t^{k_2}, \dots, t^{k_n}) \frac{dt}{t} = \int R_1(t) dt,
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $R_1(t)$  为  $t$  的有理函数, 从而  $\int R_1(t) dt$  为  $t$  的初等函数. 因此积分  $\int R(e^{a_1 x}, e^{a_2 x}, \dots, e^{a_n x}) dx$  为初等函数.

求解下列积分(2082 ~ 2090).

【2082】  $\int \frac{dx}{(1+e^x)^2}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{(1+e^x)^2} &= \int \frac{1+e^x - e^x}{(1+e^x)^2} dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx - \int \frac{e^x}{(1+e^x)^2} dx \\ &= \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) dx - \int \frac{d(1+e^x)}{(1+e^x)^2} \\ &= x - \ln(1+e^x) + \frac{1}{1+e^x} + C. \end{aligned}$$

【2083】  $\int \frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^x} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^x} dx &= \int \frac{e^{2x} - 1 + 1}{1+e^x} dx \\ &= \int (e^x - 1) dx + \int \frac{1+e^x - e^x}{1+e^x} dx \\ &= e^x - x + \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) dx \\ &= e^x - \ln(1+e^x) + C. \end{aligned}$$

【2084】  $\int \frac{dx}{e^{2x} + e^x - 2}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{e^{2x} + e^x - 2} &= \int \frac{dx}{(e^x + 2)(e^x - 1)} \\ &= \int \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{e^x + 2} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int \left( \frac{e^x}{e^x - 1} - 1 \right) dx - \frac{1}{6} \int \left( 1 - \frac{e^x}{e^x + 2} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ln |e^x - 1| - \frac{x}{3} - \frac{x}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \ln(e^x + 2) + C \end{aligned}$$



$$= -\frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{6} \ln[(e^x - 1)^2(e^x + 2)] + C.$$

**【2085】**  $\int \frac{dx}{1 + e^{\frac{x}{2}} + e^{\frac{x}{3}} + e^{\frac{x}{6}}}.$

解 设  $e^{\frac{x}{6}} = t$ , 则

$$x = 6 \ln t,$$

$$dx = \frac{6}{t} dt, \text{ 所以}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{dx}{1 + e^{\frac{x}{2}} + e^{\frac{x}{3}} + e^{\frac{x}{6}}} \\ &= 6 \int \frac{dt}{t(1 + t + t^2 + t^3)} = 6 \int \frac{dt}{t(t+1)(t^2+1)} \\ &= 6 \int \left[ \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{2(t+1)} - \frac{t+1}{t^2+1} \right] dt \\ &= 6 \ln t - 3 \ln(t+1) - \frac{3}{2} \ln(1+t^2) - 3 \arctan t + C \\ &= x - 3 \ln(1 + e^{\frac{x}{6}}) - \frac{3}{2} \ln(1 + e^{\frac{x}{3}}) - 3 \arctan(e^{\frac{x}{6}}) + C. \end{aligned}$$

**【2086】**  $\int \frac{1 + e^{\frac{x}{2}}}{(1 + e^{\frac{x}{4}})^2} dx.$

解 设  $e^{\frac{x}{4}} = t$ , 则

$$x = 4 \ln t, dx = \frac{4}{t} dt,$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{1 + e^{\frac{x}{2}}}{(1 + e^{\frac{x}{4}})^2} dx = 4 \int \frac{1 + t^2}{t(1+t)^2} dt \\ &= 4 \int \left[ \frac{1}{t} - \frac{2}{(1+t)^2} \right] dt = 4 \ln t + \frac{8}{1+t} + C \\ &= x + \frac{8}{1 + e^{\frac{x}{4}}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

**【2087】**  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}}.$

解 设  $\sqrt{e^x - 1} = t$ , 则

$$x = \ln(t^2 + 1), dx = \frac{2t}{t^2 + 1}, \text{ 所以}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} &= 2 \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1} = 2 \arctan t + C \\ &= 2 \arctan(\sqrt{e^x - 1}) + C \end{aligned}$$

【2088】  $\int \sqrt{\frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1}} dx.$

解 设  $\sqrt{\frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1}} = t$ , 则

$$x = \ln \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2}, dx = \frac{4t}{(1+t^2)(1-t^2)} dt,$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{\frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1}} dx &= \int \frac{4t^2}{(1+t^2)(1-t^2)} dt \\ &= 2 \int \left( \frac{1}{1-t^2} - \frac{1}{1+t^2} \right) dt \\ &= \ln \frac{1+t}{1-t} - 2 \arctan t + C_1 \\ &= \ln \frac{1 + \sqrt{\frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1}}}{1 - \sqrt{\frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1}}} - 2 \arctan \sqrt{\frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1}} + C_1 \\ &= \ln(e^x + \sqrt{e^{2x} - 1}) - 2 \arctan \sqrt{\frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

【2089】  $\int \sqrt{e^{2x} + 4e^x - 1} dx.$

解

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{e^{2x} + 4e^x - 1} dx &= \int \frac{e^{2x} + 4e^x - 1}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + 4e^x - 1}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2e^{2x} + 4e^x}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + 4e^x - 1}} dx \\ &\quad + 2 \int \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + 4e^x - 1}} dx - \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + 4e^x - 1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(e^{2x} + 4e^x - 1)}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + 4e^x - 1}} + 2 \int \frac{d(e^x + 2)}{\sqrt{(e^x + 2)^2 - 5}} \\
&\quad + \int \frac{d(e^{-x} - 2)}{\sqrt{5 - (e^{-x} - 2)^2}} \\
&= \sqrt{e^{2x} + 4e^x - 1} + 2 \ln(e^x + 2 + \sqrt{e^{2x} + 4e^x - 1}) \\
&\quad - \arcsin \frac{2e^x - 1}{\sqrt{5}e^x} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【2090】  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+e^x} + \sqrt{1-e^x}}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
&\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+e^x} + \sqrt{1-e^x}} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-x} (\sqrt{1+e^x} - \sqrt{1-e^x}) dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} (\sqrt{1+e^x} - \sqrt{1-e^x}) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{4} \int \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+e^x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-e^x}} \right) dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} (\sqrt{1+e^x} - \sqrt{1-e^x}) + \frac{1}{4} I_1 + \frac{1}{4} I_2,
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $I_1 = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+e^x}} dx, I_2 = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-e^x}} dx.$

设  $\sqrt{1+e^x} = t,$

则  $x = \ln(t^2 - 1), dx = \frac{2t dt}{t^2 - 1},$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned}
I_1 &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+e^x}} dx = 2 \int \frac{dt}{t^2 - 1} \\
&= \ln \frac{t-1}{t+1} + C_1 = \ln \frac{\sqrt{1+e^x} - 1}{\sqrt{1+e^x} + 1} + C_1.
\end{aligned}$$

设  $\sqrt{1-e^x} = t,$

则  $x = \ln(1 - t^2), dx = -\frac{2t}{1 - t^2} dt,$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{所以 } I_2 &= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-e^x}} = -2 \int \frac{dt}{1-t^2} = \ln \frac{1-t}{1+t} + C_2 \\ &= \ln \frac{1-\sqrt{1-e^x}}{1+\sqrt{1-e^x}} + C_2.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{因此 } \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+e^x} + \sqrt{1-e^x}} \\ &= -\frac{e^{-x}}{2} (\sqrt{1+e^x} - \sqrt{1-e^x}) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{(\sqrt{1+e^x}-1)(1-\sqrt{1-e^x})}{(\sqrt{1+e^x}+1)(1+\sqrt{1-e^x})} + C.\end{aligned}$$

【2091】 证明: 积分

$$\int R(x)e^{ax} dx$$

(其中  $R$  为有理函数, 其分母仅有实根) 可用初等函数和超越函数来表示,

$$\int \frac{e^{ax}}{x} dx = \operatorname{li}(e^{ax}) + C,$$

$$\text{其中 } \operatorname{li} x = \int \frac{dx}{\ln x}.$$

证 因为  $R$  的分母仅有实根, 所以  $R(x)$  可分解为如下的部分分式.

$$R(x) = P(x) + \sum_{i=1}^l \sum_{j=1}^{i_k} \frac{A_{ij}}{(x-a_i)^j},$$

其中  $R(x)$  为多项式,  $A_{ij}$  是常数. 从而有

$$\int R(x)e^{ax} dx = \int P(x)e^{ax} dx + \sum_{i=1}^l \sum_{j=1}^{i_k} \int \frac{A_{ij}}{(x-a_i)^j} e^{ax} dx$$

$\int P(x)e^{ax} dx$  显然为初等函数. 而  $\int \frac{e^{ax}}{(x-a_i)^j} dx$  可表为初等函数与超越函数  $\operatorname{li}(e^{ax})$  的和.

事实上, 设  $x-a_i = t$ , 则



$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{e^{ax}}{(x-a_i)^j} dx &= \int \frac{e^{a(t+a_i)}}{t^j} dt = \frac{e^{aa_i}}{1-j} \int e^{at} d\left(\frac{1}{t^{j-1}}\right) dt \\
&= \frac{e^{aa_i}}{1-j} e^{at} \frac{1}{t^{j-1}} - \frac{ae^{aa_i}}{1-j} \int \frac{e^{at}}{t^{j-1}} dt = \cdots \\
&= e^{ax} \left( \frac{D_{j-1}}{t^{j-1}} + \frac{D_{j-2}}{t^{j-2}} + \cdots + \frac{D_2}{t^2} \right) + B_{ij} \int \frac{e^{ax}}{t} dt \\
&= g_{ij}(x) + B_{ij} \int \frac{e^{a(x-a_i)}}{(x-a_i)} dx \\
&= g_{ij}(x) + B_{ij} \operatorname{li}(e^{a(x-a_i)}).
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $g_{ij}(x)$  为  $x$  的初等函数,  $B_{ij}$  为常数. 因此

$$\begin{aligned}
\int R(x)e^{ax} dx &= \int P(x)e^{ax} dx + \sum_{i=1}^l \sum_{j=1}^{i_k} A_{ij} g_{ij}(x) \\
&\quad + \sum_{i=1}^l \sum_{j=1}^{i_k} A_{ij} B_{ij} \operatorname{li}(e^{a(x-a_i)}).
\end{aligned}$$

【2092】 在什么情况下, 积分

$$\int P\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)e^x dx$$

(其中  $P\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = a_0 + \frac{a_1}{x} + \cdots + \frac{a_n}{x^n}$  及  $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$  为常数) 是初等函数?

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{解} \quad \int \frac{a_k}{x^k} e^x dx &= -\frac{a_k}{k-1} \cdot \frac{e^x}{x^{k-1}} + \frac{a_k}{k-1} \int \frac{e^x}{x^{k-1}} dx \\
&= -\frac{a_k}{k-1} \frac{e^x}{x^{k-1}} - \frac{a_k}{(k-1)(k-2)} \frac{e^x}{x^{k-2}} \\
&\quad + \frac{a_k}{(k-1)(k-2)} \int \frac{e^x}{x^{k-2}} dx \\
&= -\frac{a_k}{k-1} \cdot \frac{e^x}{x^{k-1}} - \cdots - \frac{a_k}{(k-1)!} \frac{e^x}{x} \\
&\quad + \frac{a_k}{(k-1)!} \int \frac{e^x}{x} dx,
\end{aligned}$$

所以  $\int P\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)e^x dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int \left( \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{a_k}{x^k} \right) e^x dx = \sum_{k=0}^n \int \frac{a_k}{x^k} e^x dx \\
&= - \sum_{k=2}^n \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \frac{a_k}{(k-1) \cdots (k-j)} \cdot \frac{e^x}{x^{k-j}} \\
&\quad + a_0 e^x + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{(k-1)!} \int \frac{e^x}{x} dx.
\end{aligned}$$

因此若  $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{(k-1)!} = 0$ , 即

$$a_1 + \frac{a_2}{1!} + \frac{a_3}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{a_n}{(n-1)!} = 0,$$

则积分  $\int P\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) e^x dx$  为初等函数.

求解下列积分(2093 ~ 2097).

**【2093】**  $\int \left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)^2 e^x dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
\int \left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)^2 e^x dx &= \int \left(1 - \frac{4}{x} + \frac{4}{x^2}\right) e^x dx \\
&= e^x - 4 \int \frac{e^x}{x} dx - 4 \int e^x d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \\
&= e^x - 4 \int \frac{e^x}{x} dx - 4 \frac{e^x}{x} + 4 \int \frac{e^x}{x} dx \\
&= e^x \left(1 - \frac{4}{x}\right) + C.
\end{aligned}$$

**【2094】**  $\int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right) e^{-x} dx.$

解 
$$\int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right) e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} - \operatorname{li}(e^{-x}) + C.$$

**【2095】**  $\int \frac{e^{2x}}{x^2 - 3x + 2} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{e^{2x}}{x^2 - 3x + 2} dx &= \int \frac{e^{2x}}{(x-2)(x-1)} dx \\
&= \int \frac{e^{2x}}{x-2} dx - \int \frac{e^{2x}}{x-1} dx
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= e^4 \int \frac{e^{2(x-2)}}{x-2} d(x-2) - e^2 \int \frac{e^{2(x-1)}}{x-1} d(x-1) \\
 &= e^4 \operatorname{li}(e^{2x-4}) - e^2 \operatorname{li}(e^{2(x-1)}) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

【2096】  $\int \frac{x e^x}{(x+1)^2} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{x e^x}{(x+1)^2} &= - \int x e^x d\left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right) \\
 &= -x e^x \frac{1}{x+1} + \int \frac{1}{x+1} \cdot e^x (x+1) dx \\
 &= x e^x \frac{1}{x+1} + e^x + C = \frac{e^x}{x+1} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

【2097】  $\int \frac{x^4 e^{2x}}{(x-2)^2} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{x^4 e^{2x}}{(x-2)^2} dx &= \int (x^2 + 4x + 12) e^{2x} dx + 32 \int \frac{e^{2x}}{x-2} dx + 16 \int \frac{e^{2x} dx}{(x-2)^2} \\
 &= e^{2x} \left( \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{21}{4} \right) + 32 e^4 \int \frac{e^{2(x-2)}}{x-2} d(x-2) \\
 &\quad - 16 \int e^{2x} d\left(\frac{1}{x-2}\right) \\
 &= e^{2x} \left( \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{21}{4} \right) + 32 e^4 \operatorname{li}(e^{2x-4}) - \frac{16 e^{2x}}{x-2} \\
 &\quad + 32 \int \frac{e^{2x}}{x-2} dx \\
 &= e^{2x} \left( \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{21}{4} - \frac{16}{x-2} \right) + 64 e^4 \operatorname{li}(e^{2x-4}) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

求解含有  $\ln f(x)$ ,  $\arctan f(x)$ ,  $\arcsin f(x)$ ,  $\arccos f(x)$  等函数的积分, 其中  $f(x)$  为代数函数(2098 ~ 2115).

【2098】  $\int \ln^n x dx$  ( $n$  为自然数).

解 
$$\int \ln^n x dx = x \ln^n x - n \int \ln^{n-1} x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= x \ln^n x - nx \ln^{n-1} x + n(n-1) \int \ln^{n-2} x dx \\
&= \dots \\
&= x [\ln^n x - x \ln^{n-1} x + n(n-1) \ln^{n-2} x - \dots \\
&\quad + (-1)^{n-1} n! \ln x + (-1)^n n!] + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【2099】  $\int x^3 \ln^3 x dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
\int x^3 \ln^3 x dx &= \frac{1}{4} \int \ln^3 x d(x^4) \\
&= \frac{1}{4} x^4 \ln^3 x - \frac{3}{4} \int x^3 \ln^3 x dx \\
&= \frac{1}{4} x^4 \ln^3 x - \frac{3}{16} \int \ln^2 x d(x^4) \\
&= \frac{1}{4} x^4 \ln^3 x - \frac{3}{16} x^4 \ln^2 x + \frac{3}{8} \int x^3 \ln x dx \\
&= \frac{1}{4} x^4 \ln^3 x - \frac{3}{16} x^4 \ln^2 x + \frac{3}{32} x^4 \ln x - \frac{3}{32} \int x^3 dx \\
&= \frac{1}{4} x^4 \left( \ln^3 x - \frac{3}{4} \ln^2 x + \frac{3}{8} \ln x - \frac{3}{32} \right) + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【2100】  $\int \left( \frac{\ln x}{x} \right)^3 dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
\int \left( \frac{\ln x}{x} \right)^3 dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \ln^3 x d\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \\
&= -\frac{1}{2x^2} \ln^3 x + \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^3} \ln^2 x dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{2x^2} \ln^3 x + \frac{3}{4} \int \ln^2 x d\left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \\
&= -\frac{1}{2x^2} \ln^3 x - \frac{3}{4x^2} \ln^2 x + \frac{6}{4} \int \frac{1}{x^3} \ln x dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{2x^2} \ln^3 x - \frac{3}{4x^2} \ln^2 x - \frac{3}{4} \int \ln x d\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \\
&= -\frac{1}{2x^2} \ln^3 x - \frac{3}{4x^2} \ln^2 x - \frac{3}{4x^2} \ln x + \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{1}{x^3} dx
\end{aligned}$$



$$= -\frac{1}{2x^2} \left( \ln^3 x + \frac{3}{2} \ln^2 x + \frac{3}{2} \ln x + \frac{3}{4} \right) + C.$$

【2101】  $\int \ln[(x+a)^{x+a}(x+b)^{x+b}] \cdot \frac{dx}{(x+a)(x+b)}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int \ln[(x+a)^{x+a}(x+b)^{x+b}] \cdot \frac{dx}{(x+a)(x+b)} \\ &= \int \frac{\ln(x+a)}{x+b} dx + \int \frac{\ln(x+b)}{x+a} dx \\ &= \int \ln(x+a) d[\ln(x+b)] + \int \ln(x+b) d[\ln(x+a)] \\ &= \ln(x+a) \cdot \ln(x+b) - \int \ln(x+b) d[\ln(x+a)] \\ &\quad + \int \ln(x+b) d[\ln(x+a)] \\ &= \ln(x+a) \cdot \ln(x+b) + C. \end{aligned}$$

【2102】  $\int \ln^2(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int \ln^2(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx \\ &= x \ln^2(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - 2 \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx \\ &= x \ln^2(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - 2 \int \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) d(\sqrt{1+x^2}) \\ &= x \ln^2(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - 2 \sqrt{1+x^2} \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + 2 \int dx \\ &= x \ln^2(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - 2 \sqrt{1+x^2} \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + 2x + C. \end{aligned}$$

【2103】  $\int \ln(\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x}) dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int \ln(\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x}) dx \\ &= x \ln(\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x}) - \frac{1}{2} \int x \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= x \ln(\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x}) \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x(\sqrt{1-x} - \sqrt{1+x})}{\sqrt{1-x^2}(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})} dx \\
&= x \ln(\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x}) + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\
&= x \ln(\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x}) + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin x - \frac{1}{2} x + C.
\end{aligned}$$

**【2104】**  $\int \frac{\ln x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{\ln x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx &= \int \ln x d\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right) \\
&= \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \ln x - \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \\
&= \frac{x \ln x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + C.
\end{aligned}$$

**【2105】**  $\int x \arctan(x+1) dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
\int x \arctan(x+1) dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \arctan(x+1) d(x^2) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arctan(x+1) - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{x^2+2x+2} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arctan(x+1) - \frac{1}{2} \int \left(1 - \frac{2x+2}{x^2+2x+2}\right) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arctan(x+1) - \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+2x+2) + C.
\end{aligned}$$

**【2106】**  $\int \sqrt{x} \arctan \sqrt{x} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
\int \sqrt{x} \arctan \sqrt{x} dx &= \frac{2}{3} \int \arctan \sqrt{x} dx^{\frac{3}{2}} \\
&= \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \arctan \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x}{1+x} dx
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \arctan \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{3} \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x}\right) dx \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} x \sqrt{x} \arctan \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{3} x + \frac{1}{3} \ln |1+x| + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

**【2107】**  $\int x \arcsin(1-x) dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
 \int x \arcsin(1-x) dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \arcsin(1-x) d(x^2) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arcsin(1-x) + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-(1-x)^2}} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arcsin(1-x) + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(1-x)^2 - 2(1-x) + 1}{\sqrt{1-(1-x)^2}} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arcsin(1-x) + \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{1-(1-x)^2} d(1-x) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d[(1-x)^2 - 1]}{\sqrt{1-(1-x)^2}} - \int \frac{d(1-x)}{\sqrt{1-(1-x)^2}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arcsin(1-x) + \frac{1}{4} (1-x) \sqrt{1-(1-x)^2} \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{4} \arcsin(1-x) - \sqrt{1-(1-x)^2} \\
 &\quad - \arcsin(1-x) + C \\
 &= \frac{2x^2-3}{4} \arcsin(1-x) - \frac{x+3}{4} \sqrt{2x-x^2} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

**【2108】**  $\int \arcsin \sqrt{x} dx.$

解 
$$\int \arcsin \sqrt{x} dx = x \arcsin \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx$$

设  $\sqrt{x} = t,$

则  $x = t^2, dx = 2t dt.$

所以 
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2 \int \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt \\
&= -2 \int \sqrt{1-t^2} + 2 \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \\
&= -t \sqrt{1-t^2} - \arcsin t + 2 \arcsin t + C_1 \\
&= \arcsin \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x-x^2} + C_1.
\end{aligned}$$

因此  $\int \arcsin \sqrt{x} = \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) \arcsin \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x-x^2} + C.$

【2109】  $\int x \arccos \frac{1}{x} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
\int x \arccos \frac{1}{x} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \arccos \frac{1}{x} d(x^2) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arccos \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\operatorname{sgn} x \cdot x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arccos \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2} (\operatorname{sgn} x) \sqrt{x^2-1} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【2110】  $\int \arcsin \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{1+x} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
\int \arcsin \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{1+x} dx &= \int \arcsin \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{1+x} d(x+1) \\
&= (x+1) \arcsin \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{1+x} - \operatorname{sgn}\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} \\
&= (x+1) \arcsin \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{1+x} - 2\sqrt{x} \cdot \operatorname{sgn} \frac{1-x}{1+x} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【2111】  $\int \frac{\arccos x}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{\arccos x}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx &= \int \arccos x d\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right) \\
&= \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \arccos x + \int \frac{x}{1-x^2} dx
\end{aligned}$$



$$= \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \arccos x - \frac{1}{2} \ln |1-x^2| + C.$$

【2112】  $\int \frac{x \arccos x}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x \arccos x}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx &= \int \arccos x d\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right) \\ &= \frac{\arccos x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \int \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{\arccos x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + C. \end{aligned}$$

【2113】  $\int x \arctan x \ln(1+x^2) dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} &\int x \arctan x \ln(1+x^2) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \arctan x \cdot \ln(1+x^2) d(x^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arctan x \cdot \ln(1+x^2) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 \left[ \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} + \frac{2x \arctan x}{1+x^2} \right] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arctan x \cdot \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{1}{2} \int \ln(1+x^2) dx \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} dx - \int x \arctan x dx + \int \frac{x \arctan x}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arctan x \cdot \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{1}{2} x \ln(1+x^2) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x^2}{1+x^2} dx + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x \ln(1+x^2) \\ &\quad - \int \frac{x \arctan x}{1+x^2} dx + \int \frac{x \arctan x}{1+x^2} dx - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arctan x \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \arctan x \cdot \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{1}{2}x \ln(1+x^2) \\
&\quad + x - \arctan x + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x \cdot \ln(1+x^2) \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \arctan x + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + C \\
&= \frac{1}{2}(x^2+1) \arctan x \cdot \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{1}{2}x \ln(1+x^2) \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \arctan x + \frac{3}{2}(x - \arctan x) + C.
\end{aligned}$$

**【2114】**  $\int x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx.$

**解** 
$$\begin{aligned}
\int x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} d(x^2) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} - \int \frac{x^2}{1-x^2} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + x - \int \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 1) \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + x + C.
\end{aligned}$$

**【2115】**  $\int \frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx.$

**解** 
$$\begin{aligned}
&\int \frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx \\
&= \int \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) d\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right) \\
&= \frac{x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \\
&= \frac{x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \ln(1+x^2) + C.
\end{aligned}$$

求解含有双曲函数的积分(2116 ~ 2125).

【2116】  $\int \operatorname{sh}^2 x \operatorname{ch}^2 x dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}\int \operatorname{sh}^2 x \operatorname{ch}^2 x dx &= \frac{1}{4} \int \operatorname{sh}^2 2x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{\operatorname{ch} 4x - 1}{2} d(2x) = -\frac{x}{8} + \frac{\operatorname{sh} 4x}{32} + C.\end{aligned}$$

【2117】  $\int \operatorname{ch}^4 x dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}\int \operatorname{ch}^4 x dx &= \int \left( \frac{1 + \operatorname{ch} 2x}{2} \right)^2 dx \\ &= \int \left( \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{ch} 2x + \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{ch}^2 2x \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} x + \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{sh} 2x + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1 + \operatorname{ch} 4x}{2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} x + \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{sh} 2x + \frac{1}{8} x + \frac{1}{32} \operatorname{sh} 4x + C \\ &= \frac{3x}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{sh} 2x + \frac{1}{32} \operatorname{sh} 4x + C.\end{aligned}$$

【2118】  $\int \operatorname{sh}^3 x dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}\int \operatorname{sh}^3 x dx &= \int \operatorname{sh}^3 x \operatorname{sh} x dx = \int (\operatorname{ch}^2 x - 1) d(\operatorname{ch} x) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{ch}^3 x - \operatorname{ch} x + C.\end{aligned}$$

【2119】  $\int \operatorname{sh} x \operatorname{sh} 2x \operatorname{sh} 3x dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}\int \operatorname{sh} x \operatorname{sh} 2x \operatorname{sh} 3x dx &= \int \frac{1}{2} (\operatorname{ch} 4x - \operatorname{ch} 2x) \operatorname{sh} 2x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \operatorname{ch} 4x \operatorname{sh} 2x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \operatorname{ch} 2x \cdot \operatorname{sh} 2x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int (\operatorname{sh} 6x - \operatorname{sh} 2x) dx - \frac{1}{4} \int \operatorname{sh} 4x dx\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{24} \operatorname{ch} 6x - \frac{1}{16} \operatorname{ch} 4x - \frac{1}{8} \operatorname{ch} 2x + C.$$

【2120】  $\int \operatorname{th} x dx.$

解  $\int \operatorname{th} x dx = \int \frac{\operatorname{sh} x}{\operatorname{ch} x} dx = \ln(\operatorname{ch} x) + C.$

【2121】  $\int \operatorname{cth}^2 x dx.$

解  $\int \operatorname{cth}^2 x dx = \int \frac{\operatorname{ch}^2 x}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\operatorname{sh}^2 x + 1}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x} dx$   
 $= x - \operatorname{cth} x + C.$

【2122】  $\int \sqrt{\operatorname{th} x} dx.$

解  $\int \sqrt{\operatorname{th} x} dx$   
 $= \int \sqrt{\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}} dx = \int \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{\sqrt{e^{2x} - e^{-2x}}} dx$   
 $= \int \frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{e^{4x} - 1}} dx - \int \frac{e^{-2x}}{\sqrt{1 - e^{-4x}}} dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(e^{2x})}{\sqrt{(e^{2x})^2 - 1}} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(e^{-2x})}{\sqrt{1 - (e^{-2x})^2}}$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \ln(e^{2x} + \sqrt{e^{4x} - 1}) + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin(e^{-2x}) + C.$

【2123】  $\int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{sh} x + 2\operatorname{ch} x}.$

解  $\int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{sh} x + 2\operatorname{ch} x} = 2 \int \frac{dx}{3e^x + e^{-x}}$   
 $= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{d(\sqrt{3}e^x)}{(\sqrt{3}e^x)^2 + 1} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan(\sqrt{3}e^x) + C.$

【2123. 1】  $\int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x - 4\operatorname{sh} x \operatorname{ch} x + 9\operatorname{ch}^2 x}.$

解  $\int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x - 4\operatorname{sh} x \operatorname{ch} x + 9\operatorname{ch}^2 x}$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2 \int \frac{dx}{3e^{2x} + 8 + 7e^{-2x}} = 2 \int \frac{e^{2x} dx}{3e^{4x} + 8e^{2x} + 7} \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d\left(e^{2x} + \frac{4}{3}\right)}{3\left(e^{2x} + \frac{4}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{5}{3}} = \frac{1}{12} \int \frac{d\left(e^{2x} + \frac{4}{3}\right)}{\left(e^{2x} + \frac{4}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{5}{9}} \\
&= \frac{1}{12} \times \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \arctan \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \left(e^{2x} + \frac{4}{3}\right) + C \\
&= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{5}} \arctan \left(\frac{3e^{2x} + 4}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【2123. 2】  $\int \frac{dx}{0.1 + \operatorname{ch} x}$ .

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{dx}{0.1 + \operatorname{ch} x} &= \int \frac{dx}{0.1 + \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}} \\
&= \int \frac{2e^x dx}{0.2e^x + e^{2x} + 1} = 2 \int \frac{d(e^x + 0.1)}{(e^x + 0.1)^2 + 0.99} \\
&= \frac{2}{\sqrt{0.99}} \arctan \frac{e^x + 0.1}{\sqrt{0.99}} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【2123. 3】  $\int \frac{\operatorname{ch} x dx}{3\operatorname{sh} x - 4\operatorname{ch} x}$ .

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{\operatorname{ch} x}{3\operatorname{sh} x - 4\operatorname{ch} x} dx &= - \int \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x + 7e^{-x}} dx \\
&= - \int \frac{e^{2x} + 1}{e^{2x} + 7} dx = - \frac{1}{7} \int dx - \frac{6}{7} \int \frac{e^{2x}}{e^{2x} + 7} dx \\
&= - \frac{1}{7} x - \frac{3}{7} \ln(e^{2x} + 7) + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【2124】  $\int \operatorname{sh} ax \sin bx dx$ .

解 由于  $\int e^{ax} \sin bx dx = \frac{e^{ax} (a \sin bx - b \cos bx)}{a^2 + b^2} + C$

所以  $\int \operatorname{sh} ax \sin bx dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} \int e^{ax} \sin bx \, dx - \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-ax} \sin bx \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{ax} (a \sin bx - b \cos bx)}{a^2 + b^2} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{-ax} (a \sin bx + b \cos bx)}{a^2 + b^2} + C \\
&= \frac{a \sin bx \cdot \operatorname{ch} ax - b \cos bx \cdot \operatorname{sh} ax}{a^2 + b^2} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

**【2125】**  $\int \operatorname{sh} ax \cos bx \, dx.$

解 由 1828 题的结果有

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int \operatorname{sh} ax \cos bx \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx - \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-ax} \cos bx \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} e^{ax} \frac{a \cos bx + b \sin bx}{a^2 + b^2} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-ax} \frac{a \cos bx - b \sin bx}{a^2 + b^2} + C \\
&= \frac{a \operatorname{ch} ax \cdot \cos bx + b \operatorname{sh} ax \cdot \sin bx}{a^2 + b^2} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

## § 6. 函数的积分法的各种例题

求解下列积分(2126 ~ 2170).

**【2126】**  $\int \frac{dx}{x^6(1+x^2)}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{dx}{x^6(1+x^2)} &= \int \frac{x^2+1-x^2}{x^6(1+x^2)} dx \\
&= \int \frac{dx}{x^6} - \int \frac{dx}{x^4(1+x^2)} \\
&= -\frac{1}{5x^5} - \int \frac{(x^2+1)-x^2}{x^4(1+x^2)} dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{5x^5} - \int \frac{1}{x^4} dx + \int \frac{1}{x^2(1+x^2)} dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{5x^5} + \frac{1}{3x^2} + \int \left( \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx
\end{aligned}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5x^5} + \frac{1}{3x^3} - \frac{1}{x} - \arctan x + C.$$

【2127】  $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(1-x^2)^3}.$

解  $\int \frac{x^2}{(1-x^2)^3} dx = \int \frac{x^2-1+1}{(1-x^2)^3} dx$   
 $= -\int \frac{dx}{(x^2-1)^2} - \int \frac{dx}{(x^2-1)^3}.$

由 1291 题的递推公式可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{x^2}{(1-x^2)^3} dx \\ &= -\int \frac{dx}{(x^2-1)^2} - \left[ \frac{2x}{2(-4)(x^2-1)^2} - \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2-1)^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{x}{4(1-x^2)^2} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2-1)^2} \\ &= \frac{x}{4(1-x^2)^2} - \frac{1}{4} \left\{ -\frac{x}{2(x^2-1)} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2-1} \right\} \\ &= \frac{x+x^3}{8(1-x^2)^2} - \frac{1}{16} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

【2128】  $\int \frac{dx}{1+x^4+x^8}.$

解  $\int \frac{dx}{1+x^4+x^8}$   
 $= \int \frac{dx}{(x^4+x^2+1)(x^4-x^2+1)}$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+x^2+1} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2-1}{x^4-x^2+1} dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2+1}{(x^2+x+1)(x^2-x+1)} dx$   
 $\quad - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2-1}{(x^2+\sqrt{3}x+1)(x^2-\sqrt{3}x+1)} dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x^2-x+1}$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{2x + \sqrt{3}}{x^2 + \sqrt{3}x + 1} dx - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{2x - \sqrt{3}}{x^2 - \sqrt{3}x + 1} dx \\
& = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \left[ \arctan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + \arctan\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \right] \\
& + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}} \ln \frac{x^2 + \sqrt{3}x + 1}{x^2 - \sqrt{3}x + 1} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【2129】  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}}.$

解 设  $\sqrt[6]{x} = t,$

则  $\sqrt{x} = t^3, \sqrt[3]{x} = t^2, x = t^6, dx = 6t^5 dt.$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}} \\
& = \int \frac{6t^5}{t^3 + t^2} dt = 6 \int \frac{t^3}{t+1} dt \\
& = 6 \int \left( t^2 - t + 1 - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt \\
& = 2t^3 - 3t^2 + 6t - 6\ln(1+t) + C \\
& = 2\sqrt{x} - 3\sqrt[3]{x} + 6\sqrt[6]{x} - 6\ln(1 + \sqrt[6]{x}) + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【2130】  $\int x^2 \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} dx.$

解 设  $\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}} = t,$

则  $x = \frac{1}{1+t^2}, dx = -\frac{2t}{(1+t^2)^2} dt.$

利用 1921 题的递推公式

所以 
$$\begin{aligned}
& \int x^2 \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} dx \\
& = -2 \int \frac{dt}{(t^2+1)^4} \\
& = -2 \left[ \frac{t}{6(t^2+1)^3} + \frac{5t}{24(t^2+1)^2} + \frac{5t}{16(t^2+1)} + \frac{5}{16} \arctan t \right] + C
\end{aligned}$$



$$= -\frac{1}{24}(8x^2 + 10x + 15)\sqrt{x(1-x)} - \frac{5}{8}\arctan \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}} + C.$$

【2131】  $\int \frac{x+2}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx.$

解 设  $x = \sin t \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$

则  $dx = \cos t dt$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{x+2}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{\sin t + 2}{\sin^2 t} dt = \int \frac{1}{\sin t} dt + 2 \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 t} dt \\ &= \ln \left| \tan \frac{t}{2} \right| - 2 \cot t + C \\ &= \ln | \csc t - \cot t | - 2 \cot t + C \\ &= -\ln \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-x^2}}{|x|} - 2 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} + C. \end{aligned}$$

【2132】  $\int \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x\sqrt{x}}} dx.$

解 设  $\sqrt{1-x\sqrt{x}} = t,$

则  $x = (1-t^2)^{\frac{2}{3}}, dx = -\frac{4}{3}t(1-t^2)^{-\frac{1}{3}} dt.$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x\sqrt{x}}} dx &= -\frac{4}{3} \int dt = -\frac{4}{3}t + C \\ &= -\frac{4}{3} \sqrt{1-x\sqrt{x}} + C \quad (0 < x < 1). \end{aligned}$$

【2133】  $\int \frac{x^5 dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}.$

解 设  $\sqrt{1+x^2} = t,$

则  $x^2 = t^2 - 1, x dx = t dt,$

所以 
$$\int \frac{x^5 dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \int (t^2 - 1)^2 dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int (t^4 - 2t^2 + 1) dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{5}t^5 - \frac{2}{3}t^3 + t + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{15}(8 - 4x^2 + 3x^4) \sqrt{1+x^2} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

【2134】  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{x^2(1-x)}}.$

解 设  $\sqrt[3]{\frac{1-x}{x}} = t,$

则  $x = \frac{1}{t^3+1}, dx = -\frac{3t^2}{(t^3+1)^2},$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{x^2(1-x)}} &= -3 \int \frac{t}{t^3+1} dt \\
 &= \int \frac{dt}{t+1} - \int \frac{t+1}{t^2-t+1} dt \\
 &= \ln|t+1| - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2t-1}{t^2-t+1} - \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t^2-t+1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{(1+t)^2}{t^2-t+1} - \sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{2t-1}{\sqrt{3}} + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\left(1 + \sqrt[3]{\frac{1-x}{x}}\right)^2}{\left[\sqrt[3]{\frac{1-x}{x}}\right]^2 - \sqrt[3]{\frac{1-x}{x}} + 1} \\
 &\quad - \sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{2\sqrt[3]{\frac{1-x}{x}} - 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

【2135】  $\int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{1+x^3+x^6}}.$

解 只讨论  $x > 0$  的情形, (对于  $x < 0$  的情形可类似地讨论)

$$\int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{1+x^3+x^6}} = \int \frac{dx}{x^4 \sqrt{x^{-6}+x^{-3}+1}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{d\left(x^{-3} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(x^{-3} + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}} \\
&= -\frac{1}{3} \ln \left| x^{-3} + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{x^{-6} + x^{-3} + 1} \right| + C_1 \\
&= -\frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{2 + x^3 + 2\sqrt{x^6 + x^3 + 1}}{x^3} \right| + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【2136】  $\int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^4 - 2x^2 - 1}}.$

解  $\int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^4 - 2x^2 - 1}} = \int \frac{dx}{x^3 \sqrt{1 - 2x^{-2} - x^{-4}}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^{-2} + 1)}{\sqrt{2 - (x^{-2} + 1)}} = -\frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{x^{-2} + 1}{\sqrt{2}} + C \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{x^2 + 1}{\sqrt{2}x^2} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【2137】  $\int \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx.$

解  $\int \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx = \int \frac{(1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2})^2}{1 - (1 - x^2)} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int \frac{2 - x^2 + 2\sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x^2} dx \\
&= -\frac{2}{x} - x - 2 \int \sqrt{1 - x^2} d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \\
&= -\frac{2}{x} - x - \frac{2}{x} \sqrt{1 - x^2} - 2 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \\
&= -\frac{2}{x} - x - \frac{2}{x} \sqrt{1 - x^2} - 2 \arcsin x + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【2138】  $\int \frac{(1+x)dx}{x + \sqrt{x+x^2}}.$

解  $\int \frac{(1+x)dx}{x + \sqrt{x+x^2}} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int \frac{(1+x)(x-\sqrt{x+x^2})}{(x+\sqrt{x+x^2})(x-\sqrt{x+x^2})} dx \\
&= \int \frac{x+x^2-\sqrt{x+x^2}-x\sqrt{x+x^2}}{-x} dx \\
&= -x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx + \int \sqrt{x+x^2} dx \\
&= -x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2 \int \sqrt{1+(\sqrt{x})^2} d(\sqrt{x}) \\
&\quad + \int \sqrt{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} d\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right) \\
&= -x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{1+x} + \ln(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{1+x}) \\
&\quad + \frac{2x+1}{4} \sqrt{x+x^2} - \frac{1}{8} \ln\left(x+\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{x+x^2}\right) + C_1 \\
&= -x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{2x+5}{4} \sqrt{x+x^2} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \ln(2x+1+2\sqrt{x+x^2}) \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{8} \ln\left(x+\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{x+x^2}\right) + C_1 \\
&= -\frac{1}{2}(x+1)^2 + \frac{2x+5}{4} \sqrt{x+x^2} \\
&\quad + \frac{3}{8} \ln\left(x+\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{x+x^2}\right) + C.
\end{aligned}$$

**【2139】**  $\int \frac{\ln(1+x+x^2)}{(1+x)^2} dx.$

解  $\int \frac{\ln(1+x+x^2)}{(1+x)^2} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\int \ln(1+x+x^2) d\left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right) \\
&= -\frac{\ln(1+x+x^2)}{1+x} + \int \frac{2x+1}{(1+x)(1+x+x^2)} dx
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{\ln(1+x+x^2)}{1+x} + \int \left( \frac{x+2}{1+x+x^2} - \frac{1}{1+x} \right) dx \\
&= -\frac{\ln(1+x+x^2)}{1+x} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+1}{1+x+x^2} dx \\
&\quad + \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+x+x^2} dx - \int \frac{1}{1+x} dx \\
&= -\frac{\ln(1+x+x^2)}{1+x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x+x^2) \\
&\quad + \sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} - \ln|1+x| + C \\
&= -\frac{\ln(1+x+x^2)}{1+x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x+x^2}{(1+x)^2} \\
&\quad + \sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【2140】  $\int (2x+3) \arccos(2x-3) dx.$

解  $\int (2x+3) \arccos(2x-3) dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int \arccos(2x-3) d(x^2+3x) \\
&= (x^2+3x) \arccos(2x-3) + \int \frac{x^2+3x}{\sqrt{-x^2+3x-2}} dx \\
&= (x^2+3x) \arccos(2x-3) - \int \sqrt{-x^2+3x-2} dx \\
&\quad - 3 \int \frac{-2x+3}{\sqrt{-x^2+3x-2}} dx + 7 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{-x^2+3x-2}} \\
&= (x^2+3x) \arccos(2x-3) \\
&\quad - \int \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2} d\left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right) \\
&\quad - 3 \int \frac{d(-x^2+3x-2)}{\sqrt{-x^2+3x-2}} + 7 \int \frac{d\left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2}}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (x^2 + 3x) \arccos(2x - 3) - \frac{x - \frac{3}{2}}{2} \sqrt{-x^2 + 3x - 2} \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{8} \arcsin(2x - 3) - 6 \sqrt{-x^2 + 3x - 2} \\
&\quad + 7 \arcsin(2x - 3) + C \\
&= \left(x^2 + 3x - \frac{55}{8}\right) \arccos(2x - 3) \\
&\quad - \frac{2x + 21}{4} \sqrt{-x^2 + 3x - 2} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

**【2141】**  $\int x \ln(4 + x^4) dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
\int x \ln(4 + x^4) dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \ln(4 + x^4) d(x^2) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln(4 + x^4) - 2 \int \frac{x^5}{4 + x^4} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln(4 + x^4) - 2 \int \left(x - \frac{4x}{4 + x^4}\right) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln(4 + x^4) - x^2 + 2 \arctan\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right) + C.
\end{aligned}$$

**【2142】**  $\int \frac{\arcsin x}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1 + x^2}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
&\int \frac{\arcsin x}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1 + x^2}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx \\
&= \int \frac{\arcsin x}{x^2 \sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx + \int \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx \\
&= \operatorname{sgn} x \int \frac{\arcsin x}{x^3 \sqrt{x^{-2} - 1}} dx + \int \arcsin x d(\arcsin x) \\
&= -\operatorname{sgn} x \int \arcsin x d(\sqrt{x^{-2} - 1}) + \frac{1}{2} (\arcsin x)^2 \\
&= -\operatorname{sgn} x \left( \frac{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}{|x|} \cdot \arcsin x - \int \frac{dx}{|x|} \right) + \frac{1}{2} (\arcsin x)^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \arcsin x + \int \frac{dx}{x} + \frac{1}{2} (\arcsin x)^2 \\
 &= -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \arcsin x + \ln |x| + \frac{1}{2} (\arcsin x)^2 + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

**【2143】**  $\int \frac{x \ln(1 + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int \frac{x \ln(1 + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \\
 &= \int \ln(1 + \sqrt{1+x^2}) d(1 + \sqrt{1+x^2}) \\
 &= (1 + \sqrt{1+x^2}) \ln(1 + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \\
 &= (1 + \sqrt{1+x^2}) \ln(1 + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \sqrt{1+x^2} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

**【2144】**  $\int x \sqrt{x^2+1} \ln \sqrt{x^2-1} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int x \sqrt{x^2+1} \ln \sqrt{x^2-1} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \int \ln \sqrt{x^2-1} d[(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}] \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} (1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \ln \sqrt{x^2-1} - \frac{1}{3} \int (1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^2-1} dx.
 \end{aligned}$$

令  $(1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = t$ , 则

$x^2+1 = t^2, xdx = tdt$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int (1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{x}{x^2-1} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{t^4}{t^2-2} dt = \int \left( t^2 + 2 + \frac{4}{t^2-2} \right) dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} t^3 + 2t + \sqrt{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-\sqrt{2}}{t+\sqrt{2}} \right| + C \\
 &= \frac{x^2+7}{3} \sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}+\sqrt{2}} \right| + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

因此 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int x \sqrt{x^2+1} \ln \sqrt{x^2-1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \ln \sqrt{x^2-1} - \frac{x^2+7}{9} \sqrt{1+x^2} \\ & \quad - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}+\sqrt{2}} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

【2145】 
$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \ln \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx.$$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \ln \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx \\ &= - \int \ln \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x}} d(\sqrt{1-x^2}) \\ &= - \sqrt{1-x^2} \ln \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x}} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}(2-x)}{x(1-x)} dx \end{aligned}$$

而 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}(2-x)}{x(1-x)} dx = \int \frac{(1-x^2)(2-x)}{x(1-x)\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{2+x-x^2}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= 2 \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= -2 \int \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2-1}} + \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2} \\ &= -2 \ln \left| \frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2}-1} \right| + \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C \\ &= -2 \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} + \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C. \end{aligned}$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \ln \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx \\ &= - \sqrt{1-x^2} \ln \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x}} - \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \end{aligned}$$



$$+ \frac{1}{2} \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1-x^2} + C. \quad (0 < x < 1)$$

【2146】  $\int \frac{dx}{(2 + \sin x)^2}.$

解 设  $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$ , 不妨限制  $-\pi < x < \pi$ , 则

$$\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2},$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{(2 + \sin x)^2} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1+t^2}{(1+t+t^2)^2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(1+t+t^2) - \frac{1}{2}(2t+1) + \frac{1}{2}}{(1+t+t^2)^2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{1+t+t^2} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d(1+t+t^2)}{(1+t+t^2)^2} + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dt}{(1+t+t^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2t+1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t+t^2} + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dt}{(1+t+t^2)^2}, \end{aligned}$$

而由 1921 题递推公式有

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dt}{(1+t+t^2)^2} \\ = \frac{2t+1}{3(1+t+t^2)} + \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2t+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C_1. \end{aligned}$$

因此 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{(2 + \sin x)^2} \\ = \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2t+1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{t+2}{6(t^2+t+1)} + C_2 \\ = \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{1+2\tan \frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2} + 2\cos \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}}}{6 \frac{1 + \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}} + C_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{1+2\tan\frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\cos x}{3(2+\sin x)} + C.$$

**【2147】**  $\int \frac{\sin 4x}{\sin^8 x + \cos^8 x} dx.$

解 由于

$$\begin{aligned} & \sin^8 x + \cos^8 x \\ &= (\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x)^2 - 2\sin^4 x \cos^4 x \\ &= [(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^2 - 2\sin^2 x \cos^2 x]^2 - \frac{1}{8} \sin^4 2x \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2x\right)^2 - \frac{1}{8} \sin^4 2x \\ &= \frac{1}{8} (\sin^4 2x - 8\sin^2 2x + 8) \\ &= \frac{1}{8} (\sin^2 2x - 4 - 2\sqrt{2})(\sin^2 2x - 4 + 2\sqrt{2}) \\ &= \frac{1}{32} (\cos 4x + 7 + 4\sqrt{2})(\cos 4x + 7 - 2\sqrt{2}), \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{\sin 4x}{\sin^8 x + \cos^8 x} dx \\ &= 32 \cdot \frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}} \left[ \int \frac{\sin 4x}{\cos 4x + 7 - 4\sqrt{2}} dx \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \int \frac{\sin 4x dx}{\cos 4x + 7 + 4\sqrt{2}} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\cos 4x + 7 + 4\sqrt{2}}{\cos 4x + 7 - 4\sqrt{2}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

**【2148】**  $\int \frac{dx}{\sin x \sqrt{1 + \cos x}}.$

解 设  $\sqrt{1 + \cos x} = t$

则  $\sin x = t \sqrt{2 - t^2}, dx = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{2 - t^2}} dt,$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\sin x \sqrt{1+\cos x}} &= -\int \frac{2}{t^2(2-t^2)} dt \\ &= -\int \left( \frac{1}{t^2} + \frac{1}{2-t^2} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}+t}{\sqrt{2}-t} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\cos x}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{1+\cos x}}{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{1+\cos x}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

【2149】  $\int \frac{ax^2+b}{x^2+1} \arctan x dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{ax^2+b}{x^2+1} \arctan x dx &= \int \left( a - \frac{a-b}{x^2+1} \right) \arctan x dx \\ &= a \int \arctan x dx - (a-b) \int \arctan x d(\arctan x) \\ &= ax \arctan x - a \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx - \frac{a-b}{2} (\arctan x)^2 \\ &= ax \arctan x - \frac{a}{2} \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{a-b}{2} (\arctan x)^2 + C. \end{aligned}$$

【2150】  $\int \frac{ax^2+b}{x^2-1} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{ax^2+b}{x^2-1} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| dx &= \int \left( a + \frac{a+b}{x^2-1} \right) \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| dx \\ &= a \int \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| dx + \left( \frac{a+b}{2} \right) \int \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| d \left( \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| \right) \\ &= ax \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| - a \int \frac{2x}{x^2-1} dx + \frac{a+b}{4} \left( \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| \right)^2 \\ &= ax \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| - a \ln |x^2-1| + \frac{a+b}{4} \ln^2 \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

【2151】  $\int \frac{x \ln x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx.$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad \int \frac{x \ln x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \ln x d\left(\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x(1+x^2)} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{1+x^2}\right) dx \\
 &= -\frac{\ln x}{2(1+x^2)} + \frac{1}{2} \ln x - \frac{1}{4} \ln(1+x^2) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【2152】} \int \frac{x \arctan x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad \int \frac{x \arctan x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx &= \int \arctan x d(\sqrt{1+x^2}) \\
 &= \sqrt{1+x^2} \arctan x - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \\
 &= \sqrt{1+x^2} \arctan x - \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【2153】} \int \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{1+\cos^4 x}} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad \int \frac{\sin 2x dx}{\sqrt{1+\cos^4 x}} &= -\int \frac{d(1+\cos 2x)}{\sqrt{(1+\cos 2x)^2+4}} \\
 &= -\ln(1+\cos 2x + \sqrt{(1+\cos 2x)^2+4}) + C_1 \\
 &= -\ln(\cos^2 x + \sqrt{1+\cos^4 x}) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【2154】} \int \frac{x^3 \arccos x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad \int \frac{x^3 \arccos x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= -\int x^2 \arccos x d(\sqrt{1-x^2}) \\
 &= -x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} \arccos x \\
 &\quad + \int \sqrt{1-x^2} \left(2x \arccos x - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right) dx \\
 &= -x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} \arccos x - \int x^2 dx
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{2}{3} \int \arccos x d[(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}] \\
& = -x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} \arccos x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{2}{3} (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \arccos x \\
& \quad - \frac{2}{3} \int (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\
& = -x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} \arccos x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \\
& \quad - \frac{2}{3} (1-x^2) \sqrt{1-x^2} \arccos x - \frac{2}{3} x + \frac{2}{9} x^3 + C \\
& = -\frac{2+x^2}{3} \sqrt{1-x^2} \arccos x - \frac{6x+x^3}{9} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

**【2155】**  $\int \frac{x^4 \arctan x}{1+x^2} dx.$

**解** 
$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{x^4 \arctan x}{1+x^2} dx &= \int \left( x^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) \arctan x dx \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \int \arctan x d(x^3) - \int \arctan x dx + \int \arctan x d(\arctan x) \\
&= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \arctan x - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x^3}{1+x^2} dx - x \arctan x \\
&\quad + \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx + \frac{1}{2} (\arctan x)^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \arctan x - \frac{1}{3} \int \left( x - \frac{x}{1+x^2} \right) dx - x \arctan x \\
&\quad + \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx + \frac{1}{2} (\arctan x)^2 \\
&= \left( \frac{1}{3} x^3 - x \right) \arctan x - \frac{1}{6} x^2 + \frac{2}{3} \ln(1+x^2) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} (\arctan x)^2 + C.
\end{aligned}$$

**【2156】**  $\int \frac{x \operatorname{arccot} x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx.$

**解** 
$$\int \frac{x \operatorname{arccot} x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \operatorname{arccot} x d\left(\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{\operatorname{arccot} x}{2(1+x^2)} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^2} \\
&= -\frac{\operatorname{arccot} x}{2(1+x^2)} - \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{x}{2(x^2+1)} - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arccot} x \right] + C \\
&= -\frac{1-x^2}{4(1+x^2)} \operatorname{arccot} x - \frac{x}{4(x^2+1)} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

**【2157】**  $\int \frac{x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{(1-x^2)^2} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
&\int \frac{x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{(1-x^2)^2} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) d\left(\frac{1}{1-x^2}\right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2(1-x^2)} \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(1-x^2)\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx.
\end{aligned}$$

设  $x = \tan t \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$

则  $\sqrt{1+x^2} = \sec t, dx = \sec^2 t dt,$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned}
&\int \frac{1}{(1-x^2)\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \\
&= \int \frac{\sec t dt}{1-\tan^2 t} = \int \frac{\cos t dt}{\cos^2 t - \sin^2 t} \\
&= \int \frac{d(\sin t)}{1-2\sin^2 t} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{1+\sqrt{2}\sin t}{1-\sqrt{2}\sin t} \right| + C \\
&= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{2}x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} - \sqrt{2}x} \right| + C.
\end{aligned}$$

因此 
$$\begin{aligned}
&\int \frac{x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{(1+x^2)^2} dx \\
&= \frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{2(1-x^2)} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{2}x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} - \sqrt{2}x} \right| + C.
\end{aligned}$$

**【2158】**  $\int \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x dx.$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad & \int \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x dx \\
 &= x \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x - \int x \left( 1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \arcsin x \right) dx \\
 &= x \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \int \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x dx \\
 &\quad + \int \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{因此} \quad & \int \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x - \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\
 &= \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x - \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} (\arcsin x)^2 + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【2159】} \int x(1+x^2) \operatorname{arccot} x dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad & \int x(1+x^2) \operatorname{arccot} x dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \int \operatorname{arccot} x d[(1+x^2)^2] \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} (1+x^2)^2 \operatorname{arccot} x + \frac{1}{4} \int (1+x^2) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} (1+x^2)^2 \operatorname{arccot} x + \frac{x}{4} + \frac{x^3}{12} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【2160】} \int x^x (1 + \ln x) dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad & \int x^x (1 + \ln x) dx = \int e^{x \ln x} (1 + \ln x) dx \\
 &= \int e^{x \ln x} d(x \ln x) = e^{x \ln x} + C = x^x + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【2161】} \int \frac{\operatorname{arcsine}^x}{e^x} dx.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int \frac{\operatorname{arcsine}^x}{e^x} dx = - \int \operatorname{arcsine}^x d(e^{-x})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -e^{-x} \arcsine^x + \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-e^{2x}}} \\
&= -e^{-x} \arcsine^x - \int \frac{d(e^{-x})}{\sqrt{(e^{-x})^2 - 1}} \\
&= -e^x \arcsine^x - \ln(e^{-x} + \sqrt{e^{-2x} - 1}) + C \\
&= x - e^{-x} \arcsine^x - \ln(1 + \sqrt{1 - e^{2x}}) + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【2162】  $\int \frac{\arctane^{\frac{x}{2}}}{e^{\frac{x}{2}}(1+e^x)} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{\arctane^{\frac{x}{2}}}{e^{\frac{x}{2}}(1+e^x)} dx &= \int \frac{(e^x + 1 - e^x) \arctane^{\frac{x}{2}}}{e^{\frac{x}{2}}(1+e^x)} dx \\
&= \int e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \arctane^{\frac{x}{2}} dx - \int \frac{e^{\frac{x}{2}} \arctane^{\frac{x}{2}}}{1+e^x} dx \\
&= -2 \int \arctane^{\frac{x}{2}} d(e^{-\frac{x}{2}}) - 2 \int \arctane^{\frac{x}{2}} d(\arctane^{\frac{x}{2}}) \\
&= -2e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \arctane^{\frac{x}{2}} + \int \frac{dx}{1+e^x} - (\arctane^{\frac{x}{2}})^2 \\
&= -2e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \arctane^{\frac{x}{2}} - (\arctane^{\frac{x}{2}})^2 + \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) dx \\
&= -2e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \arctane^{\frac{x}{2}} - (\arctane^{\frac{x}{2}})^2 + x - \ln(1+e^x) + C.
\end{aligned}$$

【2163】  $\int \frac{dx}{(e^{x+1} + 1)^2 - (e^{x-1} + 1)^2}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
&\int \frac{dx}{(e^{x+1} + 1)^2 - (e^{x-1} + 1)^2} \\
&= \int \frac{dx}{(e^{x+1} - e^{x-1})(e^{x+1} + e^{x-1} + 2)} \\
&= \int \frac{dx}{e^x(e - e^{-1})[e^x(e + e^{-1}) + 2]} \\
&= \frac{1}{2(e - e^{-1})} \int \left[ \frac{1}{e^x} - \frac{e + e^{-1}}{e^x(e + e^{-1}) + 2} \right] dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{4\text{sh}1} e^{-x} - \frac{\text{ch}1}{4\text{sh}1} \int \frac{1}{1 + e^x \text{ch}1} dx
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\frac{1}{4\text{sh}1}e^{-x} - \frac{\text{ch}1}{4\text{sh}1} \int \left[ 1 - \frac{e^x \text{ch}1}{1 + e^x \text{ch}1} \right] dx \\
 &= -\frac{e^{-x}}{4\text{sh}1} - \frac{\text{cth}1}{4} [x - \ln(1 + e^x \text{ch}1)] + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

【2164】  $\int \sqrt{\text{th}^2 x + 1} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \sqrt{\text{th}^2 x + 1} dx &= \int \frac{\text{th}^2 x + 1}{\sqrt{\text{th}^2 x + 1}} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{\frac{\text{sh}^2 x + \text{ch}^2 x}{\text{ch}^2 x}}{\sqrt{\text{th}^2 x + 1}} dx = \int \frac{\left( 2 - \frac{1}{\text{ch}^2 x} \right)}{\sqrt{\text{th}^2 x + 1}} dx \\
 &= 2 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\text{th}^2 x + 1}} - \int \frac{d(\text{th}x)}{\sqrt{\text{th}^2 x + 1}} \\
 &= 2 \int \frac{\text{ch}x dx}{\sqrt{\text{sh}^2 x + \text{ch}^2 x}} - \ln(\text{th}x + \sqrt{\text{th}^2 x + 1}) \\
 &= \sqrt{2} \int \frac{d(\sqrt{2} \text{sh}x)}{\sqrt{1 + 2\text{sh}^2 x}} - \ln(\text{th}x + \sqrt{\text{th}^2 x + 1}) \\
 &= \sqrt{2} \ln(\sqrt{2} \text{sh}x + \sqrt{1 + 2\text{sh}^2 x}) \\
 &\quad - \ln(\text{th}x + \sqrt{1 + \text{th}^2 x}) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

【2165】  $\int \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 + \cos x} \cdot e^x dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 + \cos x} e^x dx &= \int \frac{1 + 2\sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} e^x dx \\
 &= \int \frac{e^x}{2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx + \int \tan \frac{x}{2} \cdot e^x dx \\
 &= \int e^x d\left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right) + \int \tan \frac{x}{2} \cdot e^x dx \\
 &= e^x \cdot \tan \frac{x}{2} - \int \tan \frac{x}{2} \cdot e^x dx + \int \tan \frac{x}{2} \cdot e^x dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= e^x \tan \frac{x}{2} + C.$$

【2166】  $\int |x| dx.$

解  $\int |x| dx = \operatorname{sgn} x \cdot \int x dx$   
 $= (\operatorname{sgn} x) \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C = \frac{x|x|}{2} + C.$

【2167】  $\int x|x| dx.$

解  $\int x|x| dx = (\operatorname{sgn} x) \int x^2 dx$   
 $= (\operatorname{sgn} x) \frac{x^3}{3} + C = \frac{x^2|x|}{3} + C.$

【2168】  $\int (x + |x|)^2 dx.$

解  $\int (x + |x|)^2 dx = \int (x^2 + 2x|x| + |x|^2) dx$   
 $= 2 \int x^2 dx + 2 \operatorname{sgn} x \int x^2 dx$   
 $= \frac{2}{3} x^3 + \frac{2}{3} (\operatorname{sgn} x) x^3 + C$   
 $= \frac{2}{3} x^2 (x + |x|) + C.$

【2169】  $\int \{|1+x| - |1-x|\} dx.$

解  $\int \{|1+x| - |1-x|\} dx$   
 $= \int |1+x| d(1+x) + \int |1-x| d(1-x)$   
 $= \operatorname{sgn}(1+x) \int (1+x) d(1+x)$   
 $+ \operatorname{sgn}(1-x) \int (1-x) d(1-x)$

$$= \frac{(1+x)|1+x|}{2} + \frac{(1-x)|1-x|}{2} + C.$$

**【2170】**  $\int e^{-|x|} dx.$

解 当  $x \geq 0$  时

$$\int e^{-|x|} dx = \int e^{-x} dx = e^{-x} + C_1,$$

当  $x < 0$  时

$$\int e^{-|x|} dx = \int e^x dx = e^x + C_2.$$

由于  $e^{-|x|}$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  内连续, 故其原函数必在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  内连续可微, 且任意两个原函数之间差一常数, 设  $F(x)$  为满足  $F(0) = 0$  的原函数, 由前面的讨论知

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} -e^{-x} + C_1, & x \geq 0, \\ e^x + C_2, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

其中  $C_1, C_2$  是常数, 由于

$$0 = F(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} F(x),$$

所以  $0 = -1 + C_1 = 1 + C_2,$

因此  $C_1 = 1, \quad C_2 = -1,$

即  $F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-x}, & x \geq 0, \\ e^x - 1, & x < 0. \end{cases}$

因此  $\int e^{-|x|} dx = F(x) + C$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-x} + C, & x \geq 0, \\ e^x - 1 + C, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

**【2171】**  $\int \max(1, x^2) dx.$

解 当  $|x| \leq 1$  时

$$\int \max(1, x^2) dx = \int dx = x + C_1,$$

当  $x > 1$  时

$$\int \max(1, x^2) dx = \int x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C_2,$$

当  $x < -1$  时

$$\int \max(1, x^2) dx = \int x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C_3.$$

设  $F(x)$  为满足  $F(1) = 1$  的原函数, 则上面的讨论知

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} x + C_1, & -1 \leq x \leq 1, \\ \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C_2, & x > 1, \\ \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C_3, & x < -1, \end{cases}$$

其中  $C_1, C_2, C_3$  是常数, 由于

$$1 = F(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+0} F(x),$$

$$\text{有} \quad 1 = 1 + C_1 = \frac{1}{3} + C_2,$$

$$\text{故} \quad C_1 = 0, C_2 = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$\text{又} \quad F(-1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1-0} F(x),$$

$$\text{有} \quad -1 = -\frac{1}{3} + C_3,$$

$$\text{故} \quad C_3 = -\frac{2}{3}.$$

从而

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} x, & -1 \leq x \leq 1, \\ \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{3}, & x > 1, \\ \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{2}{3}, & x < -1. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{因此} \quad \int \max(1, x^2) dx = F(x) + C$$

$$= \begin{cases} x + C, & \text{当 } |x| \leq 1 \text{ 时,} \\ \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \operatorname{sgn} x + C, & \text{当 } |x| > 1 \text{ 时.} \end{cases}$$



【2172】  $\int \varphi(x) dx$ , 其中  $\varphi(x)$  为  $x$  数至其最接近的整数的距离.

$$\text{解 } \varphi(x) = \begin{cases} x - n, & \text{当 } n \leq x < n + \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时,} \\ -x + n + 1, & \text{当 } n + \frac{1}{2} \leq x < n + 1 \text{ 时.} \end{cases}$$

由于  $\varphi(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  内连续, 故其原函数在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  内连续可微, 设  $F(x)$  是满足  $F(0) = 0$  的原函数, 则

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2} - nx + C_n, & \text{当 } n \leq x < n + \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时,} \\ -\frac{x^2}{2} + (n-1)x + C'_n, & \text{当 } n + \frac{1}{2} \leq x < n + 1 \text{ 时.} \end{cases}$$

其中  $C_n, C'_n$  为常数, 由

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (n+\frac{1}{2})-0} F(x) = F\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right),$$

$$\text{有 } C'_n = C_n - \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2, \text{ 故}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2} - nx + C_n, & \text{当 } n \leq x < n + \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时} \\ -\frac{x^2}{2} + (n+1)x - \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + C_n, & \text{当 } n + \frac{1}{2} \leq x < n + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow (n+1)-0} F(x) = F(n+1), \text{ 可得}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{n+1} &= (n+1)^2 - \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + C_n \\ &= C_n + n + \frac{3}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{显然 } C_0 = F(0) = 0,$$

$$\text{因此 } C_n = \frac{1}{4}n(2n+1). \text{ 故}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2} - nx + \frac{1}{4}n(2n+1), & \text{当 } n \leq x < n + \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时,} \\ -\frac{x^2}{2} + (n+1)x - \frac{1}{4}(2n+1)(n+1), & \text{当 } n + \frac{1}{2} \leq x < n + 1 \text{ 时,} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{x}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \left( x - n - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left[ 1 - 2 \left( \frac{1}{2} - (x - n) \right) \right] & \text{当 } n \leq x < n + \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时,} \\ \frac{x}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \left( x - n - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left[ 1 - 2 \left( x - n - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right] & \text{当 } n + \frac{1}{2} \leq x < n + 1 \text{ 时.} \end{cases}$$

记  $(x) = x - [x]$ , 即表  $x$  的小数部分, 那么

$$F(x) = \frac{x}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \left( (x) - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left\{ 1 - 2 \left| (x) - \frac{1}{2} \right| \right\}.$$

故 
$$\int \varphi(x) dx = \frac{x}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \left( (x) - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left\{ 1 - 2 \left| (x) - \frac{1}{2} \right| \right\} + C.$$

**【2173】**  $\int [x] |\sin \pi x| dx \quad (x \geq 0)$

**解** 在区间  $[0, 1), [1, 2), [2, 3), \dots, [[x], x)$  上确定满足条件  $F(0) = 0$  的原函数.

在  $[0, 1)$  上

$$F(x) = \int 0 \cdot \sin \pi x dx = C_1,$$

而  $C_1 = F(0) = 0$ , 所以

$$F(x) = 0, F(1) - F(0) = 0.$$

在  $[1, 2)$  上

$$F(x) = -\int \sin \pi x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \cos \pi x + C_2,$$

$$C_2 = \frac{1}{\pi}, F(2) - F(1) = \frac{2}{\pi},$$

在  $[2, 3)$  上

$$F(x) = 2 \sin \pi x dx = -\frac{2}{\pi} \cos \pi x + C_3,$$

$$C_3 = F(2) + \frac{2}{\pi} = \frac{2 \cdot 2}{\pi},$$

$$F(3) - F(2) = \frac{2 \cdot 2}{\pi},$$

...

在 $[[x], x)$ 上

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= (-1)^{[x]} [x] \int \sin \pi x dx \\ &= (-1)^{[x]} [x] \left( -\frac{1}{\pi} \right) \cos \pi x + C_{[x]+1}, \end{aligned}$$

从而  $F(x) - F([x]) = \frac{(-1)^{[x]} [x]}{\pi} (\cos \pi [x] - \cos \pi x),$

即 
$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= (F(1) - F(0)) + (F(2) - F(1)) + \cdots \\ &\quad + (F([x]) - F([x] - 1)) \\ &\quad + \frac{(-1)^{[x]} [x]}{\pi} (\cos \pi [x] - \cos \pi x) \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{2 \cdot 2}{\pi} + \cdots + \frac{2([x] - 1)}{\pi} \\ &\quad + \frac{(-1)^{[x]} [x]}{\pi} (\cos \pi [x] - \cos \pi x) \\ &= \frac{[x] \cdot ([x] - 1)}{\pi} + \frac{(-1)^{[x]} \cdot [x] \cdot (-1)^{[x]}}{\pi} \\ &\quad - \frac{(-1)^{[x]} \cdot [x] \cos \pi x}{\pi} \\ &= \frac{[x]}{\pi} ([x] - (-1)^{[x]} \cos \pi x). \end{aligned}$$

因此 
$$\begin{aligned} &\int [x] |\sin \pi x| dx \\ &= \frac{[x]}{\pi} ([x] - (-1)^{[x]} \cos \pi x) + C. \end{aligned}$$

【2174】  $\int f(x) dx$ , 其中

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - x^2 & \text{当 } |x| \leq 1 \text{ 时,} \\ 1 - |x| & \text{当 } |x| > 1 \text{ 时.} \end{cases}$$

解 当  $|x| \leq 1$  时

$$\int f(x) dx = \int (1 - x^2) dx = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + C_1,$$

当  $x > 1$  时

$$\int f(x) dx = \int (1-x) dx = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + C_2,$$

$x < -1$  时

$$\int f(x) dx = \int (1+x) dx = x + \frac{x^2}{2} + C_3,$$

设  $F(x)$  为  $F(0) = 0$  的原函数. 则

$$C_1 = 0, F(1+0) = \frac{1}{2} + C_2 = F(1) = 1 - \frac{1}{3},$$

$$F(-1-0) = -\frac{1}{2} + C_3 = F(-1) = -1 + \frac{1}{3},$$

所以  $C_1 = 0, C_2 = \frac{1}{6}, C_3 = -\frac{1}{6}.$

从而

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} x - \frac{x^3}{3}, & \text{当 } |x| \leq 1 \text{ 时,} \\ x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{6}, & \text{当 } x > 1 \text{ 时,} \\ x + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{6}, & \text{当 } x < -1 \text{ 时.} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} x - \frac{x^3}{3}, & \text{当 } |x| \leq 1 \text{ 时,} \\ x - \frac{x|x|}{2} + \frac{1}{6} \operatorname{sgn} x, & \text{当 } |x| > 1 \text{ 时.} \end{cases}$$

因此  $\int f(x) dx$

$$= \begin{cases} x - \frac{x^3}{3} + C, & |x| \leq 1, \\ x - \frac{x|x|}{2} + \frac{1}{6} \operatorname{sgn} x + C & |x| > 1. \end{cases}$$

【2175】  $\int f(x) dx$ ; 式中



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{若 } -\infty < x < 0; \\ x+1, & \text{若 } 0 \leq x \leq 1; \\ 2x, & \text{若 } 1 < x < +\infty. \end{cases}$$

解 当  $-\infty < x < 0$  时

$$\int f(x) dx = \int dx = x + C_1,$$

当  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  时

$$\int f(x) dx = \int (x+1) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + x + C_2,$$

当  $1 < x < +\infty$  时

$$\int f(x) dx = \int 2x dx = x^2 + C_3,$$

设  $F(x)$  为满足  $F(0) = 0$  的原函数, 则由  $C_2 = F(0) = 0$

及  $C_1 = F(0-0) = F(0) = 0,$

$$F(1+0) = 1 + C_3 = F(1) = \frac{1}{2} + 1,$$

所以  $C_1 = 0, C_2 = 0, C_3 = \frac{1}{2}$ . 即

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} x, & \text{当 } -\infty < x < 0 \text{ 时,} \\ \frac{x^2}{2} + x, & \text{当 } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ 时,} \\ x^2 + \frac{1}{2}, & \text{当 } 1 < x < +\infty \text{ 时.} \end{cases}$$

因此

$$\int f(x) dx = \begin{cases} x + C, & \text{当 } -\infty < x < 0 \text{ 时,} \\ \frac{x^2}{2} + x + C, & \text{当 } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ 时,} \\ x^2 + \frac{1}{2} + C, & \text{当 } 1 < x < +\infty \text{ 时.} \end{cases}$$

【2176】 求解  $\int x f''(x) dx$ .

解  $\int x f''(x) dx = \int x d(f'(x)) = x f'(x) - \int f'(x) dx$

$$= xf'(x) - f(x) + C.$$

【2177】 求解  $\int f'(2x)dx$ .

解  $\int f'(2x)dx = \frac{1}{2} \int f'(2x)d(2x) = \frac{1}{2} f(2x) + C.$

【2178】 若  $f'(x^2) = \frac{1}{x} (x > 0)$ , 求解  $f(x)$ .

解 由  $f'(x^2) = \frac{1}{x}$ ,

得  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}.$

于是  $f(x) = \int f'(x)dx = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = 2\sqrt{x} + C.$

【2179】 若  $f'(\sin^2 x) = \cos^2 x$ , 求解  $f(x)$ .

解 由  $f'(\sin^2 x) = \cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$ ,

得  $f'(x) = 1 - x.$

所以  $f(x) = \int f'(x)dx = \int (1 - x)dx$   
 $= x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C. \quad (|x| \leq 1)$

【2180】 若

$$f'(\ln x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{当 } 0 < x \leq 1, \\ x, & \text{当 } 1 < x < +\infty. \end{cases}$$

且  $f(0) = 0$ , 求解  $f(x)$ .

解 设  $t = \ln x$ ,

则  $f'(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{当 } -\infty < t \leq 0, \\ e^t, & \text{当 } 0 < t < +\infty. \end{cases}$

于是  $f(x) = \int f'(x)dx = \begin{cases} x + C_1, & -\infty < x \leq 0, \\ e^x + C_2, & 0 < x < +\infty. \end{cases}$

其中  $C_1, C_2$  为常数, 由假设有  $f(0) = 0$ , 从而

$$C_1 = f(0) = 0,$$

及  $C_2 + 1 = f(1+0) = f(0) = 0$ ,  
 $C_2 = -1$ .

因此  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & \text{当 } -\infty < x \leq 0 \text{ 时,} \\ e^x - 1, & \text{当 } 0 < x < +\infty \text{ 时.} \end{cases}$

【2180. 1】 设  $f(x)$  为连续单调函数且  $f^{-1}(x)$  为它的反函数. 证明: 若  $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$ ,

则  $\int f^{-1}(x) dx = xf^{-1}(x) - F(f^{-1}(x)) + C$ .

研究例题:

- (1)  $f(x) = x^n (n > 0)$ ;      (2)  $f(x) = e^x$ ;  
 (3)  $f(x) = \arcsin x$ ;      (4)  $f(x) = \operatorname{arth} x$ .

证  $\int f^{-1}(x) dx = xf^{-1}(x) - \int x d(f^{-1}(x))$ ,

令  $t = f^{-1}(x)$ ,

则  $x = f(t)$ .

所以  $\int x d(f^{-1}(x)) = \int f(t) dt = F(t) + C$   
 $= F(f^{-1}(x)) + C$ ,

因此  $\int f^{-1}(x) dx = xf^{-1}(x) - F(f^{-1}(x)) + C$ .

(1)  $f(x) = x^n$ ,

则  $F(x) = \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1}$ ,

$f^{-1}(x) = x^{\frac{1}{n}}$ ,

所以  $\int f^{-1}(x) dx = \int x^{\frac{1}{n}} dx$   
 $= x \cdot x^{\frac{1}{n}} - \frac{1}{n+1} (x^{\frac{1}{n}})^{n+1} + C$   
 $= \frac{n}{n+1} x^{\frac{n+1}{n}} + C$ .

(2)  $f(x) = e^x$ ,

则  $F(x) = e^x, f^{-1}(x) = \ln x,$

$$\begin{aligned}\int f^{-1}(x) dx &= \int \ln x dx \\ &= x \cdot \ln x - e^{\ln x} + C \\ &= x \ln x - x + C.\end{aligned}$$

(3)  $f(x) = \arcsin x, g(x) = f^{-1}(x) = \sin x.$

从而  $\int g(x) dx = \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C.$

所以  $\int f(x) dx = \int g^{-1}(x) dx$   
 $= x \arcsin x - \cos(\arcsin x) + C$   
 $= x \arcsin x - \sqrt{1-x^2} + C.$

(4)  $f(x) = \operatorname{arth} x, g(x) = f^{-1}(x) = \operatorname{th} x,$

而  $\int g(x) dx = \int \operatorname{th} x dx = \ln(\operatorname{ch} x) + C,$

所以  $\int f(x) dx = \int g^{-1}(x) dx = x \operatorname{arth} x - \ln(\operatorname{ch}(\operatorname{arth} x)) + C.$



## 第四章 定积分

## § 1. 定积分作为和的极限

1. 黎曼积分 若函数  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  区间有定义, 而且

$$a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_n = b,$$

$$\text{则数 } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{\max |\Delta x_i| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i, \quad (1)$$

(其中  $x_i \leq \xi_i \leq x_{i+1}$  及  $\Delta x_i = x_{i+1} - x_i$ ), 称为函数  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  区间的积分.

极限 (1) 存在的必要且充分条件为: 积分下和  $\underline{S} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} m_i \Delta x_i$

与积分上和  $\bar{S} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} M_i \Delta x_i$ , 在  $\max |\Delta x_i| \rightarrow 0$  时有共同的极限.

式中

$$m_i = \inf_{x_i \leq x \leq x_{i+1}} f(x) \quad \text{及} \quad M_i = \sup_{x_i \leq x \leq x_{i+1}} f(x).$$

若等式 (1) 右边的极限存在, 则函数  $f(x)$  称为在相应区间内可积分(常义的). 特别是: (1) 连续函数; (2) 具有有穷个不连续点的有界函数; (3) 单调有界函数等, 均在任意有穷区间内可积分. 若函数  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  区间无界, 则它在  $[a, b]$  区间常义上不可积分.

2. 可积分条件 函数  $f(x)$  在闭区间  $[a, b]$  可积分的充要条件是以下等式成立:

$$\lim_{\max |\Delta x_i| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i = 0,$$

其中  $\omega_i = M_i - m_i$ , 为函数  $f(x)$  在  $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$  的振幅.

【2181】 把区间  $[-1, 4]$  分为  $n$  个相等子区间, 并取这些子

区间的中点作自变量值  $\xi_i (i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1)$ , 求函数  $f(x) = 1+x$  在该区间的积分和  $S_n$ .

解 每个子区间的长度  $\Delta x = \frac{5}{n}$ ,

第  $i$  个子区间为  $\left(-1 + \frac{5i}{n}, -1 + \frac{5(i+1)}{n}\right)$ , 其中

$$\xi_i = -1 + \frac{5}{n}\left(i + \frac{1}{2}\right),$$

于是, 所求积分和为

$$\begin{aligned} S_n &= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left[ 1 + \left(-1 + \frac{5}{n}\left(i + \frac{1}{2}\right)\right) \right] \frac{5}{n} \\ &= \frac{25}{n^2} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left(i + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{25}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

【2182】 若

$$(1) f(x) = x^3 \quad [-2 \leq x \leq 3];$$

$$(2) f(x) = \sqrt{x} \quad [0 \leq x \leq 1];$$

$$(3) f(x) = 2^x \quad [0 \leq x \leq 10].$$

把相应区间分成  $n$  个等份, 求出给定函数  $f(x)$  在相应区间的积分上和  $\bar{S}_n$  与积分下和  $S_n$ .

解 (1) 将区间  $[-2, 3]$   $n$  等分, 则每一个子区间的长为  $\Delta x = \frac{5}{n}$ , 且第  $i$  个子区间为

$$\left[-2 + \frac{5i}{n}, -2 + \frac{5(i+1)}{n}\right] \quad (i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1)$$

设  $m_i, M_i$  分别表示函数  $f(x)$  在第  $i$  个子区间上的上确界及下确界. 而  $f(x) = x^3$  为增函数, 所以

$$m_i = \left(-2 + \frac{5i}{n}\right)^3, M_i = \left[-2 + \frac{5(i+1)}{n}\right]^3 \quad (i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1),$$

所以 
$$\underline{S}_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} m_i \Delta x_i = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left(-2 + \frac{5i}{n}\right)^3 \frac{5}{n}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -8n \cdot \frac{5}{n} + 12\left(\frac{5}{n}\right)^2 \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i - 6\left(\frac{5}{n}\right)^3 \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i^2 \\
&\quad + \left(\frac{5}{n}\right)^4 \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i^3 \\
&= -40 + \frac{12 \cdot 25(n-1)}{2n^2} - \frac{125(2n^3 - 3n^2 + n)}{n^3} \\
&\quad + \frac{625(n^4 - 2n^3 + n^2)}{4n^4} \\
&= \frac{65}{4} - \frac{175}{2n} + \frac{125}{4n^2}, \\
\underline{S}_n &= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} M_i \Delta x_i = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left(-2 + \frac{5}{n}(i+1)\right)^3 \frac{5}{n} \\
&= \underline{S}_n + 3^3 \cdot \frac{5}{n} - (-2)^3 \frac{5}{n} = \frac{65}{4} + \frac{175}{2n} + \frac{125}{4n^2}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad \Delta x = \frac{1}{n}, m_i = \sqrt{\frac{i}{n}}, M_i = \sqrt{\frac{i+1}{n}} \quad (i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1),$$

于是  $\underline{S}_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{i}{n}} = \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sqrt{i},$

$$\overline{S}_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{\frac{i+1}{n}} = \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{i} = \underline{S}_n + \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$(3) \quad \Delta x = \frac{10}{n}, m_i = 2^{i\Delta x}, M_i = 2^{(i+1)\Delta x} \quad (i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1),$$

于是  $\underline{S}_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \Delta x m_i = \frac{10}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^{i\Delta x}$

$$= \frac{10}{n} \cdot \frac{2^{n\Delta x} - 1}{2^{\Delta x} - 1} = \frac{10230}{n(2^{\frac{10}{n}} - 1)},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{S}_n &= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \Delta x M_i = \frac{10}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^{(i+1)\Delta x} \\
&= \frac{10}{n} \frac{2^{\Delta x} (2^{n\Delta x} - 1)}{2^{\Delta x} - 1} = \frac{10230 \cdot 2^{\frac{10}{n}}}{n(2^{\frac{10}{n}} - 1)}.
\end{aligned}$$



【2183】 把区间  $[1, 2]$  分成  $n$  份, 使这些分点的横坐标构成等比级数, 求函数  $f(x) = x^4$  在区间  $[1, 2]$  的下积分和. 当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时, 这个和的极限等于什么?

解 设  $2 = q^n$ , 即

$q = \sqrt[n]{2}$ . 分点为

$$1 = q^0 < q^1 < q^2 < \cdots < q^n = 2.$$

由于  $f(x) = x^4$  在  $[1, 2]$  上为增函数, 故积分下和为

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{S}_n &= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} m_i \Delta x_i = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} [(q^i)^4 (q^{i+1} - q^i)] \\ &= (q-1) \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (q^i)^5 = \frac{(q-1)(q^{5n} - 1)}{q^5 - 1} \\ &= \frac{31(\sqrt[n]{2} - 1)}{\sqrt[n]{32} - 1}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \underline{S}_n &= 31 \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{2} - 1}{\sqrt[n]{32} - 1} \\ &= 31 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{16} + \sqrt[n]{8} + \sqrt[n]{4} + \sqrt[n]{2} + 1} = \frac{31}{5}. \end{aligned}$$

【2184】 根据积分的定义, 求出  $\int_0^T (v_0 + gt) dt$ , 其中  $v_0$  与  $g$  为常数.

解  $f(t) = v_0 + gt$ , 容易验证  $\int_0^T f(t) dt$  存在.

将  $[0, T]$   $n$  等分, 则  $\Delta x = \frac{T}{n}$ , 取

$$\xi_i = i\Delta x \quad (i = 0, 1, 2, \cdots, n-1),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是 } S_n &= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (v_0 + ig\Delta x) \Delta x \\ &= v_0 T + \frac{gT^2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n(n-1)}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因此 } \int_0^T (v_0 + gt) dt = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( v_0 T + \frac{gT^2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \right)$$



$$= v_0 T + \frac{gT^2}{2}.$$

以适当的方式划分积分的区间,把积分看作对应积分和的极限,并计算定积分:

【2185】  $\int_{-1}^2 x^2 dx.$

解 将区间 $[-1, 2]$   $n$  等分,则

$$\Delta x_i = \Delta x = \frac{3}{n},$$

取  $\xi_i = -1 + i\Delta x \quad (i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1),$

作和 
$$S_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (-1 + i\Delta x)^2 \Delta x$$

$$= n\Delta x - 2\Delta x^2 \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i + \Delta x^3 \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i^2 = 3 + \frac{9-9n}{2n^2}.$$

因为  $f(x)$  在 $[-1, 2]$  上连续,故 $\int_{-1}^2 x^2 dx$  存在,因此

$$\int_{-1}^2 x^2 dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 3 + \frac{9-9n}{n^2} \right) = 3.$$

【2186】  $\int_0^1 a^x dx \quad (a > 0).$

解 当  $a \neq 1$  时,将区间 $[0, 1]$   $n$  等分,  $\Delta x = \frac{1}{n}$ , 取

$$\xi_i = \frac{i}{n} \quad (i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1),$$

作和式 
$$S_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} a^{\frac{i}{n}} = \frac{\frac{1}{n}(a^{n \cdot \frac{1}{n}} - 1)}{a^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1} = \frac{\frac{1}{n}(a - 1)}{a^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1},$$

于是 
$$\int_0^1 a^x dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n}(a - 1)}{a^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1} = \frac{a - 1}{\ln a}.$$

当  $a = 1$  时,显然积分为 1.

【2187】  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx.$

解 将区间  $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$   $n$  等分, 得  $\Delta x = \frac{\pi}{2n}$ , 取

$$\xi_i = i\Delta x = \frac{i\pi}{2n} \quad (i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1),$$

作和式  $S_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \Delta x \sin i\Delta x,$

由于  $\sin i\Delta x = \frac{1}{2\sin \frac{\Delta x}{2}} \left[ \cos \frac{2i-1}{2}\Delta x - \cos \frac{2i+1}{2}\Delta x \right],$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} S_n &= \frac{\Delta x}{2\sin \frac{\Delta x}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left( \cos \frac{2i-1}{2}\Delta x - \cos \frac{2i+1}{2}\Delta x \right) \\ &= \frac{\Delta x}{2\sin \frac{\Delta x}{2}} \left( \cos \frac{\Delta x}{2} - \cos \frac{2n-1}{2}\Delta x \right) \\ &= \frac{\frac{\pi}{4n}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{4n}} \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{4n} - \cos \frac{2n-1}{4n}\pi \right), \end{aligned}$$

因此 
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{\pi}{4n}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{4n}} \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{4n} - \cos \frac{2n-1}{4n}\pi \right) \\ &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

【2188】  $\int_0^x \cos t dt.$

解 将区间  $[0, x]$   $n$  等分, 得  $\Delta t = \frac{x}{n}$ , 取

$$\xi_i = i\Delta t = \frac{ix}{n} \quad (i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1),$$

作和式  $S_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \Delta t \cos i\Delta t,$  由于

$$\cos i\Delta t = \frac{1}{2\sin \frac{\Delta t}{2}} \left( \sin \frac{2i+1}{2}\Delta t - \sin \frac{2i-1}{2}\Delta t \right),$$

从而 
$$S_n = \sum_{i=0}^n \Delta t \cos i \Delta t$$

$$= \frac{\Delta t}{2 \sin \frac{\Delta t}{2}} \left[ \sin \frac{2n-1}{2} \Delta t + \sin \frac{\Delta t}{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\frac{x}{2n}}{\sin \frac{x}{2n}} \left[ \sin \frac{2n-1}{2n} x + \sin \frac{x}{2n} \right],$$

因此 
$$\int_0^x \cos t dt = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x}{2n}}{\sin \frac{x}{2n}} \left[ \sin \frac{2n-1}{2n} x + \sin \frac{x}{2n} \right]$$

$$= \sin x.$$

【2189】  $\int_a^b \frac{dx}{x^2} \quad (0 < a < b).$

提示: 设  $\xi_i = \sqrt{x_i x_{i+1}} \quad (i = 0, 1, \dots, n).$

解 将区间  $[a, b]$   $n$  等分, 设分点为

$$a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n = b,$$

取  $\xi_i = \sqrt{x_i x_{i+1}} \quad (i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1),$

显然  $\xi_i \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]$ , 作和

$$S_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \xi_i^{-2} \Delta x_i = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{x_i x_{i+1}} (x_{i+1} - x_i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left( \frac{1}{x_i} - \frac{1}{x_{i+1}} \right) = \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b},$$

因此 
$$\int_a^b \frac{dx}{x^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}.$$

【2190】  $\int_a^b x^m dx \quad (0 < a < b; m \neq -1).$

提示: 选择分点, 使得它们的横坐标  $x_i$  形成几何级数.

解 选取诸分点, 使得它们的横坐标  $x_i$  形成一几何级数, 即

$$0 < aq < aq^2 < \dots < aq^i < \dots < aq^{n-1} < aq^n = b,$$

其中  $q = \sqrt[n]{\frac{b}{a}}$ , 取

$\xi_i = aq^i \quad (i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1)$ , 作和式

$$\begin{aligned} S_n &= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \xi_i^m \Delta x_i = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (aq^i)^m (aq^{i+1} - aq^i) \\ &= a^{m+1} (q-1) \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} q^{(m+1)i} \\ &= a^{m+1} (q-1) \frac{q^{n(m+1)} - 1}{q^{m+1} - 1} \\ &= (b^{m+1} - a^{m+1}) \frac{q-1}{q^{m+1} - 1}. \end{aligned}$$

由于  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b x^m dx &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (b^{m+1} - a^{m+1}) \frac{q-1}{q^{m+1} - 1} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b^{m+1} - a^{m+1}}{q^m + q^{m-1} + \dots + q + 1} \\ &= \frac{b^{m+1} - a^{m+1}}{m+1}. \end{aligned}$$

**【2191】**  $\int_a^b \frac{dx}{x} \quad (0 < a < b).$

**解** 取  $n+1$  个分点  $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, x_n$ , 使其成等比级数即分点为

$$a < aq < aq^2 < \dots < aq^i < \dots < aq^{n-1} < aq^n = b$$

其中  $q = \sqrt[n]{\frac{b}{a}}$ , 取

$$\xi_i = aq^i \quad (i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1),$$

作和 
$$\begin{aligned} S_n &= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (aq^i)^{-1} (aq^{i+1} - aq^i) \\ &= n(q-1) = n\left(\sqrt[n]{\frac{b}{a}} - 1\right). \end{aligned}$$



所以 
$$\int_a^b \frac{dx}{x} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{\frac{1}{n}} = \ln \frac{b}{a}.$$

【2192】 计算泊松积分, 当  $|\alpha| < 1$ ;  $|\alpha| > 1$  时

$$\int_0^\pi \ln(1 - 2\alpha \cos x + \alpha^2) dx.$$

提示: 利用多项式  $\alpha^{2n} - 1$  二次因子分解.

解 因为

$$(1 - |\alpha|)^2 \leq 1 - 2\alpha \cos x + \alpha^2,$$

所以当  $|\alpha| \neq 1$  时,  $\ln(1 - 2\alpha \cos x + \alpha^2)$  是连续的, 故积分存在. 将区间  $[0, \pi]$   $n$  等分, 作和式

$$\begin{aligned} S_n &= \frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \ln \left( 1 - 2\alpha \cos \frac{k\pi}{n} + \alpha^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{k}{\pi} \ln \left[ (1 + \alpha)^2 \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( 1 - 2\alpha \cos \frac{k\pi}{n} + \alpha^2 \right) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

另一方面  $t^{2n} - 1 = 0$  有  $2n$  根, 它们分别为

$$\epsilon_k = \cos \frac{k\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{k\pi}{n} \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1),$$

$$\bar{\epsilon}_k = \cos \frac{k\pi}{n} - i \sin \frac{k\pi}{n} \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1),$$

及  $\epsilon_0 = 1, \epsilon_n = -1$ , 其中  $i = \sqrt{-1}$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned} t^{2n} - 1 &= (t + 1)(t - 1) \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (t - \epsilon_k)(t - \bar{\epsilon}_k) \\ &= (t^2 - 1) \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( 1 - 2t \cos \frac{k\pi}{n} + t^2 \right), \end{aligned}$$

故 
$$S_n = \frac{\pi}{n} \ln \frac{(1 + \alpha)^2 (\alpha^{2n} - 1)}{\alpha^2 - 1}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{n} \ln \left[ \frac{\alpha + 1}{\alpha - 1} (\alpha^{2n} - 1) \right].$$

因此(1) 当  $|\alpha| < 1$  时,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = 0$ . 故

$$\int_0^\pi \ln(1 - 2\alpha \cos x + \alpha^2) dx = 0.$$

(2) 当  $|\alpha| > 1$  时

$$\begin{aligned} S_n &= \frac{\pi}{n} \ln \left[ \frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha-1} \frac{\alpha^{2n}-1}{\alpha^{2n}} \cdot \alpha^{2n} \right] \\ &= 2\pi \ln |\alpha| + \frac{\pi}{n} \ln \left[ \frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha-1} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\alpha^{2n}} \right) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

于是  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = 2\pi \ln |\alpha|$ . 故

$$\int_0^\pi \ln(1 - 2\alpha \cos x + \alpha^2) dx = 2\pi \ln |\alpha|.$$

【2193】 设函数  $f(x)$  与  $\varphi(x)$  在区间  $[a, b]$  上连续. 证明:

$$\lim_{\max |\Delta x_i| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_i) \varphi(\theta_i) \Delta x_i = \int_a^b f(x) \varphi(x) dx,$$

其中  $x_i \leq \xi_i \leq x_{i+1}, x_i \leq \theta_i \leq x_{i+1} (i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1)$

及  $\Delta x_i = x_{i+1} - x_i (x_0 = a, x_n = b)$ .

证 因为  $f(x)$  及  $\varphi(x)$  均在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 故  $f(x)\varphi(x)$  也在  $[a, b]$  上连续. 所以, 积分  $\int_a^b f(x)\varphi(x) dx$  存在, 且

$$\int_a^b f(x)\varphi(x) dx = \lim_{\max |\Delta x_i| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_i) \varphi(\xi_i) \Delta x_i, \quad ①$$

由于  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 故有界. 所以存在常数  $M > 0$ , 使  $|f(x)| \leq M (x \in [a, b])$ , 又  $\varphi(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 从而一致连续, 因此,  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\delta > 0$ , 使得当  $\max |\Delta x_i| < \delta$  时

$$|\varphi(\theta_i) - \varphi(\xi_i)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{M(b-a)}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而} \quad & \left| \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_i) \varphi(\theta_i) \Delta x_i - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_i) \varphi(\xi_i) \Delta x_i \right| \\ &= \left| \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_i) [\varphi(\theta_i) - \varphi(\xi_i)] \Delta x_i \right| \\ &\leq \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} |f(\xi_i)| |\varphi(\theta_i) - \varphi(\xi_i)| |\Delta x_i| \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} M \cdot \frac{\epsilon}{M(b-a)} |\Delta x_i|$$

$$= \epsilon.$$

因此  $\lim_{\max |\Delta x_i| \rightarrow 0} \left[ \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_i) \varphi(\theta_i) \Delta x_i - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_i) \varphi(\xi_i) \Delta x_i \right] = 0.$  ②

由①及②式可得

$$\int_a^b f(x) \varphi(x) dx = \lim_{\max |\Delta x_i| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_i) \varphi(\theta_i) \Delta x_i.$$

【2193. 1】 设  $f(x)$  在区间  $[0, 1]$  上有界且单调, 证明:

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right).$$

证 因为  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上的单调有界函数, 所以  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$  存在, 并且

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \lim_{\max |\Delta x_k| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_k) \Delta x_k.$$

将  $[0, 1]$   $n$  等分, 则  $\Delta x_k = \Delta x = \frac{1}{n}$ . 取

$$\xi_k = \frac{k+1}{n} \quad (i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1),$$

则有  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \frac{1}{n},$

亦即  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right).$

【2193. 2】 设函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $[a, b]$  上有界且为凸函数(见 1312). 证明:

$$(b-a) \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\leq (b-a) f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right).$$

证 因为  $f(x)$  为有界的凸函数, 所以  $f(x)$  为  $[a, b]$  上的连



续函数,从而 $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ 存在. 由于 $f(x)$ 为凸函数,所以 $y=f(x)$ 的图形位于连结 $(a, f(a)), (b, f(b))$ 两点的弦的上方,且位于点 $(\frac{a+b}{2}, f(\frac{a+b}{2}))$ 切线的下方,亦即

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}(x-a)+f(a) \leq f(x) \\ & \leq f'(\frac{b+a}{2})(x-\frac{b+a}{2})+f(\frac{b+a}{2}), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而有} \quad & \int_a^b \left[ \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}x + f(a) \right] dx \\ & \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \\ & \leq \int_a^b \left[ f'(\frac{b+a}{2})(x-\frac{b+a}{2}) + f(\frac{b+a}{2}) \right] dx. \end{aligned}$$

容易计算得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_a^b \left[ \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}x + f(a) \right] dx \\ & = \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2}(b-a) \\ & \int_a^b \left[ f'(\frac{b+a}{2})(x-\frac{b+a}{2}) + f(\frac{b+a}{2}) \right] dx \\ & = (b-a)f(\frac{b+a}{2}). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因此} \quad & (b-a) \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2} \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \\ & \leq (b-a)f(\frac{b+a}{2}). \end{aligned}$$

**【2193.3】** 设当 $x \in [1, +\infty)$ 时 $f(x) \in C^{(2)}[1, +\infty)$ 且 $f(x) \geq 0, f'(x) \geq 0, f''(x) \leq 0$ .

证明: 当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时,

$$\sum_{k=1}^n f(k) = \frac{1}{2}f(n) + \int_1^n f(x)dx + O(1), \quad \textcircled{1}$$



证 由于  $f'(x) \geq 0, f''(x) \leq 0$ , 故  $f(x)$  在  $[1, +\infty)$  上是单调增加且凸的函数, 利用 2193.2 的结果有

$$\begin{aligned}\int_1^n f(x) dx &= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_k^{k+1} f(x) dx \\ &\geq \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{f(k+1) + f(k)}{2} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n f(k) - \frac{f(n)}{2},\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即} \quad \sum_{k=1}^n f(k) \leq \frac{1}{2} f(n) + \int_1^n f(x) dx. \quad (1)$$

另一方面

$$\begin{aligned}&\frac{1}{2} f(n) + \int_1^n f(x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} f(n) + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_k^{k+1} f(x) dx \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} f(n) + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f\left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( f(n) + f\left(n - \frac{1}{2}\right) \right) + \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} \frac{f\left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right) + f\left(k - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2} \\ &\quad + f(1) + \frac{1}{2} f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) - f(1) \\ &\leq f\left(n - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f(k) + \frac{1}{2} f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) - f(1) \\ &\leq \sum_{k=1}^n f(k) + \frac{1}{2} f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) - f(1),\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即} \quad \frac{1}{2} f(n) + \int_1^n f(x) dx \leq \sum_{k=1}^n f(k) + O(1). \quad (2)$$

结合 ① 及 ② 式, 我们有

$$\sum_{k=1}^n f(k) = \frac{1}{2} f(n) + \int_1^n f(x) dx + O(1).$$

【2193.4】 设  $f(x) \in C^{(1)}[a, b]$ , 且

$$\Delta_n = \int_a^b f(x) dx - \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(a + k \frac{b-a}{n}\right),$$

求  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \Delta_n$ .

解 记  $x_k = a + k \frac{b-a}{n} \quad (k = 1, \dots, n)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_n &= \int_a^b f(x) dx - \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(a + k \frac{b-a}{n}\right) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} [f(x) - f(x_k)] dx. \end{aligned}$$

由于  $f(x) \in C^{(1)}[a, b]$ , 故当  $n$  充分大时, 我们有

$$f(x) - f(x_k) = f'(x_k)(x - x_k) + o(x - x_k) \quad (x_{k-1} \leq x \leq x_k)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以} \quad & \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} [f(x) - f(x_k)] dx \\ &= \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} [f'(x_k)(x - x_k) + o(x - x_k)] dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} f'(x_k) (x_k - x_{k-1})^2 + o((x_k - x_{k-1})^2) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} f'(x_k) \frac{(b-a)^2}{n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right). \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \Delta_n \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} [f(x) - f(x_k)] dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} (b-a) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n f'(x_k) \frac{b-a}{n} + \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \sum_{k=1}^n o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} (b-a) \int_a^b f'(x) dx + \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^2 \cdot o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} (b-a) f(x) \Big|_a^b + 0 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (b-a) [f(a) - f(b)]. \end{aligned}$$

【2194】 证明不连续函数

$$f(x) = \operatorname{sgn}\left(\sin \frac{\pi}{x}\right)$$

在区间 $[0, 1]$ 可积分.

**证** 显然  $f(x) = \operatorname{sgn}\left(\sin \frac{\pi}{x}\right)$  在 $[0, 1]$ 上有界, 其不连续点是  $0, 1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \dots, \frac{1}{n}, \dots$  并且,  $f(x)$  在 $[0, 1]$ 的任何部分区间上的振幅  $\omega \leq 2$ . 任给  $\varepsilon > 0$ ,  $f(x)$  在  $\left[\frac{\varepsilon}{5}, 1\right]$  上只有有限个第一类间断点, 故  $f(x)$  在  $\left[\frac{\varepsilon}{5}, 1\right]$  上可积. 因此, 存在  $\eta > 0$ , 使对  $\left[\frac{\varepsilon}{5}, 1\right]$  的任何分法, 只要  $\max |\Delta x_i| < \eta$ , 就有  $\sum_i \omega_i \Delta x_i < \frac{\varepsilon}{5}$ .

令  $\delta = \max\left\{\frac{\varepsilon}{5}, \eta\right\}$ , 设  $0 = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = 1$  是 $[0, 1]$ 上满足  $\max |\Delta x_i| < \delta$  的分法.

设  $x_k < \frac{\varepsilon}{5} < x_{k+1}$ , 则有

$$\sum_{i=k+1}^{n-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i < \frac{\varepsilon}{5}, \quad \sum_{i=0}^k \omega_i \Delta x_i \leq 2 \sum_{i=0}^k \Delta x_i < \frac{4\varepsilon}{5}$$

故  $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i < \varepsilon$ , 即

$$\lim_{\max |\Delta x_i| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i = 0. \text{ 因此, } f(x) \text{ 在 } [0, 1] \text{ 上可积.}$$

**【2195】** 证明黎曼函数

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{若 } x \text{ 为无理数,} \\ \frac{1}{n}, & \text{若 } x = \frac{m}{n}, \end{cases}$$

(其中  $m$  与  $n (n \geq 1)$  为互质整数) 在任何有穷区间可积分.

**证** 设有限区间为 $[a, b]$ , 对于任意给定的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 取定一自然数  $N > \frac{2}{\varepsilon}$ , 则在 $[a, b]$ 上分母  $n \leq N$  的有理数  $\frac{m}{n}$  只有限个, 设为  $k_N$  个. 取  $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{4k_N}$ , 则对于 $[a, b]$ 的任意满足  $\max \Delta_i < \delta$  的分法,



将所有的子区间分为两类,第一类为包含分母  $n \leq N$  的有理数  $\frac{m}{n}$  的所有子区间. 而把不包含上述数的那些区间列为第二类,对于第一类区间,振幅  $\omega_i \leq 1$ ,区间的个数不超过  $2k_N$ ,而它们长度的总和不超过  $2k_N\delta$ . 对于第二数,由于这些区间除无理数外,仅含分母  $n > N$  的有理数  $\frac{m}{n}$ ,而在这些有理点  $\frac{m}{n}$  上,

$$\varphi\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n} < \frac{1}{N},$$

所以振幅  $\omega_i < \frac{1}{N}$ .

因此  $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i < 2k_N\delta + \frac{1}{N} < \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon$ .

即  $\lim_{\max|\Delta x_i| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i = 0$ .

所以,  $\varphi(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积.

【2196】 证明函数:

若  $x \neq 0, f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \left[\frac{1}{x}\right]$  及  $f(0) = 0$

在区间  $[0, 1]$  可积分.

证 函数  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上有界, 其不连续点为  $0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \dots, \frac{1}{n}, \dots$ , 并且,  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上的任何子区间的振幅  $\omega \leq 1$ .

任给  $\epsilon > 0$ , 由于  $f(x)$  在  $\left[\frac{\epsilon}{3}, 1\right]$  上只有限个第一类间断点, 故  $f(x)$  在  $\left[\frac{\epsilon}{3}, 1\right]$  上可积. 因此存在  $\eta > 0$ , 使得对  $\left[\frac{\epsilon}{3}, 1\right]$  上的任何分法当  $\max |\Delta x_i| < \eta$  时, 就有  $\sum \omega_i \Delta x_i < \frac{\epsilon}{3}$ , 令  $\delta = \min\left\{\frac{\epsilon}{3}, \eta\right\}$ , 设  $0 = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n = 1$  是  $[0, 1]$  上一个



分法且满足  $\max |\Delta x_i| < \delta$ . 设  $x_k < \frac{\varepsilon}{3} < x_{k+1}$ , 从而有  $\sum_{i=k+1}^{n-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$ . 又

$$\sum_{i=0}^k \omega_i \Delta x_i \leq \sum_{i=0}^k \Delta x_i < \frac{2\varepsilon}{3},$$

故  $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i < \varepsilon$ .

即  $\lim_{\max |\Delta x_i| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i = 0$ .

因此,  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上可积.

**【2197】** 证明狄利克雷函数

$$\chi(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{若 } x \text{ 为无理数,} \\ 1, & \text{若 } x \text{ 为有理数,} \end{cases}$$

在任何区间不可积分.

**证** 在  $[a, b]$  上的任何子区间上  $\chi(x)$  的振幅  $\omega_i = 1$ , 所以, 对任何分划有

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i = b - a,$$

它不趋于零. 因此函数  $\chi(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上不可积分.

**【2198】** 设函数  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  区间可积分, 且

当  $x_i \leq x < x_{i+1}$  时,  $f_n(x) = \sup f(x)$ ,

其中  $x_i = a + \frac{i}{n}(b-a) (i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1; n = 1, 2, \dots)$ .

**证明:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f_n(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx$ .

**证**  $f_n(x)$  是阶梯函数, 其间断点不超过  $n-1$ , 且为第一类间断点, 因此  $\int_a^b f_n(x) dx$  存在. 又

$$\left| \int_a^b f_n(x) dx - \int_a^b f(x) dx \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq \int_a^b |f_n(x) - f(x)| dx \\
&= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} |f_n(x) - f(x)| dx \\
&\leq \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} \omega_i dx = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i,
\end{aligned}$$

而  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积, 所以

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i = 0, \quad \left( \Delta x_i = \frac{b-a}{n} \right)$$

故  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f_n(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx$ .

**【2199】** 证明: 若函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $[a, b]$  上可积分, 则存在连续函数  $\varphi_n(x) (n = 1, 2, \dots)$  的序列, 使得当  $a \leq c \leq b$  时,

$$\int_a^c f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^c \varphi_n(x) dx.$$

**证** 将区间  $[a, b]$   $n$  等分, 设分点为

$$a = x_0^{(n)} < x_1^{(n)} < \dots < x_{n-1}^{(n)} < x_n^{(n)} = b,$$

其中  $x_i^{(n)} = a + \frac{i}{n}(b-a) \quad (i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n).$

在作  $\varphi_n(x)$  使其在  $[x_i^{(n)}, x_{i+1}^{(n)}]$  上为过点  $(x_i^{(n)}, f(x_i^{(n)}))$  及  $(x_{i+1}^{(n)}, f(x_{i+1}^{(n)}))$  的直线段, 即

$$\varphi_n(x) = f(x_i^{(n)}) + \frac{x - x_i^{(n)}}{x_{i+1}^{(n)} - x_i^{(n)}} [f(x_{i+1}^{(n)}) - f(x_i^{(n)})],$$

$$x_i^{(n)} \leq x \leq x_{i+1}^{(n)},$$

则  $\varphi_n(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上的连续函数, 因此,  $\varphi_n(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积.

令  $m_i^{(n)}, M_i^{(n)}$  及  $\omega_i^{(n)}$  分别表示  $f(x)$  在  $[x_i^{(n)}, x_{i+1}^{(n)}]$  上的下确界, 上确界及振幅, 则当  $x \in [x_i^{(n)}, x_{i+1}^{(n)}]$  时,

$$m_i^{(n)} \leq \varphi_n(x) \leq M_i^{(n)}, m_i^{(n)} \leq f(x) \leq M_i^{(n)}$$

从而  $|\varphi_n(x) - f(x)| \leq \omega_i^{(n)}$ , 于是, 当  $a \leq c \leq b$  时,

$$\left| \int_a^c f(x) dx - \int_a^c \varphi_n(x) dx \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq \int_a^c |f(x) - \varphi_n(x)| dx \\
&\leq \int_a^b |\varphi_n(x) - f(x)| dx \\
&= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_i^{(n)}}^{x_{i+1}^{(n)}} |f(x) - \varphi_n(x)| dx \\
&\leq \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i^{(n)} \Delta x_i^{(n)}.
\end{aligned}$$

又  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积, 且  $\Delta x_i^{(n)} = \frac{b-a}{n} \rightarrow 0$ , 故

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i^{(n)} \Delta x_i^{(n)} = 0.$$

因此  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^c \varphi_n(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx$ .

**【2200】** 证明: 若有界函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $[a, b]$  上可积分, 则它的绝对值  $|f(x)|$  在  $[a, b]$  区间也可积分, 而且

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx.$$

**证** 因为  $||f(x')| - |f(x'')|| \leq |f(x') - f(x'')|$ , 所以函数  $|f(x)|$  在  $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$  上的振幅  $\omega'_i$  不超过  $f(x)$  在  $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$  上的振幅  $\omega_i$ . 因而

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega'_i \Delta x_i \leq \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i.$$

而  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积, 故

$$\lim_{\max |\Delta x_i| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i = 0,$$

从而  $\lim_{\max |\Delta x_i| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega'_i \Delta x_i = 0$ ,

即  $|f(x)|$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积, 又

$$-|f(x)| \leq f(x) \leq |f(x)|,$$

所以  $-\int_a^b |f(x)| dx \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$ ,



即  $\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx.$

【2201】 令函数  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  区间绝对可积分, 亦即积分  $\int_a^b |f(x)| dx$  存在, 这个函数在  $[a, b]$  是可积函数吗?

研究例题

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{若 } x \text{ 为有理数,} \\ -1, & \text{若 } x \text{ 为无理数,} \end{cases}$$

解  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上不一定可积, 例如

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{当 } x \text{ 为有理数时,} \\ -1, & \text{当 } x \text{ 为无理数时.} \end{cases}$$

$f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上的任何子区间上的振幅  $\omega_i = 2$ , 所以

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i = 2(b-a),$$

它不趋向于零, 于是  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上不可积, 显然,  $|f(x)| \equiv 1$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积.

【2202】 设函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $[a, b]$  上可积分, 且当  $a \leq x \leq b$  时  $A \leq f(x) \leq B$ , 而函数  $\varphi(x)$  在区间  $[A, B]$  有定义且是连续的, 证明函数  $\varphi(f(x))$  在区间  $[a, b]$  上可积分.

证 因为  $\varphi(x)$  在  $[A, B]$  上连续, 从而一致连续, 故任给  $\epsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\eta > 0$ , 使得对于  $[A, B]$  上的任一子区间, 只要其长度小于  $\eta$ , 函数  $\varphi$  在其上的振幅小于  $\frac{\epsilon}{2(b-a)}$ . 又设  $\Omega$  为  $\varphi(x)$  在  $[A, B]$  上的振幅, 则  $\Omega > 0$ , 否则  $\varphi(f(x))$  为常数函数, 当然可积. 又  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积, 故必有  $\delta > 0$ , 使得对  $[a, b]$  的任一分法, 只要

$\max |\Delta x_i| < \delta$ , 就有

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i(f) \Delta x_i < \frac{\eta \epsilon}{2\Omega},$$

其中  $\omega_i(f)$  为  $f(x)$  在  $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$  上的振幅.

下面证明对  $[a, b]$  的任何分法, 只要

$\max |\Delta x_i| < \delta$ ,

就有  $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i(\varphi(f)) \Delta x_i < \epsilon$ .



其中  $\omega_i(\varphi(f))$  表示  $\varphi(f)$  在  $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$  上的振幅. 事实上, 将区间  $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$  分为两组, 第一组是满足  $\omega_i(f) < \eta$  的, 其下标集记为 I, 其余的为第二组, 其下标集记为 II, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i(\varphi(f)) \Delta x_i \\ &= \sum_{i \in I} \omega_i(\varphi(f)) \Delta x_i + \sum_{i \in II} \omega_i(\varphi(f)) \Delta x_i \\ &< \frac{\varepsilon}{2(b-a)} \sum_{i \in I} \Delta x_i + \Omega \sum_{i \in II} \Delta x_i, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{但} \quad \frac{\eta \varepsilon}{2\Omega} &> \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i(f) \Delta x_i \geq \sum_{i \in II} \omega_i(f) \Delta x_i \\ &\geq \eta \sum_{i \in II} \Delta x_i, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{从而} \quad \sum_{i \in II} \Delta x_i < \frac{\varepsilon}{2\Omega},$$

$$\text{因此} \quad \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i(\varphi(f)) \Delta x_i < \frac{\varepsilon}{2(b-a)}(b-a) + \Omega \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2\Omega} = \varepsilon.$$

故  $\varphi(f(x))$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积.

**【2203】** 若函数  $f(x)$  与  $\varphi(x)$  可积分, 那么, 函数  $f(\varphi(x))$  也一定可以积分吗?

研究例题

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{若 } x = 0, \\ 1, & \text{若 } x \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

和  $\varphi(x)$  为黎曼函数(见题 2195).

解  $f(\varphi(x))$  不一定可积, 例如

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{若 } x = 0, \\ 1, & \text{若 } x \neq 0, \end{cases}$$

及黎曼函数(见 2195 题)

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{若 } x \text{ 为无理数,} \\ \frac{1}{n}, & \text{若 } x = \frac{m}{n}. \end{cases}$$

在任何有限区间内均可积, 但

$$f(\varphi(x)) = \chi(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{当 } x \text{ 为无理数,} \\ 1 & \text{当 } x \text{ 为有理数.} \end{cases}$$

在任何有限的区间上不可积分.

**【2204】** 设函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $[A, B]$  上可积分, 证明:  $f(x)$  具有积分连续性质, 亦即

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \int_a^b |f(x+h) - f(x)| dx = 0,$$

其中  $[a, b] \subset [A, B]$ .

**证** 利用 2199 题的结果可得, 对于任意给定的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $[A, B]$  上的连续函数  $\varphi(x)$ , 使得

$$\int_A^B |f(x) - \varphi(x)| dx < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}.$$

由于  $\varphi(x)$  在  $[A, B]$  上一致连续, 故存在  $\delta > 0$ , 使得当  $x', x'' \in [A, B]$  且  $|x' - x''| < \delta$  时, 有

$$|\varphi(x') - \varphi(x'')| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2(b-a)},$$

于是, 当  $|h| < \delta$  时

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_a^b |f(x+h) - f(x)| dx \right| \\ & \leq \int_a^b |f(x+h) - \varphi(x+h)| dx + \int_a^b |\varphi(x+h) \\ & \quad - \varphi(x)| dx + \int_a^b |f(x) - \varphi(x)| dx \\ & \leq 2 \int_A^B |f(x) - \varphi(x)| dx + \int_a^b |\varphi(x+h) - \varphi(x)| dx \\ & < 2 \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{4} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2(b-a)}(b-a) = \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

因此  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \int_a^b |f(x+h) - f(x)| dx = 0$ .

**【2205】** 设函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $[a, b]$  上可积分, 证明等式

$$\int_a^b f^2(x) dx = 0$$

只有在区间  $[a, b]$  上函数  $f(x)$  的所有连续点处  $f(x) = 0$  才能成立.

**证** 采用反证法, 设  $f(x)$  在点  $x_0$  连续, 但  $f(x_0) \neq 0$ , 则存在  $\delta > 0$ , 使得当  $|x - x_0| \leq \delta$  时,

$$|f(x) - f(x_0)| < \frac{|f(x_0)|}{2},$$

即  $|f(x)| > \frac{|f(x_0)|}{2},$

从而 
$$\int_a^b f^2(x) dx > \int_{x_0-\delta}^{x_0+\delta} f^2(x) dx > \frac{f^2(x_0)}{4} 2\delta$$

$$= \frac{\delta f^2(x_0)}{2} > 0,$$

这与假设  $\int_a^b f^2(x) dx = 0$  相矛盾.

## § 2. 用不定积分计算定积分的方法

1. 牛顿—莱布尼茨公式 若函数  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  区间有定义而且是连续的,  $F(x)$  是它的原函数, 即  $F'(x) = f(x)$ , 则

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a) = F(x) \Big|_a^b.$$

当  $f(x) \geq 0$  时, 定积分  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  的几何意义是表示由曲线  $y = f(x)$ ,  $Ox$  轴及与轴线  $Ox$  垂直的直线  $x = a$  和  $x = b$  所围的曲边梯形的面积  $S$ . (图 9)

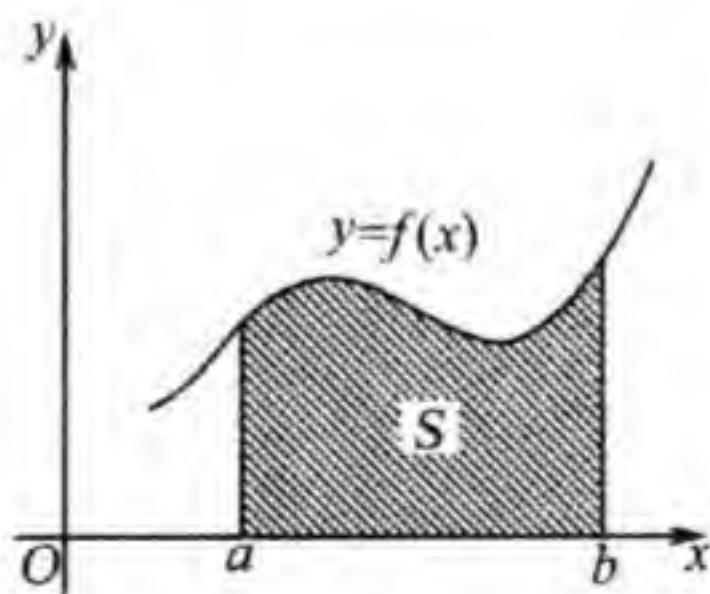


图 9

2. 分部积分公式 若  $f(x), g(x) \in C^{(1)}[a, b]$ , 则

$$\int_a^b f(x) g'(x) dx = f(x) g(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b g(x) f'(x) dx.$$



## 3. 变量代换 若

(1) 函数  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  是连续的;(2) 函数  $\varphi(t)$  与其导数  $\varphi'(t)$  在  $[\alpha, \beta]$  是连续的, 这里  $a = \varphi(\alpha), b = \varphi(\beta)$ ;(3) 复合函数  $f(\varphi(t))$  在  $[\alpha, \beta]$  有定义且是连续的, 则

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t) dt.$$

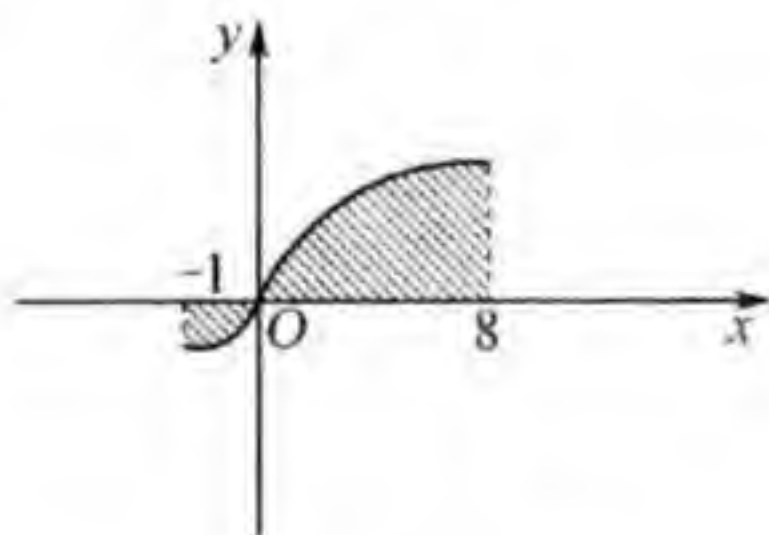
运用牛顿—莱布尼茨公式, 求下列定积分并画出相应的曲边梯形面积(2206 ~ 2215).

【2206】  $\int_{-1}^8 \sqrt[3]{x} dx.$

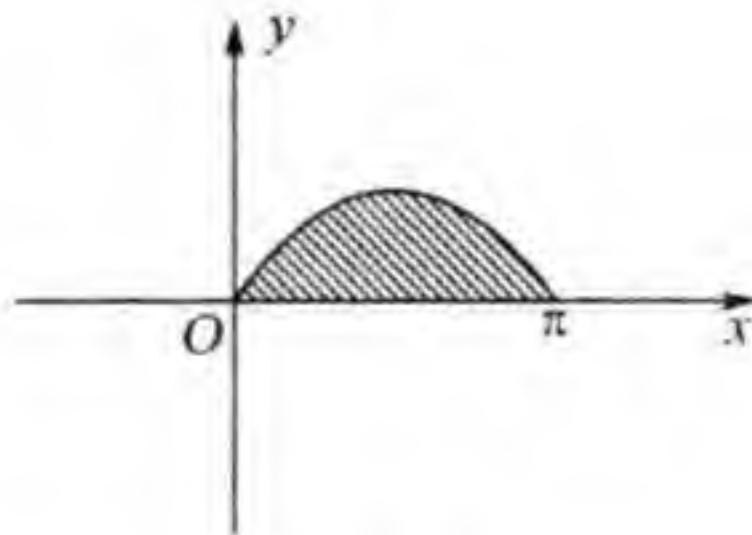
解  $\int_{-1}^8 \sqrt[3]{x} dx = \frac{3}{4} x^{\frac{4}{3}} \Big|_{-1}^8 = 11 \frac{1}{4}.$

【2207】  $\int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx.$

解  $\int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = -\cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} = 2.$



2206 题图



2207 题图

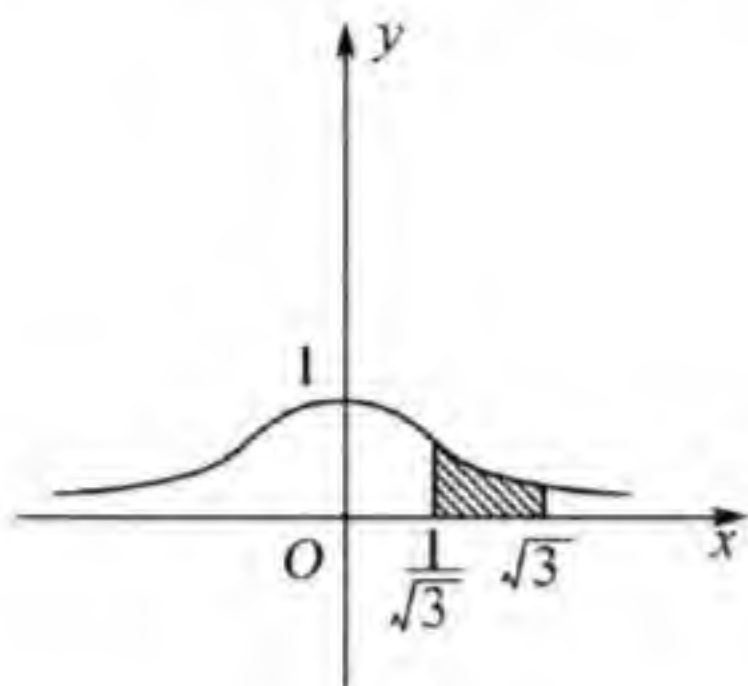
【2208】  $\int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}.$

解  $\int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x \Big|_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6}.$

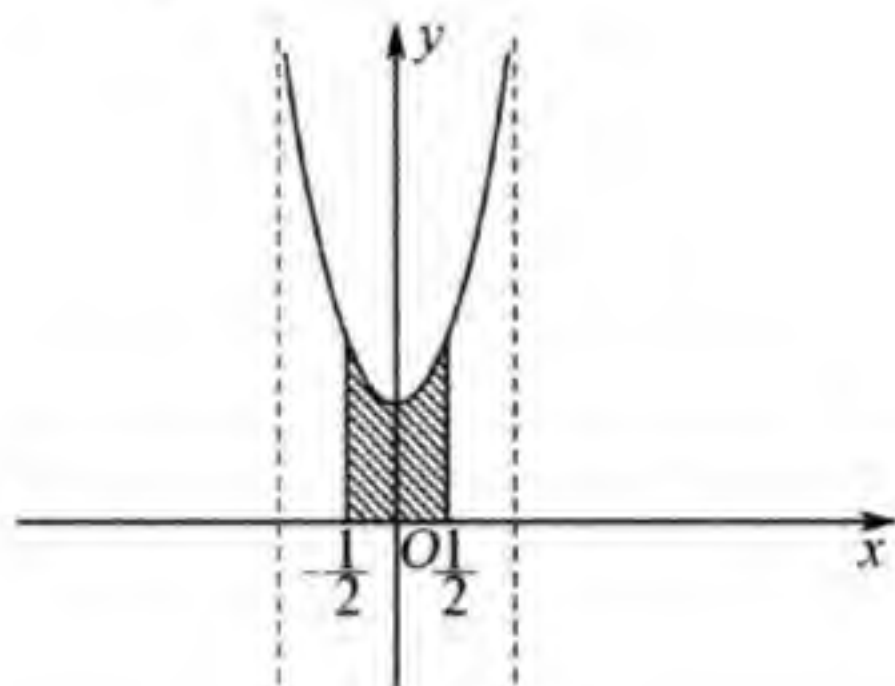
【2209】  $\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$



解  $\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x \Big|_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{3}.$



2208 题图



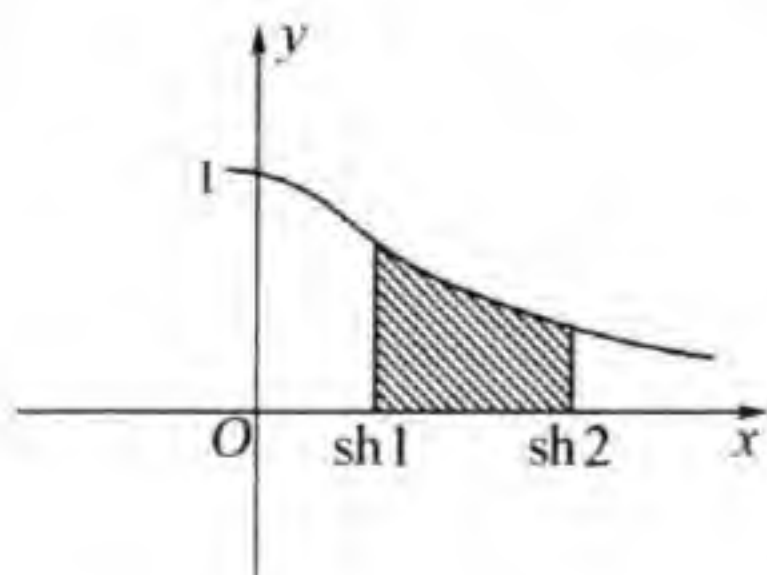
2209 题图

【2210】  $\int_{sh1}^{sh2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}.$

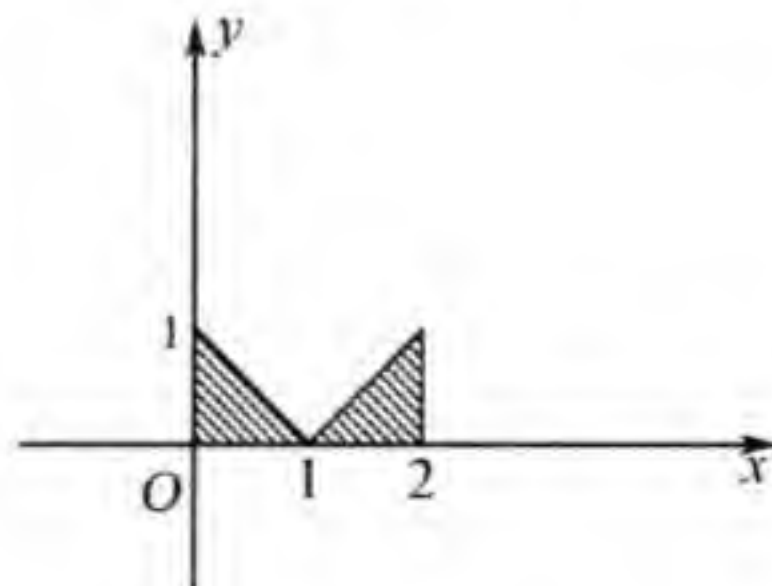
解  $\int_{sh1}^{sh2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) \Big|_{sh1}^{sh2}$   
 $= \operatorname{arcsinh} x \Big|_{sh1}^{sh2} = 1.$

【2211】  $\int_0^2 |1-x| dx.$

解  $\int_0^2 |1-x| dx = \int_0^1 (1-x) dx + \int_1^2 (x-1) dx = 1.$



2210 题图



2211 题图

【2212】  $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{x^2 - 2x \cos \alpha + 1} \quad (0 < \alpha < \pi).$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad & \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{x^2 - 2x\cos\alpha + 1} \\
 &= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{\sin^2\alpha + (x - \cos\alpha)^2} = \frac{1}{\sin\alpha} \arctan \frac{x - \cos\alpha}{\sin\alpha} \Big|_{-1}^1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sin\alpha} \left[ \arctan\left(\tan \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) + \arctan\left(\cot \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \right] = \frac{\pi}{2\sin\alpha}.
 \end{aligned}$$

其中利用了  $\arctan x + \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

$$\text{【2213】} \quad \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{1 + \epsilon \cos x} \quad (0 \leq \epsilon < 1).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad & \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{1 + \epsilon \cos x} = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{1 + \epsilon \cos x} + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{1 + \epsilon \cos x} \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{1 + \epsilon \cos x} + \int_{\pi}^0 \frac{d(2\pi - t)}{1 + \epsilon \cos(2\pi - t)} \\
 &= 2 \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{1 + \epsilon \cos x} \\
 &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1 + \epsilon \cos x} + 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{1 + \epsilon \cos x} \\
 &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1 + \epsilon \cos x} + 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{d(\pi - t)}{1 + \epsilon \cos(\pi - t)} \\
 &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1 + \epsilon \cos x} + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1 - \epsilon \cos x} \\
 &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1 - \epsilon^2 \cos^2 x} \\
 &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{(1 - \epsilon^2) \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x} \\
 &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(\tan x)}{(1 - \epsilon^2) + \tan^2 x} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{4}{\sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2}} \arctan\left(\frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2}}\right) \\
 &= \frac{4}{\sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【2214】} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(1-2ax+a^2)(1-2bx+b^2)}} \quad (|a| < 1, |b| < 1, ab > 0).$$

解 由 1850 题的结果, 我们有公式

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{Ax^2+Bx+C}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{A}} \ln \left| Ax + \frac{B}{2} + \sqrt{A} \sqrt{Ax^2+Bx+C} \right| + D, \end{aligned}$$

这里  $A > 0$ , 设

$$Ax^2+Bx+C = (1-2ax+a^2)(1-2bx+b^2),$$

这里  $A = 4ab > 0$ ,

两端求导数得

$$Ax + \frac{B}{2} = -a(1-2bx+b^2) - b(1-2ax+a^2).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因此} \quad & \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(1-2ax+a^2)(1-2bx+b^2)}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{4ab}} \ln \left| -a(1-2bx+b^2) - b(1-2ax+a^2) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \sqrt{4ab} \sqrt{(1-2ax+a^2)(1-2bx+b^2)} \right|_{-1}^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{ab}} \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{ab}}{1-\sqrt{ab}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【2215】} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} \quad (ab \neq 0).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad & \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(\tan x)}{a^2 \tan^2 x + b^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{|ab|} \arctan \left( \frac{|a| \tan x}{|b|} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2|ab|}. \end{aligned}$$

【2216】 若

$$(1) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{x^2}; \quad (2) \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sec^2 x dx}{2 + \tan^2 x}; \quad (3) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d}{dx} \left( \arctan \frac{1}{x} \right) dx.$$

说明为什么形式上运用牛顿-莱布尼茨公式会得出不正确的结果.

解 (1) 若应用公式得

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{x} \Big|_{-1}^1 = -2 < 0,$$

这显然不正确. 事实上  $\frac{1}{x^2} > 0$ , 若  $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx$  存在, 则必有  $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx > 0$ . 产生错误的原因是被积函数在  $[-1, 1]$  上有第二类间断点  $x = 0$ , 故不能应用公式.

(2) 若应用公式得

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sec^2 x dx}{2 + \tan^2 x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 0.$$

但  $\frac{\sec^2 x}{2 + \tan^2 x} > 0$ , 若积分存在, 必为正. 原因在于原函数在  $[0, 2\pi]$

上有第一类间断点  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  及  $x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ , 故不能直接应用公式.

(3) 若应用公式得

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{d}{dx} \left( \arctan \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \arctan \frac{1}{x} \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{\pi}{2} > 0.$$

但  $\frac{d}{dx} \left( \arctan \frac{1}{x} \right) = -\frac{1}{1+x^2} < 0$ ,

所以, 积分若存在, 必为负. 产生错误的原因是原函数  $\arctan \frac{1}{x}$  在  $x = 0$  为第一类间断点, 故不能直接运用公式.

**【2217】** 求解:  $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}} \right) dx.$

解 显然被积函数  $\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}} \right)$  在  $x = 0$  间断, 但容易验证

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}} \right) = 0,$$

故在  $x = 0$  是可去间断点. 若补充定义被积函数在  $x = 0$  的值为 0,



则被积函数在 $[-1, 1]$ 连续, 从而 $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}} \right) dx$ 存在. 原函数 $\frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}}$ 在 $x=0$ 有间断点, 故不能直接运用牛顿—莱布尼兹公式.

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}} \right) dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^0 \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}} \right) dx + \int_0^1 \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}} \right) dx \\ &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^-} \int_{-1}^{\epsilon} \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}} \right) dx + \lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\eta}^1 \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}} \right) dx \\ &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}} \Big|_{-1}^{\epsilon} + \lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}} \Big|_{\eta}^1 = \frac{2}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

【2218】 求 $\int_0^{100\pi} \sqrt{1-\cos 2x} dx$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad & \int_0^{100\pi} \sqrt{1-\cos 2x} dx = \sum_{k=1}^{100} \sqrt{2} \int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} \sqrt{\sin^2 x} dx \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{100} \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin^2 x} dx = 100 \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx \\ &= 200 \sqrt{2}. \end{aligned}$$

用定积分求解下列和的极限(2219 ~ 2224).

【2219】  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^2} + \cdots + \frac{n-1}{n^2} \right)$ .

解 根据积分的定义有

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^2} + \cdots + \frac{n-1}{n^2} \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{i}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

【2220】  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right)$ .

$$\text{解} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + \frac{i}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \ln 2.$$

【2221】  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n}{n^2 + 1^2} + \frac{n}{n^2 + 2^2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2 + n^2} \right).$

解  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n}{n^2 + 1^2} + \frac{n}{n^2 + 2^2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2 + n^2} \right)$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

【2222】  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( \sin \frac{\pi}{n} + \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} + \cdots + \sin \frac{(n-1)\pi}{n} \right).$

解  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( \sin \frac{\pi}{n} + \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} + \cdots + \sin \frac{(n-1)\pi}{n} \right)$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sin \frac{i\pi}{n}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \sin \pi x dx = -\frac{1}{\pi} \cos \pi x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{\pi}.$$

【2223】  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^p + 2^p + \cdots + n^p}{n^{p+1}} \quad (p > 0).$

解  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^p + 2^p + \cdots + n^p}{n^{p+1}}$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^p \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 x^p dx = \frac{1}{p+1}.$$

【2224】  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{n}} + \cdots + \sqrt{1 + \frac{n}{n}} \right).$

解  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{n}} + \cdots + \sqrt{1 + \frac{n}{n}} \right)$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{1 + \frac{i}{n}} = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+x} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}(1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}(2\sqrt{2}-1).$$

求出下列极限(2225 ~ 2226).

【2225】  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n}.$

解 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{n!}{n^n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln \frac{i}{n} = \int_0^1 \ln x dx \\ &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\varepsilon}^1 \ln x dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +\infty} x(\ln x - 1) \Big|_{\varepsilon}^1 = -1, \end{aligned}$$

所以  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} = e^{-1}.$

【2226】  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(a + k \frac{b-a}{n}\right) \right].$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(a + k \frac{b-a}{n}\right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{b-a} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(a + k \frac{b-a}{n}\right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx. \end{aligned}$$

抛开均匀的高阶无穷小, 求出下列和的极限(2227 ~ 2230).

【2227】 
$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \sin \frac{\pi}{n^2} + \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right) \sin \frac{2\pi}{n^2} + \cdots \right. \\ \left. + \left(1 + \frac{n-1}{n}\right) \sin \frac{(n-1)\pi}{n^2} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

解 由于  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} = \frac{1}{6}$ , 所以

$$x - \sin x = \frac{1}{6}x^3 + O(x^4),$$

从而当  $n$  充分大, 且  $k < n$  时

$$0 \leq \frac{k\pi}{n^2} - \sin \frac{k\pi}{n^2} = \frac{1}{6} \left( \frac{k\pi}{n^2} \right)^3 + O\left(\frac{1}{n^4}\right),$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right) \left(\frac{k\pi}{n^2} - \sin \frac{k\pi}{n^2}\right) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right) \left[\frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{k\pi}{n^2}\right)^3 + O\left(\frac{1}{n^4}\right)\right] \\ &\leq \frac{\pi^3}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right), \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right) \left(\frac{k\pi}{n^2} - \sin \frac{k\pi}{n^2}\right) = 0,$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right) \sin \frac{k\pi}{n^2} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right) \frac{k\pi}{n^2} \\ &= \pi \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left[\frac{k}{n} + \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^2\right] \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 (x + x^2) dx = \frac{5\pi}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

【2228】  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{\pi}{n} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2 + \cos \frac{k\pi}{n}}.$

解 由于  $\sin \frac{\pi}{n} = \frac{\pi}{n} (1 + \alpha_n),$

其中  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = 0,$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2 + \cos \frac{k\pi}{n}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \alpha_n) \frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2 + \cos \frac{k\pi}{n}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \alpha_n) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2 + \cos \frac{k\pi}{n}} \end{aligned}$$



$$= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2 + \cos x} dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{\left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{3}} \bigg|_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

【2229】  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{(nx+k)(nx+k+1)}}{n^2} \quad (x > 0).$

解 因为

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \sqrt{\left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right)\left(x + \frac{k+1}{n}\right)} - \left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right) \\ &= \frac{\left(k + \frac{k}{n}\right)\left(x + \frac{k+1}{n}\right) - \left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right)^2}{\sqrt{\left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right)\left(x + \frac{k+1}{n}\right)} + \left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right)} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2x} \left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{n}, \end{aligned}$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{(nx+k)(nx+k+1)}}{n^2} - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2xn^2} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{4x} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty). \end{aligned}$$

因此 
$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{(nx+k)(nx+k+1)}}{n^2} \\ = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 (x+t) dt = x + \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

【2230】  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{2^{\frac{1}{n}}}{n+1} + \frac{2^{\frac{2}{n}}}{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \cdots + \frac{2^{\frac{n}{n}}}{n+\frac{1}{n}} \right].$

解 因为

$$0 < \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n + \frac{1}{k}} = \frac{\frac{1}{k}}{n\left(n + \frac{1}{k}\right)} < \frac{1}{n^2},$$

所以

$$0 < \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n 2^{\frac{k}{n}} - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2^{\frac{k}{n}}}{n + \frac{1}{k}} < \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n 2^{\frac{k}{n}} < \frac{2}{n} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty),$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n + \frac{1}{k}} \cdot 2^{\frac{k}{n}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n 2^{\frac{k}{n}} \\ &= \int_0^1 2^x dx = \frac{1}{\ln 2}. \end{aligned}$$

【2231】 求出:

(1)  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^b \sin x^2 dx;$

(2)  $\frac{d}{da} \int_a^b \sin x^2 dx;$

(3)  $\frac{d}{db} \int_a^b \sin x^2 dx.$

解 (1)  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^b \sin x^2 dx = 0;$

(2)  $\frac{d}{da} \int_a^b \sin x^2 dx = -\frac{d}{da} \int_b^a \sin x^2 dx = -\sin a^2;$

(3)  $\frac{d}{db} \int_a^b \sin x^2 dx = \sin b^2.$

【2232】 求出:

(1)  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{1+t^2} dt;$

(2)  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_{x^2}^{x^3} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^4}};$

(3)  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_{\sin x}^{\cos x} \cos(\pi t^2) dt.$

解 (1) 设  $u = x^2$ , 则由复合函数的求导法则有

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{1+t^2} dt &= \frac{d}{du} \left( \int_0^u \sqrt{1+t^2} dt \right) \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \\ &= 2x \sqrt{1+x^4};\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(2) \quad \frac{d}{dx} \int_{x^2}^{x^3} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^4}} &= \frac{d}{dx} \int_{x^2}^0 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^4}} + \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{x^3} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^4}} \\ &= -\frac{d}{d(x^2)} \left( \int_0^{x^2} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^4}} \right) \frac{d(x^2)}{dx} \\ &\quad + \frac{d}{d(x^3)} \left( \int_0^{x^3} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^4}} \right) \frac{d(x^3)}{dx} \\ &= \frac{3x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^{12}}} - \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1+x^8}};\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(3) \quad \frac{d}{dx} \int_{\sin x}^{\cos x} \cos(\pi t^2) dt &= \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{\cos x} \cos(\pi t^2) dt + \frac{d}{dx} \int_{\sin x}^0 \cos(\pi t^2) dt \\ &= \frac{d}{d(\cos x)} \left( \int_0^{\cos x} \cos(\pi t^2) dt \right) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) \\ &\quad - \frac{d}{d(\sin x)} \left( \int_0^{\sin x} \cos(\pi t^2) dt \right) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) \\ &= -\sin x \cdot \cos(\pi \cos^2 x) - \cos x \cdot \cos(\pi \sin^2 x) \\ &= (\sin x - \cos x) \cos(\pi \sin^2 x).\end{aligned}$$

【2233】 求出:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \cos x^2 dx}{x};$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x (\arctan x)^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2+1}};$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left(\int_0^x e^{x^2} dx\right)^2}{\int_0^x e^{2x^2} dx}.$$

解 应用洛必达法则有

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \cos x^2 dx}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x^2 = 1;$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x (\arctan x)^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\arctan x)^2}{\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}} = \frac{\pi^2}{4};$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left(\int_0^x e^{x^2} dx\right)^2}{\int_0^x e^{2x^2} dx} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2e^{x^2} \cdot \int_0^x e^{x^2} dx}{e^{2x^2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 \int_0^x e^{x^2} dx}{e^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2e^{x^2}}{2xe^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

【2233. 1】 设  $f(x) \in C[0, +\infty]$  且当  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时  $f(x) \rightarrow A$ , 求出:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 f(nx) dx$ .

解 令  $t = nx$ ,

则有  $x = \frac{t}{n}, dx = \frac{1}{n} dt$ ,

从而  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 f(nx) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^n f(t) dt}{n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A$ .

【2234】 证明: 当  $x \rightarrow \infty$  时,

$$\int_0^x e^{x^2} dx \sim \frac{1}{2x} e^{x^2}.$$

证 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^x e^{x^2} dx}{\frac{1}{2x} e^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{x^2}}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2x^2}\right) e^{x^2}} = 1$ ,



所以当  $x \rightarrow \infty$  时  $\int_0^x e^{x^2} dx \sim \frac{1}{2x} e^{x^2}$ .

【2235】 求  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\int_0^{\sin x} \sqrt{\tan x} dx}{\int_0^{\tan x} \sqrt{\sin x} dx}$ .

解 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\int_0^{\sin x} \sqrt{\tan x} dx}{\int_0^{\tan x} \sqrt{\sin x} dx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\sqrt{\tan(\sin x)} \cdot \cos x}{\sqrt{\sin(\tan x)} \cdot \sec^2 x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \left( \sqrt{\frac{\tan(\sin x)}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\tan x} \cdot \frac{\sin(\tan x)}{\tan x}} \cos^3 x \right) = 1.$$

【2236】 令  $f(x)$  为正值连续函数, 证明: 当  $x \geq 0$  时函数

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{\int_0^x t f(t) dt}{\int_0^x f(t) dt} \text{ 逐渐递增.}$$

证  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \varphi(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{x f(x)}{f(x)} = 0,$

故规定  $\varphi(0) = 0$ , 则  $\varphi(x)$  是  $x \geq 0$  上的连续函数. 又当  $x > 0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} & \varphi'(x) \\ &= \frac{1}{\left(\int_0^x f(t) dt\right)^2} \left\{ x f(x) \int_0^x f(t) dt - f(x) \int_0^x t f(t) dt \right\} \\ &= \frac{f(x)}{\left(\int_0^x f(t) dt\right)^2} \int_0^x (x-t) f(t) dt > 0, \end{aligned}$$

所以当  $x \geq 0$  时,  $\varphi(x)$  是增加的.

【2237】 求解: (1)  $\int_0^2 f(x) dx$ , 设

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & \text{当 } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ 时,} \\ 2-x, & \text{当 } 1 < x \leq 2 \text{ 时.} \end{cases}$$

(2)  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$ , 设

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & \text{当 } 0 \leq x \leq t \text{ 时,} \\ t \cdot \frac{1-x}{1-t}, & \text{当 } t \leq x \leq 1 \text{ 时.} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 (1)} \quad \int_0^2 f(x) dx &= \int_0^1 x^2 dx + \int_1^2 (2-x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^t x dx + \int_t^1 t \cdot \frac{1-x}{1-t} dx = \frac{t}{2}.$$

【2238】 计算下列积分并把它们看作参数  $\alpha$  的函数, 绘制积分  $I = I(\alpha)$  的图形. 若

$$(1) \quad I = \int_0^1 x |x - \alpha| dx;$$

$$(2) \quad I = \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 + 2\alpha \cos x + \alpha^2} dx;$$

$$(3) \quad I = \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin x dx}{\sqrt{1 - 2\alpha \cos x + \alpha^2}}.$$

解 (1) 分三种情况讨论

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 当 } \alpha < 0 \text{ 时 } I = \int_0^1 x(x - \alpha) dx = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{\alpha}{2};$$

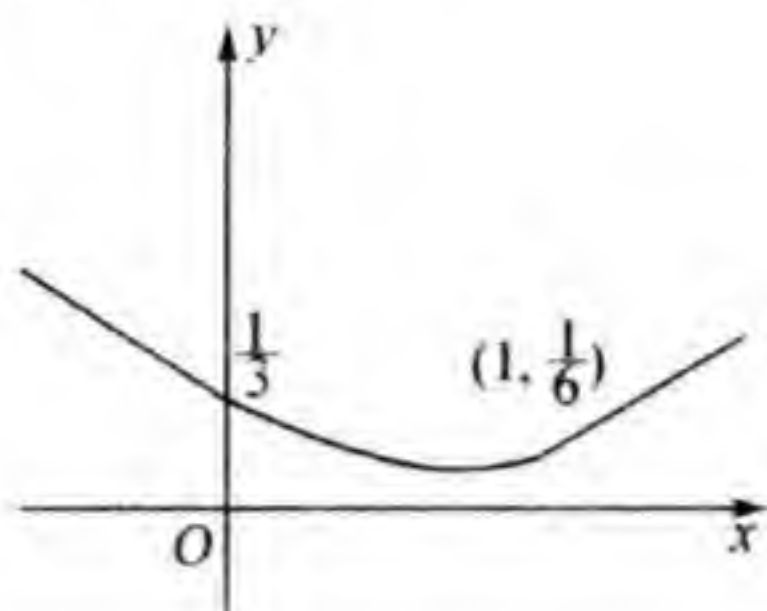
$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 当 } \alpha > 1 \text{ 时 } I = \int_0^1 x(\alpha - x) dx = \frac{\alpha}{2} - \frac{1}{3};$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ 当 } 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1 \text{ 时}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^\alpha x(\alpha - x) dx + \int_\alpha^1 x(x - \alpha) dx \\ &= \frac{\alpha^3}{3} - \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{1}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因此} \quad \int_0^1 x |x - \alpha| dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} - \frac{\alpha}{2}, & \text{当 } \alpha < 0 \text{ 时,} \\ \frac{\alpha^3}{3} - \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{1}{3}, & \text{当 } 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1 \text{ 时,} \\ \frac{\alpha}{2} - \frac{1}{3}, & \text{当 } \alpha > 1 \text{ 时.} \end{cases}$$

$I(\alpha)$  的图形如 2238 题图 1



2238 题图 1

(2) 分两种情况讨论

① 若  $|\alpha| \leq 1$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 + 2\alpha \cos x + \alpha^2} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{4\alpha^2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{4\alpha^2(1 - \cos^2 x) dx}{(1 + \alpha^2) + 2\alpha \cos x} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4\alpha^2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{[(1 + \alpha)^2 - 4\alpha^2 \cos^2 x] + [4\alpha^2 - (1 + \alpha^2)^2]}{(1 + \alpha^2) + 2\alpha \cos x} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{4\alpha^2} \int_0^{\pi} [(1 + \alpha^2) - 2\alpha \cos x] dx \\
 &\quad - \frac{(1 - \alpha^2)^2}{4\alpha^2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{(1 + \alpha^2) + 2\alpha \cos x}.
 \end{aligned}$$

由 2028 题的结果有

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{(1 - \alpha^2)^2}{4\alpha^2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{(1 + \alpha^2) + 2\alpha \cos x} \\
 &= \frac{(1 - \alpha^2)^2}{4\alpha^2(1 + \alpha^2)} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{1 + \frac{2\alpha}{1 + \alpha^2} \cos x} \\
 &= \frac{(1 - \alpha^2)^2}{4\alpha^2(1 + \alpha^2)} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2\alpha}{1 + \alpha^2}\right)^2}} \arctan \left( \sqrt{\frac{1 + \alpha^2 - 2\alpha}{1 + \alpha^2 + 2\alpha}} \tan \frac{x}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} \\
 &= \frac{(1 - \alpha^2)\pi}{4\alpha^2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{而} \quad & \frac{1}{4a^2} \int_0^\pi [(1+a^2) - 2a\cos x] dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{4a^2} [(1+a^2)x - 2a\sin x] \Big|_0^\pi \\
 &= \frac{(1+a^2)\pi}{4a^2},
 \end{aligned}$$

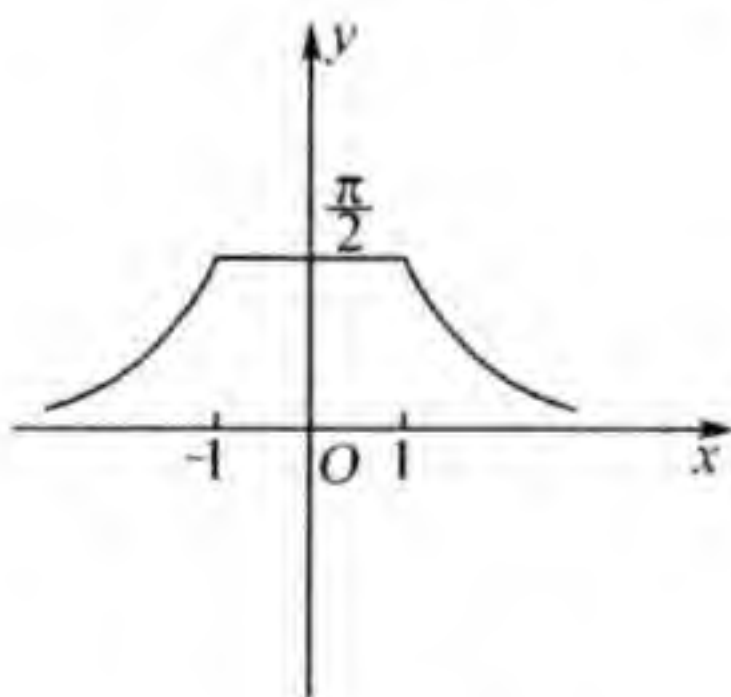
$$\text{因此} \quad I = \frac{(1+a^2)\pi}{4a^2} - \frac{(1-a^2)\pi}{4a^2} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

② 若  $|\alpha| > 1$  和前面同样的讨论并利用 2028 题的结果有

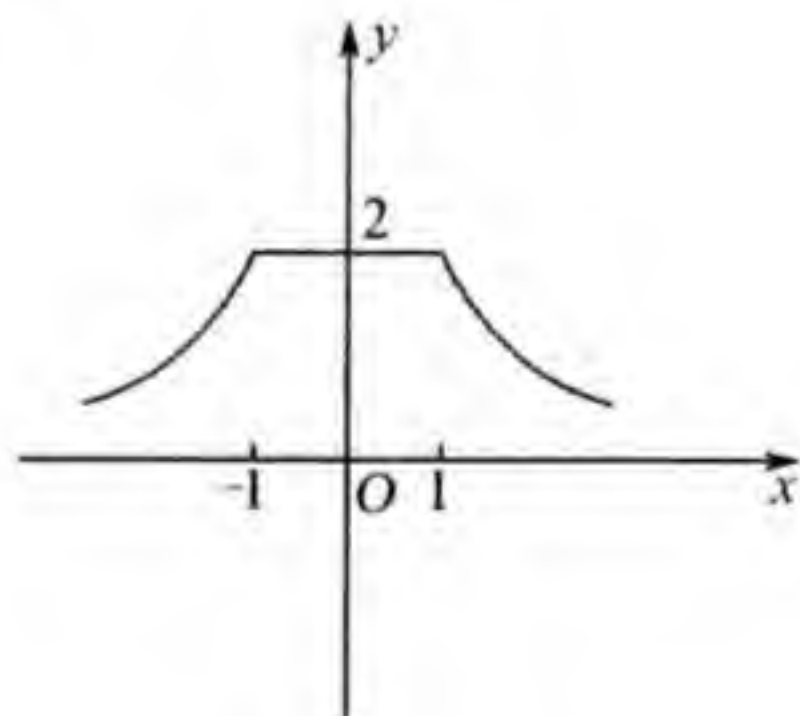
$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \frac{(1+a^2)\pi}{4a^2} - \frac{(a^2-1)^2}{4a^2} \cdot \frac{2}{a^2-1} \arctan \left( \sqrt{\frac{1+a^2-2a}{1+a^2+2a}} \tan \frac{x}{2} \right) \Big|_0^\pi \\
 &= \frac{(1+a^2)\pi}{4a^2} - \frac{(a^2-1)\pi}{4a^2} = \frac{\pi}{2a^2},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因此} \quad \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^2 x}{1+2a\cos x+a^2} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2}, & \text{当 } |\alpha| \leq 1 \text{ 时,} \\ \frac{\pi}{2a^2}, & \text{当 } |\alpha| > 1 \text{ 时.} \end{cases}$$

$I(\alpha)$  的图形如 2238 题图 2 所示.



2238 题图 2



2238 题图 3

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad I &= \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin x dx}{\sqrt{1-2a\cos x+a^2}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^\pi \frac{d(1-2a\cos x+a^2)}{\sqrt{1-2a\cos x+a^2}}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$= \frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{1 + \alpha^2 - 2\alpha \cos x} \Big|_0^\pi$$

$$= \begin{cases} 2, & \text{当 } |\alpha| \leq 1 \text{ 时,} \\ \frac{2}{|\alpha|}, & \text{当 } |\alpha| > 1 \text{ 时.} \end{cases}$$

$I(\alpha)$  的图形如 2238 题图 3 所示.

运用分部积分公式, 求出下列定积分 (2239 ~ 2244).

【2239】  $\int_0^{\ln 2} x e^{-x} dx.$

解  $\int_0^{\ln 2} x e^{-x} dx = - \int_0^{\ln 2} x d(e^{-x})$

$$= -x e^{-x} \Big|_0^{\ln 2} + \int_0^{\ln 2} e^{-x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - e^{-x} \Big|_0^{\ln 2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \left( \frac{1}{2} - 1 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (1 - \ln 2) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{e}{2}.$$

【2240】  $\int_0^\pi x \sin x dx.$

解  $\int_0^\pi x \sin x dx = - \int_0^\pi x d(\cos x)$

$$= -x \cos x \Big|_0^\pi + \int_0^\pi \cos x dx = \pi.$$

【2241】  $\int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \cos x dx.$

解  $\int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \cos x dx = x^2 \sin x \Big|_0^{2\pi} - 2 \int_0^{2\pi} x \sin x dx$

$$= 2x \cos x \Big|_0^{2\pi} - 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \cos x dx$$

$$= 4\pi - 2 \sin x \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 4\pi.$$

【2242】  $\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^e |\ln x| dx.$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad \int_{-\frac{1}{e}}^e |\ln x| dx &= -\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 \ln x dx + \int_1^e \ln x dx \\
 &= -x \ln x \Big|_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 + \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{e} + 1 - \frac{1}{e} + e - (e - 1) = 2\left(1 - \frac{1}{e}\right).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【2243】} \int_0^1 \arccos x dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad \int_0^1 \arccos x dx &= x \arccos x \Big|_0^1 + \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} \int_0^{1-\epsilon} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\
 &= -\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} \sqrt{1-x^2} \Big|_0^{1-\epsilon} = 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【2244】} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} x \arctan x dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} x \arctan x dx &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arctan x \Big|_0^{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} \arctan \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2} (x - \arctan x) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{3}} \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} \arctan \sqrt{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan \sqrt{3} \\
 &= 2 \arctan \sqrt{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

运用适当的变量代换, 求出下列定积分(2245 ~ 2249).

$$\text{【2245】} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{5-4x}}.$$

解 设  $\sqrt{5-4x} = t$ ,

则  $x = \frac{5-t^2}{4},$

$$dx = -\frac{t}{2}dt,$$

当  $x = -1$  时,  $t = 3$

当  $x = 1$  时,  $t = 1$

所以  $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{5-4x}} = -\int_3^1 \frac{5-t^2}{8} dt = \frac{1}{6}$

【2246】  $\int_0^a x^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx \quad (a > 0).$

解 设  $x = a \sin t$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^a x^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx &= a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cos^2 t dt \\ &= \frac{a^4}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 2t dt = \frac{a^4}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos 4t}{2} dt \\ &= \frac{a^4}{8} \left( t - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4t \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{a^4 \pi}{16}. \end{aligned}$$

【2247】  $\int_0^{0.75} \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}}.$

解 设  $t = \frac{1}{x+1}$ , 则

$$x = \frac{1}{t} - 1, dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt, \text{ 且}$$

当  $x = 0$  时,  $t = 1$ ; 当  $x = 0.75$  时,  $t = \frac{4}{7}.$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{0.75} \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}} &= \int_{\frac{4}{7}}^1 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{2t^2 - 2t + 1}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln(2t - 1 + \sqrt{2t^2 - 2t + 1}) \Big|_{\frac{4}{7}}^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left( \frac{1}{7} + \sqrt{\frac{25}{49}} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{7}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{【2248】} \int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx.$$

解 设  $\sqrt{e^x - 1} = t$ ,  
则  $x = \ln(t^2 + 1)$ ,

$$dx = \frac{2t}{t^2 + 1} dt,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx &= 2 \int_0^1 \frac{t^2 dt}{1 + t^2} = 2(t - \arctan t) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= 2\left(1 - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【2249】} \int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx.$$

解 令  $t = \arcsin \sqrt{x}$ ,  
则  $x = \sin^2 t$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{t \cdot 2 \sin t \cos t}{\sin t \cos t} dt \\ &= t^2 \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【2250】} \text{假定 } x - \frac{1}{x} = t, \text{ 计算积分 } \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} dx &= 2 \int_0^1 \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} dx \\ &= 2 \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \int_{\varepsilon}^1 \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} dx \\ &\stackrel{\text{令 } x - \frac{1}{x} = t}{=} 2 \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \int_{\frac{1}{\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon}}^0 \frac{dt}{t^2 + 2} \\ &= 2 \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_R^0 \frac{dt}{t^2 + 2} \\ &= \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{2} \arctan \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} \Big|_R^0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$



【2251】 设

$$(1) \int_{-1}^1 dx, \quad t = x^{\frac{2}{3}};$$

$$(2) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2}, \quad x = \frac{1}{t};$$

$$(3) \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{1+\sin^2 x}, \quad \tan x = t.$$

说明为什么形式上的代换  $x = \varphi(t)$  会导致不正确的结果.

解 (1)  $\int_{-1}^1 dx = 2$ , 但如果作代换  $t = x^{\frac{2}{3}}$ , 则有

$$\int_{-1}^1 dx = \pm \frac{3}{2} \int_1^1 t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt = 0,$$

其错误在于代换  $t = x^{\frac{2}{3}}$  的反函数  $x = \pm t^{\frac{3}{2}}$  不是单值的.

$$(2) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

但若作代换  $x = \frac{1}{t}$ , 则有

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = - \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dt}{1+t^2},$$

于是得出错误的结果

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = 0,$$

其错误在于代换  $x = \frac{1}{t}$  在  $t = 0 (\in [-1, 1])$  处不连续.

(3) 显然  $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{1+\sin^2 x} > 0$ , 但若作代换  $t = \tan x$ , 则得

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{1+\sin^2 x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan(\sqrt{2} \tan x) \Big|_0^{\pi} = 0,$$

其错误在于代换  $t = \tan x$  在  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  处不连续.

【2252】 在积分  $\int_0^3 x \sqrt[3]{1-x^2} dx$  中能否假定  $x = \sin t$ ?

解 不可以, 因为  $\sin t$  不可能大于 1.

【2253】 在积分  $\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$  中, 当变量代换  $x = \sin t$  时, 能否取数  $\pi$  和  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  作为新的极限?

解 可以, 因为代换满足换元的条件. 事实上

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx &= \int_{\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1-\sin^2 t} \cos t dt \\ &= \int_{\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\cos t| \cos t dt = -\int_{\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt \\ &= -\left(\frac{\sin 2t}{4} + \frac{t}{2}\right) \Big|_{\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4}.\end{aligned}$$

【2254】 证明: 若  $f(x)$  在区间  $[a, b]$  是连续的, 则

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a) \int_0^1 f(a+(b-a)x) dx.$$

证 设  $x = a + (b-a)t$ ,

则  $dx = (b-a)dt$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\text{代入得 } \int_a^b f(x) dx &= \int_0^1 f(a+(b-a)t) (b-a) dt \\ &= (b-a) \int_0^1 f(a+(b-a)t) dt,\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } \int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a) \int_0^1 f(a+(b-a)x) dx.$$

【2255】 证明等式:

$$\int_0^a x^3 f(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{a^2} x f(x) dx \quad (a > 0).$$

证 设  $x = \sqrt{t}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{则 } \int_0^a x^3 f(x^2) dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{a^2} t^{\frac{3}{2}} f(t) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{a^2} t f(t) dt,\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } \int_0^a x^3 f(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{a^2} x f(x) dx.$$

【2256】 设  $f(x)$  在区间  $[A, B] \supset [a, b]$  上连续, 当  $[a+x, b+x] \subset [A, B]$  时, 求出  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^b f(x+y)dy$ .

解 令  $t = x + y$ ,

则 
$$\int_a^b f(x+y)dy = \int_{a+x}^{b+x} f(t)dt,$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \int_a^b f(x+y)dy &= \frac{d}{dx} \int_{a+x}^{b+x} f(t)dt \\ &= f(b+x) - f(a+x). \end{aligned}$$

【2257】 证明: 若  $f(x)$  在区间  $[0, 1]$  上是连续的, 则

(1) 
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x)dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x)dx;$$

(2) 
$$\int_0^{\pi} xf(\sin x)dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x)dx.$$

证 (1) 设  $x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t$ ,

则  $dx = -dt$ .

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x)dx &= - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 f\left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right)\right)dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos t)dt, \end{aligned}$$

即 
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x)dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x)dx.$$

(2) 设  $x = \pi - t$ ,

则  $dx = -dt$ .

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi} xf(\sin x)dx &= - \int_{\pi}^0 (\pi - t)f(\sin t)dt \\ &= \pi \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin t)dt - \int_0^{\pi} tf(\sin t)dt. \end{aligned}$$

因此 
$$\int_0^{\pi} xf(\sin x)dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x)dx.$$



【2258】 证明:若函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $[-l, l]$  连续,则:

(1) 若函数  $f(x)$  为偶函数时,

$$\int_{-l}^l f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^l f(x) dx,$$

(2) 若函数  $f(x)$  为奇函数时,

$$\int_{-l}^l f(x) dx = 0.$$

给出这些事实的几何解释.

证 (1) 因为  $f(x)$  为偶函数,即  $f(-x) = f(x)$ .

令  $x = -t$ , 则

$$\int_{-l}^0 f(x) dx = - \int_l^0 f(-t) dt = \int_0^l f(t) dt$$

所以 
$$\int_{-l}^l f(x) dx = \int_0^l f(x) dx + \int_{-l}^0 f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^l f(x) dx.$$

其几何解释为:由于  $f(x)$  为偶函数,故图形关于  $Oy$  轴对称. 于是由曲线  $y = f(x)$ , 直线  $x = -l$  及  $x = l$  所围图形的面积为曲线  $y = f(x)$ , 直线  $x = 0$  及  $x = l$  所围图形的面积的两倍. 如 2258 题图 1 所示.

(2) 由于  $f(-x) = -f(x)$ , 设

$x = -t$ , 则

$$\int_{-l}^0 f(x) dx = - \int_l^0 f(-t) dt = - \int_0^l f(t) dt,$$

所以

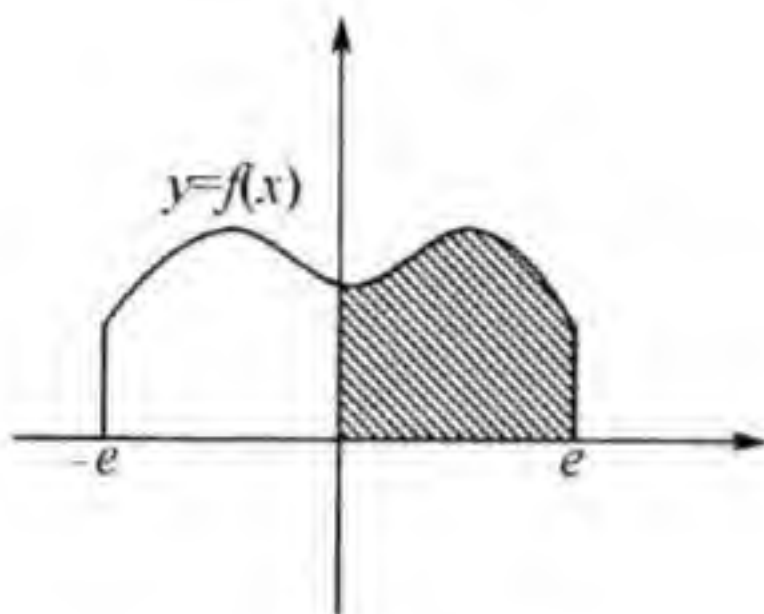
$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-l}^l f(x) dx &= \int_0^l f(x) dx + \int_{-l}^0 f(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^l f(x) dx - \int_0^l f(x) dx = 0. \end{aligned}$$

其几何解释为:由于  $f(x)$  为奇函数,故图形关于原点对称. 于是由  $y = f(x)$ ,  $y = 0$  及  $x = -l$  所围成之面积,与由  $y = f(x)$ ,  $y = 0$  及  $x = l$  所围成之面积绝对值相等,符号相反,故其面积的代数

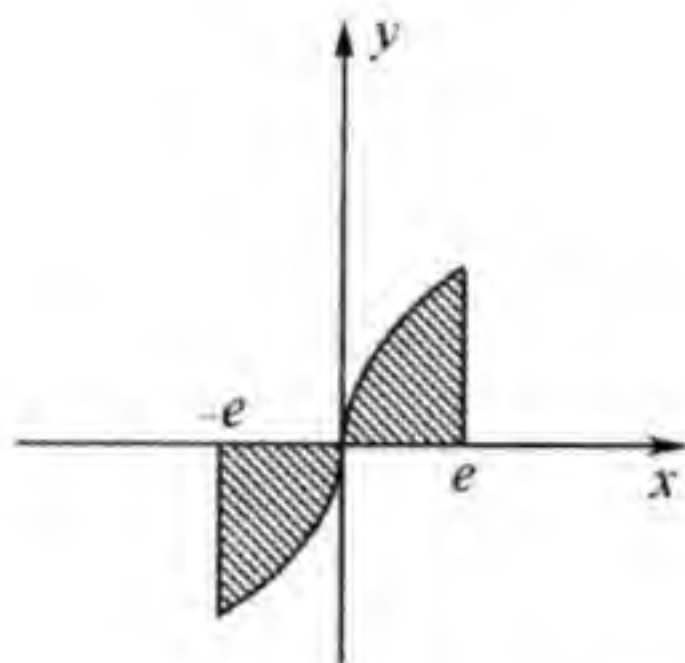


和为零.

如 2258 题图 2 所示.



2258 题图 1



2258 题图 2

**【2259】** 证明:偶函数的原函数中有一个是奇函数,而奇函数的一切原函数都是偶函数.

**证** 因为  $f(x)$  的全体原函数为

$$F_c(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt + C,$$

其中  $C$  为任意常数.若  $f(x)$  为偶函数,则  $f(-x) = f(x)$ ,所以

$$\begin{aligned} F_0(-x) &= \int_0^{-x} f(t)dt \\ &\stackrel{\text{令 } u=-t}{=} \int_0^x f(-u)du \\ &= -\int_0^x f(u)du = -F_0(x), \end{aligned}$$

即  $F_0(x)$  是奇数.但当  $C \neq 0$  时  $F_c(x) = F_0(x) + C$  不是奇函数.

事实上

$$\begin{aligned} F_c(-x) &= F_0(-x) + C = -F_0(x) + C \\ &= -(F_0(x) + C) + 2C = -F_c(x) + 2C \\ &\neq -F_c(x), \end{aligned}$$

若  $f(x)$  为奇函数,则  $f(-x) = -f(x)$ ,所以

$$F_c(-x) = \int_0^{-x} f(t)dt + C$$

$$= -\int_0^x f(-t) dt + C = \int_0^x f(t) dt + C = F_C(x),$$

即一切原函数都是偶函数.

【2260】 引入新变量  $t = x + \frac{1}{x}$  来计算积分:

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 \left(1 + x - \frac{1}{x}\right) e^{x+\frac{1}{x}} dx.$$

解 设  $t = x + \frac{1}{x}$ , 则

$$t^2 - 4 = \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2.$$

于是, 当  $x > 1$  时,  $x = \frac{1}{2}(t + \sqrt{t^2 - 4})$ ;

当  $0 < x < 1$  时,  $x = \frac{1}{2}(t - \sqrt{t^2 - 4})$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } & \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 \left(1 + x - \frac{1}{x}\right) e^{x+\frac{1}{x}} dx \\ &= \int_1^2 \left(1 + x - \frac{1}{x}\right) e^{x+\frac{1}{x}} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \left(1 + x - \frac{1}{x}\right) e^{x+\frac{1}{x}} dx \\ &= \int_2^{\frac{5}{2}} (1 + \sqrt{t^2 - 4}) e^t d\left[\frac{1}{2}(t + \sqrt{t^2 - 4})\right] \\ &\quad + \int_{\frac{5}{2}}^2 (1 - \sqrt{t^2 - 4}) e^t d\left[\frac{1}{2}(t - \sqrt{t^2 - 4})\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_2^{\frac{5}{2}} (1 + \sqrt{t^2 - 4}) e^t \left(1 + \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2 - 4}}\right) dt \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{5}{2}}^2 (1 - \sqrt{t^2 - 4}) e^t \left(1 - \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2 - 4}}\right) dt \\ &= \int_2^{\frac{5}{2}} e^t \left[\sqrt{t^2 - 4} + \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2 - 4}}\right] dt \\ &= \int_2^{\frac{5}{2}} e^t \sqrt{t^2 - 4} dt + \int_2^{\frac{5}{2}} e^t d(\sqrt{t^2 - 4}) \\ &= \sqrt{t^2 - 4} e^t \Big|_2^{\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{3}{2} e^{\frac{5}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

【2261】 在积分  $\int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos x dx$  中进行变量代换  $\sin x = t$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad & \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos x dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) \cos x dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} f(x) \cos x dx \\ &\quad + \int_{\pi}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} f(x) \cos x dx + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} f(x) \cos x dx, \end{aligned}$$

在  $\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} f(x) \cos x dx$  中设  $x = \pi - u$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则} \quad & \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} f(x) \cos x dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 f(\pi - u) \cos u du \\ &= - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\pi - x) \cos x dx. \end{aligned}$$

在  $\int_{\pi}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} f(x) \cos x dx$  中令  $x = \pi - u$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则} \quad & \int_{\pi}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} f(x) \cos x dx = \int_0^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\pi - u) \cos u du \\ &= - \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 f(\pi - x) \cos x dx. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{同样} \quad \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} f(x) \cos x dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 f(2\pi + x) \cos x dx,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以} \quad & \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos x dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (f(x) - f(\pi - x)) \cos x dx \\ &\quad + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 (f(2\pi + x) - f(\pi - x)) \cos x dx. \end{aligned}$$

令  $t = \sin x$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则} \quad & x = \arcsin t, \\ & \cos x dx = dt, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因此} \quad \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos x dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 [f(\arcsin t) - f(\pi - \arcsin t)] dt \\ + \int_{-1}^0 [f(2\pi + \arcsin t) - f(\pi - \arcsin t)] dt.$$

【2262】 计算积分:  $\int_{e^{-2n\pi}}^1 \left| \left[ \cos\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) \right]' \right| dx$ , 其中  $n$  为自然数.

证  $\left[ \cos\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) \right]' = \frac{\sin(-\ln x)}{x}.$

设  $x = e^{-t}$ , 则

$$dx = -e^{-t} dt, \frac{\sin(-\ln x)}{x} = \frac{\sin t}{e^{-t}},$$

所以  $\int_{e^{-2n\pi}}^1 \left| \left[ \cos\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) \right]' \right| dx = \int_0^{2n\pi} |\sin t| dt$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} |\sin t| dt = \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \int_0^{\pi} \sin t dt = 4n.$$

【2263】 求出  $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$ .

解 设  $x = \pi - t$ ,

则  $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = - \int_{\pi}^0 \frac{(\pi - t) \sin t}{1 + \cos^2 t} dt$

$$= \pi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin t}{1 + \cos^2 t} dt - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{t \sin t}{1 + \cos^2 t} dt,$$

所以  $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} (-\arctan \cos x) \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}.$$

【2264】 若  $f(x) = \frac{(x+1)^2(x-1)}{x^3(x-2)}$ ,

求积分  $\int_{-1}^3 \frac{f'(x)}{1 + f^2(x)} dx$ .

解  $\int_{-1}^3 \frac{f'(x)}{1 + f^2(x)} dx$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_{-1}^0 \frac{f'(x)}{1+f^2(x)} dx + \int_0^2 \frac{f'(x)}{1+f^2(x)} dx + \int_2^3 \frac{f'(x)}{1+f^2(x)} dx \\
&= \arctan(f(x)) \Big|_{-1}^0 + \arctan(f(x)) \Big|_0^2 + \arctan(f(x)) \Big|_2^3 \\
&= \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} - 0\right) + \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \arctan \frac{4^2 \cdot 2}{3^3 \cdot 1} - \frac{\pi}{2} \\
&= \arctan \frac{32}{27} - 2\pi.
\end{aligned}$$

【2265】 证明:若  $f(x)$  为定义在  $-\infty < x < +\infty$  的连续周期函数,且具有周期  $T$ , 则

$$\int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_0^T f(x) dx, \text{ 其中 } a \text{ 为任意数.}$$

证  $\int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx$

$$= \int_a^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^T f(x) dx + \int_T^{a+T} f(x) dx.$$

设  $x - T = u$ ,

则  $\int_T^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(u+T) du = \int_0^a f(u) du,$

从而  $\int_a^0 f(x) dx + \int_T^{a+T} f(x) dx = 0.$

因此  $\int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_0^T f(x) dx.$

【2266】 证明:当  $n$  为奇函数时,

$$F(x) = \int_0^x \sin^n x dx \text{ 及 } G(x) = \int_0^x \cos^n x dx.$$

是以  $2\pi$  为周期的周期函数,而当  $n$  为偶数时,这些函数中的每一个函数都是线性函数与周期函数的和.

证 当  $n$  为奇数时,  $\sin^n x$  是奇函数,而且是以  $2\pi$  为周期的函数,所以

$$\begin{aligned}
F(x+2\pi) &= \int_0^{x+2\pi} \sin^n x dx \\
&= \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^n x dx + \int_{2\pi}^{x+2\pi} \sin^n x dx
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^n x \, dx + \int_0^x \sin^n x \, dx \\
&= 0 + \int_0^x \sin^n x \, dx = F(x), \\
G(x+2\pi) &= \int_0^{x+2\pi} \cos^n x \, dx \\
&= \int_0^x \cos^n x \, dx + \int_x^{x+2\pi} \cos^n x \, dx \\
&= G(x) + \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^n x \, dx \\
&= G(x) + \int_0^{\pi} \cos^n x \, dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \cos^n x \, dx \\
&= G(x) + \int_0^{\pi} \cos^n x \, dx + \int_0^{\pi} \cos^n(x+\pi) \, dx \\
&= G(x).
\end{aligned}$$

即  $F(x), G(x)$  都是以  $2\pi$  为周期的周期函数.

当  $n$  为偶数时, 有

$$F(x+2\pi) = F(x) + \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^n x \, dx,$$

$$G(x+2\pi) = G(x) + \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^n x \, dx,$$

而  $\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^n x \, dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^n x \, dx = a > 0,$

所以  $F(x), G(x)$  都不是以  $2\pi$  为周期的周期函数, 设

$$F_1(x) = F(x) - \frac{a}{2\pi}x,$$

则  $F_1(x+2\pi) = F(x+2\pi) - \frac{a}{2\pi}(x+2\pi)$

$$= F(x) + a - \frac{a}{2\pi}x - a$$

$$= F(x) - \frac{a}{2\pi}x = F_1(x),$$

即  $F_1(x)$  是以  $2\pi$  为周期的周期函数.

同样  $G_1(x) = G(x) - \frac{a}{2\pi}x$  是以  $2\pi$  为周期的周期函数, 因此

$$F(x) = F_1(x) + \frac{a}{2\pi}x,$$

$$G(x) = G_1(x) + \frac{a}{2\pi}x.$$

【2267】 证明: 函数

$$F(x) = \int_{x_0}^x f(x) dx,$$

(其中  $f(x)$  为以  $T$  为周期的连续周期函数) 在一般情况下, 是线性函数与  $T$  周期的周期函数之和.

证  $F(x) = \int_{x_0}^x f(x) dx,$

则  $F(x+T) - F(x) = \int_x^{x+T} f(x) dx,$

而  $f(x)$  是一周期为  $T$  的连续周期函数, 故

$$\int_x^{x+T} f(x) dx = \int_{x_0}^{x_0+T} f(x) dx = a (\text{常数}).$$

若  $a = 0$ , 则  $F(x)$  为一周期函数.

若  $a \neq 0$ , 设  $F_1(x) = F(x) - \frac{a}{T}x$ , 则

$$F_1(x+T) = F(x+T) - \frac{a}{T}(x+T)$$

$$= F(x) + a - \frac{a}{T}x - a$$

$$= F(x) - \frac{a}{T}x = F_1(x),$$

即  $F_1(x)$  为周期函数, 所以  $F(x) = F_1(x) + \frac{a}{T}x$ .

计算下列积分(2268 ~ 2280).

【2268】  $\int_0^1 x(2-x^2)^{12} dx.$

解  $\int_0^1 x(2-x^2)^{12} dx = -\frac{1}{26}(2-x^2)^{13} \Big|_0^1 = 315 \frac{1}{26}$

【2269】  $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{x dx}{x^2 + x + 1}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x dx}{x^2 + x + 1} &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{2x + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} dx \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{\frac{3}{4} + \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + x + 1) \Big|_{-1}^1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} \Big|_{-1}^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 - \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{3}}. \end{aligned}$$

【2270】  $\int_1^e (x \ln x)^2 dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^e (x \ln x)^2 dx &= x^3 \ln^2 x \Big|_1^e - 2 \int_1^e x^2 \ln x \cdot (\ln x + 1) dx \\ &= e^3 - 2 \int_1^e x^2 \ln^2 x dx - 2 \int_1^e x^2 \ln x dx, \end{aligned}$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^e (x \ln x)^2 dx &= \frac{e^3}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \int_1^e x^2 \ln x dx \\ &= \frac{e^3}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln x \Big|_1^e + \frac{2}{9} \int_1^e x^2 dx \\ &= \frac{e^3}{3} - \frac{2}{9} e^3 + \frac{2}{27} x^3 \Big|_1^e \\ &= \frac{5}{27} e^3 - \frac{2}{27}. \end{aligned}$$

【2271】  $\int_1^9 x \sqrt[3]{1-x} dx.$

解 设  $\sqrt[3]{1-x} = t,$

则  $x = 1 - t^3, dx = -3t^2 dt,$

所以  $\int_1^9 x \sqrt[3]{1-x} dx = -3 \int_0^{-2} (t^3 - t^6) dt$



$$= \left( -\frac{3}{4}t^4 + \frac{3}{7}t^7 \right) \Big|_0^{-2} = -66 \frac{6}{7}.$$

【2272】  $\int_{-2}^{-1} \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2-1}}.$

解 设  $\sqrt{x^2-1} = t$ ,  
 则  $x^2 = t^2 + 1$ ,  
 $x dx = t dt$ ,

所以  $\int_{-2}^{-1} \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2-1}} = \int_{\sqrt{3}}^0 \frac{dt}{t^2+1} = \arctan t \Big|_{\sqrt{3}}^0 = -\frac{\pi}{3}.$

【2273】  $\int_0^1 x^{15} \sqrt{1+3x^8} dx.$

解 设  $1+3x^8 = t$ ,  
 则  $24x^7 dx = dt$ ,  
 $x^8 = \frac{1}{3}(t-1),$

所以  $\int_0^1 x^{15} \sqrt{1+3x^8} dx = \frac{1}{72} \int_1^4 (t-1) t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt$   
 $= \frac{1}{72} \left( \frac{2}{5} t^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) \Big|_1^4 = \frac{29}{270}.$

【2274】  $\int_0^3 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} dx.$

解  $\int_0^3 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} dx$   
 $= x \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} \Big|_0^3 - \int_0^3 \frac{\sqrt{x} dx}{2(1+x)}.$

令  $\sqrt{x} = t$ ,  
 则  $x = t^2, dx = 2t dt$ ,

所以  $\int_0^3 \frac{\sqrt{x} dx}{2(1+x)} = \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} dt$   
 $= (t - \arctan t) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3},$

故  $\int_0^3 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} dx = \pi - \left( \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \frac{4\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3}.$

【2275】  $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{(2+\cos x)(3+\cos x)}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{(2+\cos x)(3+\cos x)} \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{2+\cos x} - \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{3+\cos x} \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{2+\cos x} + \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{2-\cos x} - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{3+\cos x} - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{3-\cos x} \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{4-\cos^2 x} - 6 \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{9-\cos^2 x} \\ &= 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{4\sin^2 x + 3\cos^2 x} - 12 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{9\sin^2 x + 8\cos^2 x} \\ &= 8 \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2\tan x}{\sqrt{3}} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 12 \cdot \frac{1}{3\sqrt{8}} \arctan \frac{3\tan x}{\sqrt{8}} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

【2276】  $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x}.$

解 由 2035 题的结果有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} \\ &= 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} = 8 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \left( \frac{\tan 2x}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ &= 2\sqrt{2}\pi. \end{aligned}$$

【2277】  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \sin 2x \sin 3x dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \sin x \sin 2x \sin 3x &= \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2x - \cos 4x) \sin 2x \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x - \frac{1}{4} (\sin 6x - \sin 2x), \end{aligned}$$

所以 
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \sin 2x \sin 3x dx$$

$$= \left( -\frac{1}{8} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{16} \cos 4x + \frac{1}{24} \cos 6x \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

【2278】  $\int_0^{\pi} (x \sin x)^2 dx.$

解 
$$\int_0^{\pi} (x \sin x)^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 (1 - \cos 2x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} x^3 \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos 2x dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi^3}{6} - \frac{1}{4} x^2 \sin 2x \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin 2x dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi^3}{6} - \frac{1}{4} x \cos 2x \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\pi} \cos 2x dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi^3}{6} - \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{8} \sin 2x \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi^3}{6} - \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

【2279】  $\int_0^{\pi} e^x \cos^2 x dx.$

解 利用 1828 题的结果可得

$$\int_0^{\pi} e^x \cos^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} e^x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} e^x \cos 2x dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{2} e^x + \frac{e^x}{10} (\cos 2x + 2 \sin 2x) \right] \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{3}{5} (e^{\pi} - 1).$$

【2280】  $\int_0^{\ln 2} \operatorname{sh}^4 x dx.$

解 
$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \operatorname{sh}^4 x dx = \int_0^{\ln 2} \operatorname{sh}^2 x (\operatorname{ch}^2 x - 1) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\ln 2} \operatorname{sh}^2 2x dx - \int_0^{\ln 2} \operatorname{sh}^2 x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{\ln 2} (\operatorname{ch} 4x - 1) dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\ln 2} (\operatorname{ch} 2x - 1) dx$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{32} \operatorname{sh} 4x - \frac{x}{8} \right) \Big|_0^{\ln 2} - \left( \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{sh} 2x - \frac{x}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{\ln 2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} \ln 2 - \frac{225}{1024}.$$

用递推公式计算依赖于参数  $n$  (用正整数值) 的积分 (2281 ~ 2287).

**【2281】**  $I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x \, dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-1} x \, d(\cos x) \\ &= - \sin^{n-1} x \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} x \cos^2 x \, dx \\ &= (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} x \, dx - (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x \, dx, \end{aligned}$$

所以 
$$I_n = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}.$$

利用上面的递推公式可得

$$I_n = \begin{cases} \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & \text{若 } n = 2k, \\ \frac{(2k)!!}{(2k+1)!!}, & \text{若 } n = 2k+1. \end{cases}$$

**【2282】**  $I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x \, dx.$

解 设  $x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t,$

则  $dx = -dt,$

$$\cos x = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right) = \sin t,$$

所以 
$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n t \, dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n t \, dt.$$

因此, 结果与 2281 题的结果相同.

**【2283】**  $I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{2n} x \, dx.$

解 
$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{2n-2} x (\sec^2 x - 1) \, dx$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{2n-2} x d(\tan x) - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{2n-2} x dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2n-1} - I_{n-1}.
 \end{aligned}$$

由于  $I_0 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,

因此,可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_n &= \frac{1}{2n-1} - \left( \frac{1}{2n-3} - I_{n-2} \right) \\
 &= \dots \\
 &= \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n-3} + \frac{1}{2n-5} - \dots + (-1)^n I_0 \\
 &= (-1)^n \left[ \frac{\pi}{4} - \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} \right) \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

【2284】  $I_n = \int_0^1 (1-x^2)^n dx.$

解 设  $x = \sin t$ , 并利用 2282 题的结论有

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_n &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2n+1} x dx = \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} \\
 &= 2^{2n} \cdot \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n+1)!}.
 \end{aligned}$$

【2285】  $I_n = \int_0^1 \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$

解 设  $x = \sin t$ , 并利用 2281 题的结论有

$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n t dt = \begin{cases} \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!} \frac{\pi}{2}, & \text{若 } n = 2k, \\ \frac{(2k)!!}{(2k+1)!!}, & \text{若 } n = 2k+1. \end{cases}$$

【2286】  $I_n = \int_0^1 x^m (\ln x)^n dx.$

解  $I_n = \int_0^1 x^m (\ln x)^n dx$

$$= \frac{1}{m+1} x^{m+1} \ln^n x \Big|_0^1 - \frac{n}{m+1} \int_0^1 x^m (\ln x)^{n-1} dx$$

$$= -\frac{n}{m+1} I_{n-1}.$$

而  $I_0 = \int_0^1 x^m dx = \frac{1}{m+1},$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= -\frac{n}{m+1} I_{n-1} \\ &= \left(-\frac{n}{m+1}\right) \left(-\frac{n-1}{m+1}\right) I_{n-2} \\ &= \cdots \\ &= \left(-\frac{n}{m+1}\right) \left(-\frac{n-1}{m+1}\right) \cdots \left(-\frac{1}{m+1}\right) I_0 \\ &= (-1)^n \frac{n!}{(m+1)^{n+1}}. \end{aligned}$$

**【2287】**  $I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left( \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} \right)^{2n+1} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{2n+1} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{2n-1} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \left[ \sec^2 \left( x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - 1 \right] dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{2n-1} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) d \left( \tan \left( x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right) - I_{n-1} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2n} - I_{n-1}. \end{aligned}$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= -\frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{2(n-1)} - \frac{1}{2(n-2)} + \cdots \\ &\quad + (-1)^n \cdot \frac{1}{2} + (-1)^n I_0. \end{aligned}$$

而 
$$\begin{aligned} I_0 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan \left( x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) dx \\ &= -\ln \left| \cos \left( x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right| \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ &= \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

因此 
$$I_n = (-1)^n \left[ \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \right) \right].$$

若  $f(x) = f_1(x) + if_2(x)$  是实变量  $x$  的复函数, 这里

$$f_1(x) = \operatorname{Re} f(x), \quad f_2(x) = \operatorname{Im} f(x)$$

及  $i^2 = -1$ . 则根据定义假定:

$$\int f(x) dx = \int f_1(x) dx + i \int f_2(x) dx$$

显然 
$$\operatorname{Re} \int f(x) dx = \int \operatorname{Re} f(x) dx,$$

$$\operatorname{Im} \int f(x) dx = \int \operatorname{Im} f(x) dx.$$

【2288】 利用欧拉公式  $e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$ , 证明

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{imx} e^{-inx} dx = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{若 } m \neq n, \\ 2\pi, & \text{若 } m = n. \end{cases}$$

( $n$  及  $m$  为整数).

证 当  $m = n$  时

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{imx} e^{-inx} dx = \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos^2 nx + \sin^2 nx) dx = \int_0^{2\pi} dx = 2\pi,$$

当  $m \neq n$  时

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{2\pi} e^{imx} e^{-inx} dx \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos nx + i \sin nx) (\cos mx - i \sin mx) dx \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(n-m)x dx + i \int_0^{2\pi} \sin(n-m)x dx = 0. \end{aligned}$$

【2289】 证明:

$$\int_a^b e^{(\alpha+i\beta)x} dx = \frac{e^{b(\alpha+i\beta)} - e^{a(\alpha+i\beta)}}{\alpha+i\beta} \quad (\alpha \text{ 及 } \beta \text{ 为常数}).$$

证 
$$\int_a^b e^{(\alpha+i\beta)x} dx = \int_a^b e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x dx + i \int_a^b e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{e^{\alpha x} [\alpha \cos \beta x + \beta \sin \beta x + i(\alpha \sin \beta x - \beta \cos \beta x)]}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} \Big|_a^b \\
&= \frac{e^{\alpha x} (\alpha - i\beta)(\cos \beta x + i \sin \beta x)}{(\alpha + i\beta)(\alpha - i\beta)} \Big|_a^b \\
&= \frac{e^{(\alpha+i\beta)x}}{\alpha + i\beta} \Big|_a^b = \frac{e^{b(\alpha+i\beta)} - e^{a(\alpha+i\beta)}}{\alpha + i\beta}
\end{aligned}$$

利用欧拉公式:

$$\cos x = \frac{1}{2}(e^{ix} + e^{-ix}), \quad \sin x = \frac{1}{2i}(e^{ix} - e^{-ix})$$

计算下列积分( $n$  及  $m$  为正整数)(2290 ~ 2294).

【2290】  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2m} x \cos^{2n} x dx.$

解 设  $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2m} x \cdot \cos^{2n} x dx,$

$$I_0 = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^{2m} x \cos^{2n} x dx,$$

则  $I = \frac{1}{4} I_0.$  不妨设  $m \leq n$ , 利用欧拉公式有

$$\begin{aligned}
I_0 &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left( \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i} \right)^{2m} \left( \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2i} \right)^{2n} dx \\
&= \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{2m+2n}} \int_0^{2\pi} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{2m} (-1)^k C_{2m}^k e^{2(m-k)ix} \right) \left( \sum_{l=0}^{2n} C_{2n}^l e^{2(n-l)ix} \right) dx \\
&= \frac{(-1)^m}{2^{2m+2n}} \sum_{k=0}^{2m} \sum_{l=0}^{2n} (-1)^k C_{2m}^k C_{2n}^l \int_0^{2\pi} e^{2(m+n-k-l)ix} dx.
\end{aligned}$$

而  $\int_0^{2\pi} e^{2(m+n-k-l)ix} dx = \begin{cases} 2\pi & m+n-k-l=0, \\ 0 & m+n-k-l \neq 0, \end{cases}$

所以  $I_0 = \frac{(-1)^m \pi}{2^{2m+2n-1}} \sum_{k=0}^{2m} (-1)^k C_{2m}^k C_{2n}^{m+n-k},$  而

$$(-1)^m \sum_{k=0}^{2m} (-1)^k C_{2m}^k C_{2n}^{m+n-k} = \frac{(2m)!(2n)!}{m!n!(m+n)!},$$

所以  $I = \frac{1}{4} I_0 = \frac{\pi(2m)!(2n)!}{2^{2m+2n+1} m!n!(m+n)!}.$



$$\text{【2291】} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad I &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{inx} - e^{-inx}}{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(e^{2ix})^n - 1}{e^{2ix} - 1} \cdot e^{-(n-1)ix} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-(n-1)ix} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} e^{2kix} dx. \end{aligned}$$

若  $n$  为偶数, 则对称于任何  $k (0 \leq k \leq n-1)$  有

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{-(n-1)ix} \cdot e^{2kix} dx = 0;$$

若  $n$  为奇数, 设  $n = 2l + 1$ ,

则当  $k = l$  时, 有

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{-(n-1)ix} \cdot e^{2kix} dx = \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-2lix} e^{2lix} dx = 2\pi;$$

而当  $k \neq l (0 \leq k \leq n-1)$  时, 有

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{-(n-1)ix} \cdot e^{2kix} dx = 0.$$

因此, 当  $n$  为偶数时

$$I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx = 0,$$

当  $n$  为奇数时

$$I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx = \pi.$$

$$\text{【2292】} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos(2n+1)x}{\cos x} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad I &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos(2n+1)x}{\cos x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos(2n+1)x}{\cos x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{(2n+1)ix} + e^{-(2n+1)ix}}{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-2inx} \frac{(e^{2ix})^{2n+1} + 1}{e^{2ix} + 1} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ e^{-2inx} \sum_{k=0}^{2n} (-1)^k (e^{2ix})^{2n-k} \right] dx.
 \end{aligned}$$

当  $k = n$  时

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{-2inx} \cdot (e^{2ix})^{2n-k} dx = 2\pi;$$

当  $k \neq n$  时

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{-2inx} \cdot (e^{2ix})^{2n-k} dx = 0,$$

故 
$$I = \frac{1}{2} (-1)^n 2\pi = (-1)^n \pi.$$

**【2293】**  $\int_0^\pi \cos^n x \cos nx dx.$

解 
$$\cos^n x \cos nx = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} (e^{ix} + e^{-ix})^n (e^{inx} + e^{-inx})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \sum_{k=-2n}^{2n} A_k e^{ikx}.$$

其实  $A_k$  为常数,  $A_0 = 2$ ,

而 
$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{ikx} dx = \begin{cases} 2\pi & k = 0, \\ 0 & k \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int_0^\pi \cos^n x \cos nx dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^n x \cos nx dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2^{n+2}} \sum_{k=-2n}^{2n} \int_0^{2\pi} A_k e^{ikx} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2^{n+2}} \cdot 2 \cdot 2\pi = \frac{\pi}{2^n}.
 \end{aligned}$$

**【2294】**  $\int_0^\pi \sin^n x \sin nx dx.$

解 
$$\sin^n x \sin nx = \frac{1}{(2i)^{n+1}} (e^{ix} - e^{-ix}) \cdot (e^{inx} - e^{-inx})$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2i)^{n+1}} \sum_{k=-2n}^{2n} B_k e^{ikx}$$

其中  $B_k$  为常数,  $B_0 = -1 + (-1)^n$ , 而

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{ikx} dx = \begin{cases} 2\pi & k=0, \\ 0 & k \neq 0, \end{cases}$$

所以 
$$\int_0^\pi \sin^n x \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^n x \sin nx dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(2i)^{n+1}} [-1 + (-1)^n] 2\pi$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{当 } n \text{ 为偶数时,} \\ \frac{\pi}{2^n} (-1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}+1} & \text{当 } n \text{ 为奇数时,} \end{cases}$$

而 
$$\sin \frac{n\pi}{2} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{当 } n \text{ 为偶数时,} \\ (-1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}+1} & \text{当 } n \text{ 为奇数时.} \end{cases}$$

因此 
$$\int_0^\pi \sin^n x \sin nx dx = \frac{\pi}{2^n} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2}.$$

求出下列积分( $n$  为自然数)(2295 ~ 2298).

【2295】  $\int_0^\pi \sin^{n-1} x \cos(n+1)x dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} & \sin^{n-1} x \cos(n+1)x \\ &= \frac{1}{2^n (i)^{n-1}} (e^{ix} - e^{-ix})^{n-1} (e^{i(n+1)x} + e^{-i(n+1)x}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2^n (i)^{n-1}} \sum_{k=-2n}^{2n} A_k e^{ikx}. \end{aligned}$$

其中  $A_k$  ( $k=0, \pm 1, \dots, \pm 2n$ ) 为常数

$$A_0 = 0,$$

而 
$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{ikx} dx = \begin{cases} 2\pi & k=0, \\ 0 & k \neq 0, \end{cases}$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^\pi \sin^{n-1} x \cos(n+1)x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^{n-1} x \cos(n+1)x dx = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【2296】} \int_0^\pi \cos^{n-1} x \sin(n+1)x dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad & \cos^{n-1} x \sin(n+1)x \\ &= \frac{1}{2^n i} (e^{ix} + e^{-ix})^{n-1} (e^{i(n+1)x} - e^{-i(n+1)x}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2^n i} \sum_{k=-2n}^{2n} B_k e^{ikx}, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $B_k (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \pm 2n)$  为常数,

$$B_0 = 0,$$

$$\text{而} \quad \int_0^{2\pi} e^{ikx} dx = \begin{cases} 2\pi & k = 0, \\ 0 & k \neq 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以} \quad & \int_0^\pi \cos^{n-1} x \sin(n+1)x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^{n-1} x \sin(n+1)x dx = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【2297】} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-ax} \cos^{2n} x dx.$$

解 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \cos^{2n} x &= \left( \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2} \right)^{2n} \\ &= \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \left[ C_{2n}^n + 2 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} C_{2n}^k \cos 2(n-k)x \right], \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以} \quad I &= \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-ax} \cos^{2n} x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \left\{ C_{2n}^n \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-ax} dx + 2 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} C_{2n}^k \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-ax} \cos 2(n-k)x dx \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \left\{ -\frac{1}{a} C_{2n}^n e^{-ax} \Big|_0^{2\pi} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 2 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} C_{2n}^k \frac{(2n-2k) \sin 2(n-k)x - a \cos 2(n-k)x}{a^2 + (2n-2k)^2} e^{-ax} \Big|_0^{2\pi} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \left\{ -\frac{1}{a} C_{2n}^n (e^{-2\pi a} - 1) - a(e^{-2\pi a} - 1) \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{2C_{2n}^k}{a^2 + (2n-2k)^2} \right\} \end{aligned}$$



$$= \frac{1 - e^{-2\pi i}}{2^{2n} \cdot a} \left\{ C_{2n}^n + 2 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{a^2 C_{2n}^k}{a^2 + (2n - 2k)^2} \right\}.$$

【2298】  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos x \cdot \cos 2nx \, dx.$

解 利用分部积分得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos x \cdot \cos 2nx \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2n} \sin 2nx \cdot \ln \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{2n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2nx \cdot \sin x}{\cos x} \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2n} \sin 2nx \cdot \ln \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{4n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{\cos x} \, dx \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{4n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos(2n+1)x}{\cos x} \, dx. \end{aligned}$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2n} \sin 2n \ln \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}-0} \frac{1}{2n} \sin 2nx \ln \cos x - \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{1}{2n} \sin 2nx \ln \cos x \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}-0} \frac{1}{2n} \cdot \frac{\ln \cos x}{\frac{1}{\sin 2nx}} - 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}-0} \frac{\sin x \cdot \sin^2 2nx}{\cos x \cdot \cos 2nx} \\ &= \frac{1}{4n^2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}-0} \frac{\sin x}{\cos 2nx} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}-0} \frac{\sin^2 2nx}{\cos x} \\ &= \frac{(-1)^n}{4n^2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}-0} \frac{4 \sin 2nx \cdot \cos 2nx}{-\sin x} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

再利用 2292 题的结果有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos(2n+1)x}{\cos x} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos(2n+1)x}{\cos x} \, dx \\ &= (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{2} \\ & \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{\cos x} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{\cos x} \, dx \\ &= (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

因此 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos x \cdot \cos 2nx \, dx \\ &= 0 + \frac{1}{4n} \left[ (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\pi}{2} - (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \\ &= (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\pi}{4n}. \end{aligned}$$

【2299】 运用多次分部积分法, 计算欧拉积分:

$$B(m, n) = \int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx,$$

其中  $m$  及  $n$  为正整数.

解 
$$\begin{aligned} B(m, n) &= \frac{1}{m} x^m (1-x)^{n-1} \Big|_0^1 + \frac{n-1}{m} \int_0^1 x^m (1-x)^{n-2} dx \\ &= \frac{n-1}{m} B(m+1, n-1), \end{aligned}$$

继续利用分部积分法, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} B(m, n) &= \frac{(n-1)(n-2)\cdots 2 \cdot 1}{m(m+1)\cdots(m+n-2)} \int_0^1 x^{m+n-2} dx \\ &= \frac{(n-1)!(m-1)!}{(m+n-2)!} \cdot \frac{1}{m+n-1} x^{m+n-2} \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{(n-1)!(m-1)!}{(m+n-1)!}. \end{aligned}$$

【2300】 勒让德多项式  $P_n(x)$  用下式定义

$$P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} [(x^2-1)^n] \quad (n=0, 1, 2, \dots).$$

证明: 
$$\int_{-1}^1 P_m(x) P_n(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{若 } m \neq n, \\ \frac{2}{2n+1}, & \text{若 } m = n. \end{cases}$$

证 当  $m \neq n$  时, 不妨设  $n < m$ , 由于  $P_n(x), P_m(x)$  分别为  $n, m$  次多项式, 则  $P_n^{(m)}(x) \equiv 0$ . 记

$$R(x) = \frac{1}{2^m m!} (x^2-1)^m.$$

由于  $x = \pm 1$  分别为  $R(x)$  的  $m$  重零点, 所以

$$R^{(k)}(x) \Big|_{x=\pm 1} = 0 \quad (k = 0, 1, \dots, m-1),$$

多次利用分部积分法可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-1}^1 P_m(x) P_n(x) dx \\ &= [P_n(x) R^{(m-1)}(x) - P'_n(x) R^{(m-2)}(x) + \dots \\ & \quad + (-1)^{m-1} P_n^{(m-1)}(x) R(x)] \Big|_{-1}^1 \\ & \quad + (-1)^m \int_{-1}^1 R(x) P_n^{(m)}(x) dx \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

当  $m = n$  时

$$P_n^{(n)}(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^{2n}}{dx^{2n}} (x^2 - 1)^n = \frac{(2n)!}{2^n n!}.$$

同上面一样可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-1}^1 (P_n(x))^2 dx \\ &= [P_n(x) R^{(n-1)}(x) - P'_n(x) R^{(n-2)}(x) + \dots \\ & \quad + (-1)^{n-1} P_n^{(n-1)}(x) R(x)] \Big|_{-1}^1 \\ & \quad + (-1)^n \int_{-1}^1 R(x) P_n^{(n)}(x) dx \\ &= (-1)^n \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n} (n!)^2} \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 - 1)^n dx \\ &= \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n-1} (n!)^2} \int_0^1 (1 - x^2) dx. \end{aligned}$$

设  $x = \sin t$ , 并利用 2282 题的结果有

$$\int_0^1 (1 - x^2)^n dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2n+1} t dt = \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!}$$

因此 
$$\int_{-1}^1 (P_n(x))^2 dx = \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n-1} (n!)^2} \cdot \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} = \frac{2}{2n+1}.$$

【2301】 设函数  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  区间可积分, 而  $F(x)$  在  $[a, b]$



区间内除了有限个点  $C_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, p)$  及  $a, b$  点外有  $F'(x) = f(x)$ ,  $F(x)$  在这有限个点处有第一类间断点(广义原函数). 证明:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f(x) dx &= F(b-0) - F(a+0) \\ &\quad - \sum_{i=1}^p [F(c_i+0) - F(c_i-0)]. \end{aligned}$$

证 不妨设  $a < c_1 < c_2 < \dots < c_p < b$ , 并记  $c_0 = a, c_{p+1} = b$ , 由于  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积, 故

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{\eta \rightarrow +0} \sum_{i=0}^p \int_{c_i+\eta}^{c_{i+1}-\eta} f(x) dx,$$

根据假设, 在  $[c_i + \eta, c_{i+1} - \eta]$  上  $F'(x) = f(x)$ , 从而可应用牛顿—莱布尼兹公式, 可得

$$\int_{c_i+\eta}^{c_{i+1}-\eta} f(x) dx = F(c_{i+1}-\eta) - F(c_i+\eta),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因此} \quad \int_a^b f(x) dx &= \lim_{\eta \rightarrow +0} \sum_{i=0}^p [F(c_{i+1}-\eta) - F(c_i+\eta)] \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^p [F(c_{i+1}-0) - F(c_i+0)] \\ &= F(b-0) - F(a+0) - \sum_{i=1}^p (F(c_i+0) \\ &\quad - F(c_i-0)). \end{aligned}$$

【2302】 设函数  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  区间可积, 且

$$F(x) = C + \int_a^x f(\xi) d\xi,$$

为  $f(x)$  的不定积分. 证明: 函数  $F(x)$  是连续的, 且在函数  $f(x)$  的所有连续点处都有等式:

$$F'(x) = f(x),$$

那么, 在函数  $f(x)$  的不连续点处, 函数  $F(x)$  的导数如何?

研究例题:

$$(1) f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = 1 (n = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots), \text{ 当 } x \neq \frac{1}{n} \text{ 时及 } f(x) = 0;$$



$$(2) f(x) = \operatorname{sgn} x.$$

证 由于  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积, 故必有界. 所以存在  $M > 0$ , 使得

$$|f(x)| \leq M \quad (a \leq x \leq b),$$

因此, 对任何  $x \in [a, b]$  得

$$\begin{aligned} & |F(x + \Delta x) - F(x)| \\ &= \left| \int_x^{x+\Delta x} f(t) dt \right| \leq M |\Delta x| \rightarrow 0 \quad (\text{当 } \Delta x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时}), \end{aligned}$$

即  $F(x)$  点  $x$  处连续, 由  $x$  的任意性知  $F(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 现设  $f(t)$  在  $t = x$  处连续, 于是, 任给  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\delta > 0$ , 使得当  $|t - x| < \delta$  时, 恒有

$$|f(t) - f(x)| < \varepsilon,$$

于是当  $0 < |\Delta x| < \delta$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{F(x + \Delta x) - F(x)}{\Delta x} - f(x) \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{1}{\Delta x} \int_x^{x+\Delta x} (f(t) - f(x)) dt \right| \\ &< \frac{1}{|\Delta x|} \varepsilon |\Delta x| = \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

故  $F'(x)$  存在, 且

$$F'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x + \Delta x) - F(x)}{\Delta x} = f(x),$$

而在  $f(x)$  的不连续点,  $F'(x)$  可能存在也可能不存在.

例如, 设

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{当 } x = \frac{1}{n} \text{ 时} \\ 0 & \text{当 } x \neq \frac{1}{n} \text{ 时} \end{cases} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots),$$

仿照 2194 题可证  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上是可积, 且显然

$$\int_0^x f(t) dt = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \int_{\varepsilon}^x f(t) dt = 0 \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1),$$

然而在点  $x = \frac{1}{n}$  处,  $F(x) = C$  的导函数

$$F'(x) = 0.$$

但对于函数  $f(x) = \operatorname{sgn} x$ , 它在  $[-1, 1]$  上是可积的, 且

$$\int_0^x f(x) dx = |x|,$$

然而在  $f(x)$  的不连续点  $x = 0$  处,  $F(x) = |x| + C$  的导数  $F'(x)$  不存在.

求出下列有界非连续函数的不定积分(2303 ~ 2308).

【2303】  $\int \operatorname{sgn} x dx.$

解  $\int \operatorname{sgn} x dx = \int_0^x \operatorname{sgn} x dx + C = |x| + C.$

【2304】  $\int \operatorname{sgn}(\sin x) dx.$

解 由于  $\operatorname{sgn}(\sin x)$  在任何有限区间上可积, 故其原函数  $F(x) = \int_0^x \operatorname{sgn}(\sin t) dt$  是  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上的连续函数. 对任何  $x$ , 必存在唯一的整数  $k$ , 使  $k\pi \leq x < (k+1)\pi$ , 于是

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= \int_0^x \operatorname{sgn}(\sin t) dt \\ &= \int_0^{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} \operatorname{sgn}(\sin t) dt + \int_{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}^x \operatorname{sgn}(\sin t) dt \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} + \int_{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}^x \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 t}} dt \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} + \arccos(\cos t) \Big|_{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}^x \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} + \arccos(\cos x) - \frac{\pi}{2} \\ &= \arccos(\cos x), \end{aligned}$$

故  $\int \operatorname{sgn}(\sin x) dx = \arccos(\cos x) + C$

$$(-\infty < x < +\infty).$$

【2305】  $\int [x] dx \quad (x \geq 0).$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad \int_0^x [t] dt &= \sum_{k=0}^{[x]-1} \int_k^{k+1} k dt + \int_{[x]}^x [x] dx \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^{[x]-1} k + [x](x - [x]) \\
 &= \frac{[x]([x]-1)}{2} + [x](x - [x]) \\
 &= x \cdot [x] - \frac{[x]^2 + [x]}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

因此  $\int [x] dx = x[x] - \frac{[x]^2 + [x]}{2} + C.$

【2306】  $\int x[x] dx \quad (x \geq 0).$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad \int_0^x t[t] dt &= \sum_{k=0}^{[x]-1} \int_k^{k+1} kt dt + \int_{[x]}^x [x]t dt \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^{[x]-1} \left( \frac{kt^2}{2} \Big|_k^{k+1} \right) + \frac{[x]}{2} t^2 \Big|_{[x]}^x \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^{[x]-1} \left( k^2 + \frac{k}{2} \right) + \frac{[x](x^2 - [x]^2)}{2} \\
 &= \frac{([x]-1)[x](2[x]-1)}{6} + \frac{[x]([x]-1)}{4} \\
 &\quad + \frac{x^2[x] - [x]^3}{2} \\
 &= \frac{x^2[x]}{2} - \frac{[x]([x]+1)(2[x]+1)}{12},
 \end{aligned}$$

所以  $\int x[x] dx = \frac{x^2[x]}{2} - \frac{[x]([x]+1)(2[x]+1)}{12} + C.$

【2307】  $\int (-1)^{[x]} dx.$

解 利用 2304 题的结果可得

$$\int (-1)^{[x]} dx = \int_0^x \operatorname{sgn}(\sin \pi x) dx + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \arccos(\cos \pi x) \Big|_0^x + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \arccos(\cos \pi x) + C.$$

【2308】  $\int_0^x f(x) dx$ , 其中

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{若 } |x| < t, \\ 0, & \text{若 } |x| > t. \end{cases}$$

解 当  $x \geq t$  时

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^x f(x) dx &= \int_0^t f(x) dx + \int_t^x f(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^t dx + \int_t^x 0 \cdot dx = t, \end{aligned}$$

当  $t \leq -t$  时, 则  $-x \geq t$ , 所以

$$\int_0^x f(x) dx = -\int_0^x f(-t) du = -\int_0^x f(u) du = -t,$$

当  $|x| < t$  时

$$\int_0^x f(x) dx = \int_0^x 1 dx = x,$$

因此  $\int_0^x f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2}(|t+x| - |t-x|).$

计算下列有界非连续函数的定积分(2309 ~ 2314).

【2309】  $\int_0^3 \operatorname{sgn}(x-x^3) dx.$

解  $\operatorname{sgn}(x-x^3) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{当 } 0 < x < 1 \text{ 时,} \\ -1 & \text{当 } 1 < x < 3 \text{ 时.} \end{cases}$

所以  $\int_0^3 \operatorname{sgn}(x-x^3) dx = \int_0^1 dx - \int_1^3 dx = -1.$

【2310】  $\int_0^2 [e^x] dx.$

解 因为  $7 < e^2 < 8$ , 所以

$$\int_0^2 [e^x] dx$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^{\ln 2} 1 dx + \int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} 2 dx + \int_{\ln 3}^{\ln 4} 3 dx + \cdots + \int_{\ln 7}^2 7 dx \\
 &= \ln 2 + 2(\ln 3 - \ln 2) + 3(\ln 4 - \ln 3) + \cdots + 7(2 - \ln 7) \\
 &= 14 - (\ln 2 + \ln 3 + \cdots + \ln 7) = 14 - \ln(7!).
 \end{aligned}$$

【2311】  $\int_0^6 [x] \sin \frac{\pi x}{6} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int_0^6 [x] \sin \frac{\pi x}{6} dx \\
 &= \int_1^2 \sin \frac{\pi x}{6} dx + \int_2^3 2 \sin \frac{\pi x}{6} dx + \int_3^4 3 \sin \frac{\pi x}{6} dx \\
 &\quad + \int_4^5 4 \sin \frac{\pi x}{6} dx + \int_5^6 5 \sin \frac{\pi x}{6} dx \\
 &= \frac{6}{\pi} \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos \frac{2\pi}{6} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{6} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{6} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \cos \frac{5\pi}{6} - 5 \cos \pi \right) = \frac{30}{\pi}.
 \end{aligned}$$

【2312】  $\int_0^\pi x \operatorname{sgn}(\cos x) dx.$

解 
$$\int_0^\pi x \operatorname{sgn}(\cos x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi (-x) dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{4}.$$

【2313】  $\int_1^{n+1} \ln[x] dx$ , 其中  $a$  为自然数.

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int_1^{n+1} \ln[x] dx \\
 &= \int_2^3 \ln 2 dx + \int_3^4 \ln 3 dx + \cdots + \int_n^{n+1} \ln n dx \\
 &= \sum_{k=2}^n \ln k = \ln(n!).
 \end{aligned}$$

【2314】  $\int_0^1 \operatorname{sgn}[\sin(\ln x)] dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int_0^1 \operatorname{sgn}[\sin(\ln x)] dx \\
 &= \int_{e^{-\pi}}^1 (-1) dx + \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{e^{-(k+1)\pi}}^{e^{-k\pi}} (-1)^{k+1} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -1 + 2e^{-\pi} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} e^{-(k-1)\pi} \\
 &= -1 + \frac{2e^{-\pi}}{1+e^{-\pi}} = \frac{e^{-\pi}-1}{e^{-\pi}+1} = -\operatorname{th} \frac{\pi}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

【2315】 求  $\int_E |\cos x| \sqrt{\sin x} dx$ ,

其中  $E$  为在区间  $[0, 4\pi]$  中使被积分式有意义的数值的集合.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad & \int_E |\cos x| \sqrt{\sin x} dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi} |\cos x| \sqrt{\sin x} dx + \int_{2\pi}^{3\pi} |\cos x| \sqrt{\sin x} dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \sqrt{\sin x} dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (-\cos x) \sqrt{\sin x} dx \\
 &\quad + \int_{2\pi}^{\frac{5\pi}{2}} \cos x \sqrt{\sin x} dx + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{3\pi} (-\cos x) \sqrt{\sin x} dx \\
 &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \sqrt{\sin x} dx = \frac{8}{3} (\sin x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{8}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

### § 3. 中值定理

#### 1. 函数的平均值 数

$$M[f] = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

称为函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $[a, b]$  上的平均值.

若函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $[a, b]$  是连续的, 则存在一点  $c \in (a, b)$  点满足:  $M[f] = f(c)$ .

2. 第一中值定理 若(1) 函数  $f(x)$  与  $\varphi(x)$  在区间  $[a, b]$  上有界并可积分;

(2) 当  $a < x < b$  时, 函数  $\varphi(x)$  符号不变, 则

$$\int_a^b f(x) \varphi(x) dx = \mu \int_a^b \varphi(x) dx,$$

其中  $m \leq \mu \leq M$  及  $m = \inf_{a \leq x \leq b} f(x)$ ,  $M = \sup_{a \leq x \leq b} f(x)$ ;

(3) 此外, 函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $[a, b]$  是连续的, 则  $\mu = f(c)$ , 其

中  $a \leq c \leq b$ .

3. 第二中值定理 若(1) 函数  $f(x)$  与  $\varphi(x)$  在区间  $[a, b]$  上有界并可积分;

(2) 当  $a < x < b$  时函数  $\varphi(x)$  单调, 则

$$\int_a^b f(x)\varphi(x)dx = \varphi(a+0)\int_a^{\xi} f(x)dx + \varphi(b-0)\int_{\xi}^b f(x)dx,$$

其中  $a \leq \xi \leq b$ ;

(3) 若函数  $\varphi(x)$  单调递减(广义上) 且非负, 则

$$\int_a^b f(x)\varphi(x)dx = \varphi(a+0)\int_a^{\xi} f(x)dx \quad (a \leq \xi \leq b);$$

(4) 若函数  $\varphi(x)$  单调递增(广义上) 且非负, 则

$$\int_a^b f(x)\varphi(x)dx = \varphi(b-0)\int_{\xi}^b f(x)dx \quad (a \leq \xi \leq b).$$

【2316】 确定下列定积分的符号:

$$(1) \int_0^{2\pi} x \sin x dx; \quad (2) \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx;$$

$$(3) \int_{-2}^2 x^3 2^x dx; \quad (4) \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 x^2 \ln x dx.$$

解 (1)  $\int_0^{2\pi} x \sin x dx$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} x \sin x dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx - \int_0^{\pi} (t + \pi) \sin t dt$$

$$= -\pi \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx < 0;$$

(2) 由第一中值定理知

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin t}{t + \pi} dt$$

$$= \pi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x(t + \pi)} dx = \frac{\pi^2 \sin C}{C(C + \pi)} > 0$$

其中  $0 < C < \pi$ ;

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \int_{-2}^2 x^3 e^x dx &= \int_0^2 x^3 e^x dx + \int_{-2}^0 x^3 e^x dx \\
 &= \int_0^2 x^3 e^x dx - \int_0^2 t^3 e^{-t} dt \\
 &= \int_0^2 x^3 (e^x - e^{-x}) dx > 0
 \end{aligned}$$

(因为在  $(0, 2)$  上,  $x^3(e^x - e^{-x}) > 0$ );

(4) 由第一中值定理有

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 x^2 \ln x dx = \frac{1}{2} C^2 \ln C < 0$$

其中  $\frac{1}{2} < C < 1$ .

**【2317】** 下列各题那个积分较大:

$$(1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{10} x dx \text{ 或 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx?$$

$$(2) \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx \text{ 或 } \int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx?$$

$$(3) \int_0^{\pi} e^{-x^2} \cos^2 x dx \text{ 或 } \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{-x^2} \cos^2 x dx?$$

**解** (1) 当  $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$  时,  $0 < \sin x < 1$ , 从而  $0 < \sin^{10} x < \sin^2 x$ , 于是

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{10} x dx < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx$$

(2) 当  $0 < x < 1$  时,  $x > x^2$ , 从而  $e^{-x} < e^{-x^2}$ ,

于是  $\int_0^1 e^{-x} dx < \int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{-x^2} \cos^2 x dx &= \int_0^{\pi} e^{-(x+\pi)^2} \cos^2 x dx \\
 &< \int_0^{\pi} e^{-x^2} \cos^2 x dx.
 \end{aligned}$$

**【2318】** 求下列已知函数在指定区间的平均值:

(1)  $f(x) = x^2$  在  $[0, 1]$  区间;



(2)  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$  在  $[0, 100]$  区间;

(3)  $f(x) = 10 + 2\sin x + 3\cos x$  在  $[0, 2\pi]$  区间;

(4)  $f(x) = \sin x \sin(x + \varphi)$  在  $[0, 2\pi]$  区间.

解 (1)  $M(f) = \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3};$

$$(2) M(f) = \frac{1}{100} \int_0^{100} \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{1}{100} \times \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{100} = 6 \frac{2}{3};$$

$$(3) M(f) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (10 + 2\sin x + 3\cos x) dx = 10;$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) M(f) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin x \sin(x + \varphi) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \varphi - \cos(2x + \varphi) \right] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cos \varphi. \end{aligned}$$

【2319】 求下列椭圆焦径长度的平均值:

$$r = \frac{p}{1 - \epsilon \cos \varphi} \quad (0 < \epsilon < 1).$$

解 设  $\varphi = \pi + t$ , 并利用  $\cos \varphi$  为以  $2\pi$  为周期的周期函数及 2213 题的结果有

$$\begin{aligned} M(r) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{p}{1 - \epsilon \cos \varphi} d\varphi = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{p}{1 + \epsilon \cos \varphi} d\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{p}{1 + \epsilon \cos \varphi} d\varphi = \frac{p}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2}} \\ &= \frac{p}{\sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

【2320】 求出自由落体的速度平均值, 设初速度等于  $v_0$ .

解 自由落体的速度为  $v = v_0 + gt$ ,

在时间段  $0 \leq t \leq T$  内速度的平均值

$$M(v) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (v_0 + gt) dt = \frac{1}{2} gT + v_0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(v_0 + v_T),$$

即平均速度等于初速度与末速度之和的一半.

【2321】 交流电强度按照以下规律变化:

$$i = i_0 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi t}{T} + \varphi\right),$$

其中  $i_0$  为振幅,  $t$  为时间,  $T$  为周期及  $\varphi$  为初相. 求电流强度平方的平均值.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad M(i^2) &= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T i_0^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{2\pi t}{T} + \varphi\right) dt \\ &= \frac{i_0^2}{2\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2\pi t}{T} + \varphi \right) - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2 \left( \frac{2\pi t}{T} + \varphi \right) \right] \Big|_0^T = \frac{i_0^2}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

【2321. 1】 令  $f(x) \in C[0, +\infty)$  和  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A$ , 求:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(x) dx.$$

研究例题  $f(x) = \arctan x$ .

解 分三种情况讨论

(1)  $A > 0$ , 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A$ , 所以存在  $R > 0$ , 使得当  $x >$

$R$  时  $f(x) > \frac{A}{2}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故} \quad \int_0^x f(x) dx &= \int_0^R f(x) dx + \int_R^x f(x) dx \\ &> \int_0^R f(x) dx + \int_R^x \frac{A}{2} dx \\ &= \int_0^R f(x) dx + \frac{A}{2}(x - R), \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^x f(x) dx = +\infty.$$

应用洛必达法则可得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(x) dx = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A.$$

(2) 若  $A < 0$ , 则同样的讨论可得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^x f(x) dx = -\infty,$$

所以  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(x) dx = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A.$

(3) 若  $A = 0$ , 则选取  $B > 0$ , 设

$$g(x) = f(x) + B,$$

则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = B > 0.$

由情形(1)的讨论可知

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x g(x) dx = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = B,$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(x) dx &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x g(x) dx - \int_0^x B dx}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x g(x) dx}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x B dx}{x} \\ &= B - B = 0. \end{aligned}$$

综上所述, 有  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x f(x) dx}{x} = A.$

设  $f(x) = \arctan x,$

则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}.$

所以  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x \arctan x dx}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$

**【2322】** 设  $\int_0^x f(t) dt = xf(\theta x)$ , 求出  $\theta$ . 若:

(1)  $f(t) = t^n (n > -1);$

(2)  $f(t) = \ln t;$

(3)  $f(t) = e^t$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \theta$  和  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \theta$  等于多少?

解 (1)  $\int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^x t^n dt = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1},$

从而  $\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} = \theta^n x^{n+1},$

所以  $\theta = \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n+1}}.$

(2)  $\int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^x \ln t dt = t(\ln t - 1) \Big|_0^x = x(\ln x - 1),$

从而  $x(\ln x - 1) = x \ln(\theta x),$

于是  $\theta = \frac{1}{e}.$

(3)  $\int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^x e^t dt = e^x - 1,$

从而  $e^x - 1 = x e^{\theta x},$

于是  $\theta = \frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{e^x - 1}{x},$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \theta = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{e^x}{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x}{e^x - 1} \cdot \frac{x e^x - e^x + 1}{x^2} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{e^x - 1} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x e^x}{2x} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \theta = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{e^x - 1}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{e^x}{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = 1.$$

利用第一中值定理, 估算积分(2323 ~ 2325).

【2323】  $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{1 + 0.5 \cos x}.$

解 因为

$$\frac{1}{1 + 0.5} \leq \frac{1}{1 + 0.5 \cos x} \leq \frac{1}{1 - 0.5},$$

即  $\frac{2}{3} \leq \frac{1}{1 + 0.5 \cos x} \leq 2,$



所以  $\frac{4\pi}{3} \leq \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{1+0.5\cos x} dx \leq 4\pi$ .

【2324】  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^9}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx$ .

解 由第一中值定理知存在  $C \in (0, 1)$ , 使得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{x^9}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+C}} \int_0^1 x^9 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{10\sqrt{1+C}} x^{10} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{10\sqrt{1+C}}, \end{aligned}$$

而  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+C}} \leq 1$ ,

所以  $\frac{1}{10\sqrt{2}} \leq \int_0^1 \frac{x^9}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx \leq \frac{1}{10}$ .

【2325】  $\int_0^{100} \frac{e^{-x}}{x+100} dx$ .

解  $\frac{e^{-x}}{200} \leq \frac{e^{-x}}{x+100} \leq \frac{e^{-x}}{100} \quad (0 \leq x \leq 100),$

从而  $\int_0^{100} \frac{e^{-x}}{200} dx \leq \int_0^{100} \frac{e^{-x}}{x+100} dx \leq \int_0^{100} \frac{e^{-x}}{100} dx,$

即  $\frac{1-e^{-100}}{200} \leq \int_0^{100} \frac{e^{-x}}{x+100} dx \leq \frac{1-e^{-100}}{100}.$

【2326】 证明等式:

(1)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx = 0;$

(2)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = 0.$

证 (1) 因为当  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  时,

$$0 \leq \frac{x^n}{1+x} \leq x^n,$$

所以  $0 \leq \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx \leq \int_0^1 x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1}.$

而  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = 0,$

因此  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx = 0.$

(2) 对任意给定的  $\varepsilon > 0$  且设  $\varepsilon < \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx \leq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}-\varepsilon} \sin^n x dx + \varepsilon \\ &\leq \varepsilon + \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \varepsilon\right) \sin^n \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \varepsilon\right), \end{aligned}$$

而  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \varepsilon\right) \sin^n \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \varepsilon\right) = 0,$

故存在  $N > 0$ , 使得当  $n > N$  时

$$\left| \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \varepsilon\right) \sin^n \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \varepsilon\right) \right| < \varepsilon.$$

故当  $n > N$  时

$$0 \leq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx < 2\varepsilon,$$

因此  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = 0.$

【2326. 1】 求出:

$$(1) \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\varepsilon x^2 + 1};$$

$$(2) \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \int_{\varepsilon a}^{\varepsilon b} f(x) \frac{dx}{x}.$$

其中  $a > 0, b > 0$  及  $f(x) \in C[0, 1]$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad (1) \quad \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\varepsilon x^2 + 1} &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \int_0^1 \frac{d(\sqrt{\varepsilon}x)}{1 + (\sqrt{\varepsilon}x)^2} \\ &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \arctan(\sqrt{\varepsilon}x) \Big|_0^1 = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \frac{\arctan \sqrt{\varepsilon}}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 由于  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上连续, 故由积分中值定理, 存在  $c(\varepsilon a < c < \varepsilon b)$  使得

$$\int_{\varepsilon a}^{\varepsilon b} f(x) \frac{dx}{x} = f(c) \int_{\varepsilon a}^{\varepsilon b} \frac{dx}{x},$$

所以 
$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \int_{\varepsilon a}^{\varepsilon b} f(x) \frac{dx}{x} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} f(c) \int_{\varepsilon a}^{\varepsilon b} \frac{dx}{x} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} f(c) \ln \frac{b}{a} = f(0) \ln \frac{b}{a}.$$

**【2327】** 设函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $[a, b]$  上连续, 而函数  $\varphi(x)$  在区间  $[a, b]$  上连续且在区间  $(a, b)$  可微分, 而且当  $a < x < b$  时,  $\varphi'(x) \geq 0$ .

运用分部积分法和利用第一中值定理, 证明第二中值定理.

证 设  $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f(x) \varphi(x) dx &= \int_a^b \varphi(x) dF(x) \\ &= F(x) \varphi(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b F(x) \varphi'(x) dx \\ &= F(b) \varphi(b) - F(a) \varphi(a) - F(\eta) \int_a^b \varphi'(x) dx \\ &= F(b) \varphi(b) - F(\eta) [\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)] \\ &= \varphi(b) [F(b) - F(\eta)] + \varphi(a) F(\eta) \\ &= \varphi(b) \int_{\eta}^b f(x) dx + \varphi(a) \int_a^{\eta} f(x) dx, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $a \leq \eta \leq b$ .

利用第二中值定理估算积分 (2328 ~ 2330).

**【2328】** 
$$\int_{100\pi}^{200\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx.$$

解 设  $f(x) = \sin x$ ,  $\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ ,

则  $f(x)$  及  $\varphi(x)$  在  $[100\pi, 200\pi]$  上满足第二中值定理的条件, 特别  $\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  单调下降且不为负, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{100\pi}^{200\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx &= \frac{1}{100\pi} \int_{100\pi}^{\xi} \sin x dx \\ &= \frac{1 - \cos \xi}{100\pi} = \frac{\sin^2 \frac{\xi}{2}}{50\pi} = \frac{\theta}{50\pi}, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $100 < \xi < 200\pi, 0 \leq \theta \leq 1$ .

$$\text{【2329】} \int_a^b \frac{e^{-ax}}{x} \sin x dx \quad (a \geq 0; 0 < a < b).$$

解 设  $f(x) = \sin x, \varphi(x) = \frac{e^{-ax}}{x}$

则  $f(x)$  及  $\varphi(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上满足第二中值定理的条件,  $\varphi(x)$  单调下降且非负. 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b \frac{e^{-ax}}{x} \sin x dx &= \frac{e^{-a\xi}}{a} \int_a^\xi \sin x dx = \frac{1}{ae^{a\xi}} (\cos a - \cos \xi) \\ &= -\frac{2}{ae^{a\xi}} \sin \frac{a+\xi}{2} \sin \frac{a-\xi}{2} = \frac{2}{a} \theta, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $a \leq \xi \leq b, |\theta| \leq 1$ .

$$\text{【2330】} \int_a^b \sin x^2 dx \quad (0 < a < b).$$

解 设  $x = \sqrt{t}$ ,

则  $dx = \frac{dt}{2\sqrt{t}},$

$$\int_a^b \sin x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{a^2}^{b^2} \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{t}} dt,$$

设  $f(t) = \sin t, \varphi(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}},$

应用第二中值定理有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \int_{a^2}^{b^2} \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{t}} dt &= \frac{1}{2a} \int_{a^2}^\xi \sin t dt = \frac{1}{2a} (\cos a^2 - \cos \xi) \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \sin \frac{\xi+a^2}{2} \sin \frac{\xi-a^2}{2} = \frac{1}{a} \theta. \end{aligned}$$

其中  $a^2 \leq \xi \leq b^2, |\theta| \leq 1$

因此  $\int_a^b \sin x^2 dx = \frac{\theta}{a} \quad (|\theta| \leq 1).$

【2331】 设函数  $f(x)$  与  $\varphi(x)$  在区间  $[a, b]$  上可积且平方可积, 证明柯西 - 布尼亚科夫斯基不等式:



$$\left\{ \int_a^b \varphi(x) \psi(x) dx \right\}^2 \leq \int_a^b \varphi^2(x) dx \int_a^b \psi^2(x) dx.$$

证 法一: 因为对任何实数  $\lambda$  都有

$$\int_a^b [\varphi(x) - \lambda \psi(x)]^2 dx \geq 0,$$

即 
$$\int_a^b \varphi^2(x) dx - 2\lambda \int_a^b \varphi(x) \psi(x) dx + \lambda^2 \int_a^b \psi^2(x) dx \geq 0,$$

所以左边的二次三项式的判别式必不大于零, 即

$$\left\{ \int_a^b \varphi(x) \psi(x) dx \right\}^2 - \int_a^b \varphi^2(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b \psi^2(x) dx \leq 0,$$

因此 
$$\left\{ \int_a^b \varphi(x) \psi(x) dx \right\}^2 \leq \int_a^b \varphi^2(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b \psi^2(x) dx.$$

法二: 
$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \int_a^b \varphi^2(x) dx \right) \left( \int_a^b \psi^2(x) dx \right) - \left( \int_a^b \varphi(x) \psi(x) dx \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_a^b \varphi^2(x) dx \right) \left( \int_a^b \psi^2(y) dy \right) \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_a^b \psi^2(x) dx \right) \left( \int_a^b \varphi^2(y) dy \right) \\ &- \left( \int_a^b \varphi(x) \psi(x) dx \right) \cdot \left( \int_a^b \varphi(y) \psi(y) dy \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b \left\{ \int_a^b [\varphi(x) \psi(y) - \psi(x) \varphi(y)]^2 dx \right\} dy \geq 0, \end{aligned}$$

故 
$$\left\{ \int_a^b \varphi(x) \psi(x) dx \right\}^2 \leq \int_a^b \varphi^2(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b \psi^2(x) dx.$$

【2332】 设函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $[a, b]$  上连续可微分且  $f(a) = 0$ . 证明不等式:  $M^2 \leq (b-a) \int_a^b f^2(x) dx$

其中  $M = \sup_{a < x < b} |f(x)|$ .

证 设  $x \in [a, b]$ , 利用柯西—布尼亚科夫斯基不等式有

$$\left\{ \int_a^x f'(x) dx \right\}^2 \leq \int_a^x 1 \cdot dx \cdot \int_a^x f'^2(x) dx,$$

即 
$$f^2(x) = [f(x) - f(a)]^2 \leq (x-a) \int_a^x f'^2(x) dx$$

$$\leq (b-a) \int_a^b f'^2(x) dx,$$

由  $x$  的任意性有

$$M^2 \leq (b-a) \int_a^b f'^2(x) dx.$$

【2333】 证明不等式:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_n^{n+p} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = 0 \quad (p > 0).$$

证 当  $n \leq x \leq n+p$ , 有

$$\left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n},$$

所以 
$$\left| \int_n^{n+p} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \right| \leq \frac{p}{n} \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty),$$

因此 
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_n^{n+p} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = 0.$$

## § 4. 广义积分

1. 函数的广义可积性 若函数  $f(x)$  在每一个有穷区间  $[a, b]$  上依平常意义是可积分的, 则定义:

$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx. \quad (1)$$

若函数  $f(x)$  在  $b$  点的邻域内无界且在每一个区间  $[a, b-\epsilon]$  ( $\epsilon > 0$ ) 内依平常意义是可积分的, 则定义

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_a^{b-\epsilon} f(x) dx \quad (2)$$

若 ① 或 ② 极限存在, 则相应的积分称为收敛的, 否则称为发散积分(基本定义!).

2. 柯西准则 积分 ① 收敛的充要条件是对于任意  $\epsilon > 0$  都存在数  $b = b(\epsilon)$ , 当  $b' > b$  和  $b'' > b$  时, 下列不等式成立:

$$\left| \int_{b'}^{b''} f(x) dx \right| < \epsilon.$$

对于型同 ② 式的积分有类以的柯西准则.

3. 绝对收敛的判别法 若  $|f(x)|$  是广义可积分的, 则函数  $f(x)$  的相应积分 ① 或 ② 称为绝对收敛, 而且显然是收敛积分.

比较判别法 1 当  $x \geq a$  时,  $|f(x)| \leq F(x)$ ,

若  $\int_a^{+\infty} F(x)dx$  收敛, 则积分  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx$  绝对收敛.

比较判别法 2 当  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时, 若  $\varphi(x) > 0$  和  $\varphi(x) = O^*(\psi(x))$ , 则积分  $\int_a^{+\infty} \varphi(x)dx$  及  $\int_a^{+\infty} \psi(x)dx$  同时收敛或发散, 特别是当  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时, 若  $\varphi(x) \sim \psi(x)$ , 该结论也成立.

比较判别法 3 (1) 当  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时,

$$f(x) = O^*\left(\frac{1}{x^p}\right).$$

此时, 若  $p > 1$ , 积分 ① 则收敛; 而若  $p \leq 1$ , 积分 ① 则发散.

(2) 当  $x \rightarrow b-0$  时,

$$f(x) = O^*\left(\frac{1}{(b-x)^p}\right).$$

此时, 若  $p < 1$ , 积分 ② 则收敛; 而若  $p > 1$ , 积分 ② 则发散.

4. 收敛性的特别判别法 若:

(1) 当  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时, 函数  $\varphi(x)$  单调地趋近于零;

(2) 函数  $f(x)$  有有界原函数:  $F(x) = \int_a^x f(\xi)d\xi$ ,

则积分  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)\varphi(x)dx$  收敛, 但一般来说, 并非绝对收敛.

特别是若  $p > 0$ , 则积分:  $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^p}dx$  及  $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p}dx (a > 0)$

收敛.

5. 柯西主值 若函数  $f(x)$  对任意  $\varepsilon > 0$  时存在正常积分:

$$\int_a^{c-\varepsilon} f(x)dx \text{ 及 } \int_{c+\varepsilon}^b f(x)dx \quad (a < c < b),$$

则下数  $V \cdot P \cdot \int_a^b f(x)dx$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \left[ \int_a^{c-\varepsilon} f(x)dx + \int_{c+\varepsilon}^b f(x)dx \right],$$



称为柯西主值(V. P.).

类似的,  $V \cdot P \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx$ .

计算下列积分:

【2334】  $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2} \quad (a > 0).$

解  $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2} = \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^R \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{R} \right) = \frac{1}{a}.$

【2335】  $\int_0^1 \ln x dx.$

解  $\int_0^1 \ln x dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} \int_{\epsilon}^1 \ln x dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} (x \ln x - x) \Big|_{\epsilon}^1$   
 $= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} (\epsilon - \epsilon \ln \epsilon - 1) = -1.$

【2336】  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}.$

解 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} &= \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^R \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \\ &= \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan R = \frac{\pi}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} &= \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-R}^0 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \\ &= \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} (-\arctan(-R)) = \frac{\pi}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

所以  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi.$

【2337】  $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$

解  $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$   
 $= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} \int_{-1+\epsilon}^0 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \lim_{\eta \rightarrow +0} \int_0^{1-\eta} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} [-\arcsin(-1+\varepsilon)] + \lim_{\eta \rightarrow +0} \arcsin(1-\eta) \\
 &= \pi.
 \end{aligned}$$

**【2338】**  $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2+x-2}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2+x-2} &= \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_2^b \frac{dx}{(x-1)(x+2)} \\
 &= \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{1}{3} \ln \frac{x-1}{x+2} \right) \Big|_2^b \\
 &= \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{1}{3} \ln \frac{b-1}{b+2} - \frac{1}{3} \ln \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \ln 2.
 \end{aligned}$$

**【2339】**  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2+x+1)^2}.$

解 由 1921 题的结果有

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+x+1)^2} \\
 &= \frac{2x+1}{3(x^2+x+1)} + \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C,
 \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2+x+1)^2} \\
 &= \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^0 \frac{dx}{(x^2+x+1)^2} + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b \frac{dx}{(x^2+x+1)^2} \\
 &= \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \left\{ \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \left[ \frac{2a+1}{3(a^2+a+1)} \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. + \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2a+1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] \right\} \\
 &\quad + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left\{ \left[ \frac{2b+1}{3(b^2+b+1)} + \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2b+1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \left[ \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] \right\} \\
 &= - \left( -\frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) + \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{4\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

【2340】  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^3}.$

解 由 1881 题的结果有

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+x^3} = \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} + C,$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^3} &= \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^b \frac{dx}{1+x^3} \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] \Big|_0^b \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(b+1)^2}{b^2-b+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2b-1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}. \end{aligned}$$

【2341】  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+1} dx.$

解 由 1712 题的结果有

$$\int \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+1} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x^2-1}{\sqrt{2}x} + C,$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+1} dx &= \lim_{\substack{b \rightarrow +\infty \\ \epsilon \rightarrow +0}} \int_{\epsilon}^b \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+1} dx \\ &= \lim_{\substack{b \rightarrow +\infty \\ \epsilon \rightarrow +0}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x^2-1}{\sqrt{2}x} \right) \Big|_{\epsilon}^b \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

【2342】  $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}}.$

解 先求出  $\int \frac{dx}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}}$

设  $\sqrt{1-x} = t,$

则

$$x = 1 - t^2, dx = -2t dt$$

所以

$$\int \frac{dx}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}} = -2 \int \frac{dt}{1+t^2}$$

$$= -2\arctan t + C = -2\arctan \sqrt{1-x} + C,$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}} \\ &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} \int_0^{1-\epsilon} \frac{dx}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}} \\ &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} (-2\arctan \sqrt{1-x} \Big|_0^{1-\epsilon}) \\ &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} \left( -2\arctan \sqrt{1-(1-\epsilon)} + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

【2343】  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1+x^5+x^{10}}}.$

解 设  $\sqrt{1+x^5+x^{10}}+x^5=t$ ,

则当  $1 \leq x \leq \infty$  时,  $1+\sqrt{3} \leq t < +\infty$ ,

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1+x^5+x^{10}}} &= \frac{2}{5} \int_{1+\sqrt{3}}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{t^2-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \ln \frac{t-1}{t+1} \Big|_{1+\sqrt{3}}^{+\infty} = 0 - \frac{1}{5} \ln \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2+\sqrt{3}} \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \ln \left( 1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

【2344】  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \ln x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx.$

解 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{x \ln x}{(1+x^2)^2} = 0$ ,

即被积函数在  $x=0$  处连续, 又当  $x > 1$  时

$$\frac{x \ln x}{(1+x^2)^2} \leq \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} < \frac{1}{x^2},$$

所以积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \ln x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$  收敛, 又

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \ln x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{x \ln x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x \ln x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx \end{aligned}$$

对右边的第一个积分作变量代换, 令  $x = \frac{1}{t}$ , 则  $dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt$ , 因而

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 \frac{x dx}{(1+x^2)^2} &= \int_{+\infty}^1 \frac{\frac{1}{t} \ln\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)}{\left(1+\frac{1}{t^2}\right)^2} \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt \\ &= -\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{t \ln t}{(1+t^2)^2} dt,\end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \ln x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx \\ = -\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x \ln x dx}{(1+x^2)^2} + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x \ln dx}{(1+x^2)^2} = 0.\end{aligned}$$

【2345】  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx.$

解 设  $x = \tan t$ ,

则 
$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{t \sec^2 t}{\sec^3 t} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \cos t dt \\ &= (t \sin t + \cos t) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1.\end{aligned}$$

【2346】  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \cos bx dx \quad (a > 0).$

解 根据 1828 题的结果有

$$\int e^{-ax} \cos bx dx = \frac{-a \cos bx + b \sin bx}{a^2 + b^2} e^{-ax} + C,$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \cos bx dx &= \left( \frac{-a \cos bx + b \sin bx}{a^2 + b^2} e^{-ax} \right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\ &= \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2}.\end{aligned}$$

【2347】  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \sin bx dx \quad (a > 0).$

解 根据 1829 题的结果有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \sin bx dx = \left( \frac{-a \sin bx - b \cos bx}{a^2 + b^2} e^{-ax} \right) \Big|_0^{+\infty}$$



$$= \frac{b}{a^2 + b^2}.$$

利用递推公式计算下列广义积分 ( $n$  为自然数) (2248 ~ 2252).

【2348】  $I_n = \int_0^{+\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \int_0^{+\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x^n d(-e^{-x}) \\ &= -x^n e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + n \int_0^{+\infty} x^{n-1} e^{-x} dx \\ &= n \int_0^{+\infty} x^{n-1} e^{-x} dx = n I_{n-1}, \end{aligned}$$

又

$$I_0 = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 1,$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= n I_{n-1} = n(n-1) I_{n-2} = \cdots \\ &= n(n-1) \cdots 2 \cdot 1 I_0 = n!. \end{aligned}$$

【2349】  $I_n = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(ax^2 + 2bx + c)^n} \quad (ac - b^2 > 0),$

解 根据 1921 的结果有

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \frac{ax + b}{2(n-1)(ac - b^2)(ax^2 + 2bx + c)^{n-1}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \\ &\quad + \frac{2n-3}{n-1} \cdot \frac{a}{2(ac - b^2)} I_{n-1} \\ &= \frac{2n-3}{2(n-1)} \cdot \frac{a}{ac - b^2} I_{n-1} \quad (n > 1), \end{aligned}$$

即

$$I_n = \frac{2n-3}{2(n-1)} \frac{a}{ac - b^2} I_{n-1} \quad (n > 1),$$

又

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{ax^2 + bx + c} \\ &= \frac{\operatorname{sgn} a}{\sqrt{ac - b^2}} \arctan \frac{|a| \left(x + \frac{b}{a}\right)}{\sqrt{ac - b^2}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \\ &= \frac{\pi \operatorname{sgn} a}{\sqrt{ac - b^2}}, \end{aligned}$$

因此 
$$I_n = \frac{(2n-3)(2n-5)\cdots 3 \cdot 1}{(2n-2)(2n-4)\cdots 4 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{\pi a^{n-1} \operatorname{sgn} a}{(ac-b^2)^{n-\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{(2n-3)!!}{(2n-2)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi a^{n-1} \operatorname{sgn} a}{(ac-b^2)^{n-\frac{1}{2}}}.$$

【2350】 
$$I_n = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(x+1)\cdots(x+n)}.$$

解 因  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{x(x+1)\cdots(x+n)} = 1$ , 且  $n+1 > 1$ , 所以  $I_n$  收敛. 先考虑  $n > 1$

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \frac{1}{n} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x+n-x}{x(x+1)\cdots(x+n)} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{n} I_{n-1} - \frac{1}{n} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x+1)\cdots(x+n)} dx, \end{aligned}$$

对于右边第二个积分, 令  $t = x+1$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x+1)\cdots(x+n)} dx \\ &= \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{t(t+1)\cdots(t+n-1)} \\ &= I_{n-1} - \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x(x+1)\cdots(x+n-1)}, \end{aligned}$$

所以 
$$I_n = \frac{1}{n} \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x(x+1)\cdots(x+n-1)}, \text{ 而}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{x(x+1)\cdots(x+n-1)} \\ &= \frac{1}{(n-1)!x} - \frac{1}{(n-2)!(x+1)} + \frac{1}{2!(n-3)!(x+2)} \\ &\quad + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n!(x+n-1)} \\ &= \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} C_{n-1}^k (-1)^k \cdot \frac{1}{x+k}, \end{aligned}$$

因此 
$$I_n = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} C_{n-1}^k (-1)^k \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x+k}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} C_{n-1}^k (-1)^k [\ln(k+2) - \ln(k+1)] \\
 &= \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (-1)^{k+1} \ln(k+1).
 \end{aligned}$$

显然  $I_1 = \ln 2$ .

【2351】  $I_n = \int_0^1 \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{(1-x)(1+x)}}.$

解  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \sqrt{1-x} \cdot \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{(1-x)(1+x)}} = \frac{1}{2},$

所以积分  $I_n$  收敛, 设  $x = \sin t$ , 并利用 2281 题结果有

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_n &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n t dt \\
 &= \begin{cases} \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} & \text{当 } n = 2k \text{ 时,} \\ \frac{(2k-2)!!}{(2k-1)!!} & \text{当 } n = 2k-1 \text{ 时.} \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

【2352】  $I_n = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\operatorname{ch}^{n+1} x}.$

解 显然积分收敛, 设  $x = \ln\left(\tan \frac{t}{2}\right)$ , 则当  $0 \leq x < +\infty$

时,  $\frac{\pi}{2} \leq t < \pi$ .  $\operatorname{ch} x = \frac{1}{\sin t}$ ,  $dx = \frac{1}{\sin t} dt$ . 所以

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_n &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\operatorname{ch}^{n+1} x} \\
 &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin^n t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n u du \\
 &= \begin{cases} \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & \text{当 } n = 2k \text{ 时,} \\ \frac{(2k-2)!!}{(2k-1)!!}, & \text{当 } n = 2k-1 \text{ 时.} \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

【2353】 (1)  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx$ ; (2)  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos x dx.$

解 因为

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \sqrt{x} \cdot \ln \sin x = 0,$$

所以积分  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx$  收敛, 而令

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t,$$

则  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin t dt.$

所以积分  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos x dx$  也收敛, 设

$$A = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则} \quad 2A &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\ln \sin x + \ln \cos x) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \left( \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin 2x dx - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \ln \sin t dt - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin t dt + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \ln \sin t dt \right) - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin t dt - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 = A - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以} \quad A = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2.$$

$$\text{即} \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos x dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2.$$

**【2354】** 求  $\int_E e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \frac{|\sin x - \cos x|}{\sqrt{\sin x}} dx,$

其中  $E$  为在区间  $(0, +\infty)$  上使被积分式有意义的  $x$  的集.



$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad & \int_E e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \frac{|\sin x - \cos x|}{\sqrt{\sin x}} dx \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \int_{2k\pi}^{(2k+1)\pi} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \frac{|\sin x - \cos x|}{\sqrt{\sin x}} dx \end{aligned}$$

这里  $\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} S_k = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n S_k$ , 而

$$\begin{aligned} & \int e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\sqrt{\sin x}} dx \\ &= 2 \int e^{-\frac{x}{2}} d(\sqrt{\sin x}) - \int e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \sqrt{\sin x} dx \\ &= 2e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \sqrt{\sin x} + \int e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \sqrt{\sin x} dx - \int e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \sqrt{\sin x} dx \\ &= 2e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \sqrt{\sin x} + C, \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{2k\pi}^{(2k+1)\pi} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \frac{|\sin x - \cos x|}{\sqrt{\sin x}} dx \\ &= \int_{2k\pi}^{(2k+\frac{1}{4})\pi} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\sqrt{\sin x}} dx \\ & \quad + \int_{(2k+\frac{1}{4})\pi}^{(2k+1)\pi} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sqrt{\sin x}} dx \\ &= 2e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \sqrt{\sin x} \Big|_{2k\pi}^{(2k+\frac{1}{4})\pi} - 2e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \sqrt{\sin x} \Big|_{(2k+\frac{1}{4})\pi}^{(2k+1)\pi} \\ &= 2\sqrt[4]{8} \cdot e^{-k\pi} \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi}{8}}. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_E e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \frac{|\sin x - \cos x|}{\sqrt{\sin x}} dx \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n 2\sqrt[4]{8} e^{-k\pi} e^{-\frac{\pi}{8}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 2\sqrt[4]{8} e^{-\frac{\pi}{8}} \frac{1 - e^{-(n+1)\pi}}{1 - e^{-\pi}} = \frac{2\sqrt[4]{8} e^{-\frac{\pi}{8}}}{1 - e^{-\pi}}. \end{aligned}$$

【2355】 证明等式:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} f\left(ax + \frac{b}{x}\right) dx = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\sqrt{x^2 + 4ab}) dx,$$

其中  $a > 0, b > 0$  (假定等式左边的积分有意义).

证 设  $ax - \frac{b}{x} = t$ ,

则当  $0 < x < +\infty$  时  $-\infty < t < +\infty$ ,

$$ax + \frac{b}{x} = \sqrt{t^2 + 4ab},$$

将此二式相加得

$$x = \frac{1}{2a}(t + \sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}),$$

从而  $dx = \frac{1}{2a} \frac{t + \sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}}{\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}} dt$ .

因此

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} f\left(ax + \frac{b}{x}\right) dx &= \frac{1}{2a} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}) \frac{t + \sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}}{\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}) \frac{t + \sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}}{\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}} dt \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{-\infty}^0 f(\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}) \frac{t + \sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}}{\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}) \frac{t + \sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}}{\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}} dt \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}) \frac{\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab} - t}{\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}) dt, \end{aligned}$$

即  $\int_0^{+\infty} f\left(ax + \frac{b}{x}\right) dx = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\sqrt{x^2 + 4ab}) dx$ .

【2356】  $M[f] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(\xi) d\xi$

称为函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $(0, +\infty)$  上的平均值.

求出下列函数的平均值:

$$(1) f(x) = \sin^2 x + \cos^2(x\sqrt{2});$$

$$(2) f(x) = \arctan x;$$

$$(3) f(x) = \sqrt{x} \sin x.$$

解 (1) 因为

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^x [\sin^2 t + \cos^2(t\sqrt{2})] dt \\ &= \int_0^x \left[ \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2} + \frac{1 + \cos(2\sqrt{2}t)}{2} \right] dt \\ &= x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \sin(2\sqrt{2}x), \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} M[f] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x [\sin^2 t + \cos^2(t\sqrt{2})] dt \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ 1 - \frac{\sin 2x}{4x} + \frac{\sin(2\sqrt{2}x)}{4\sqrt{2}x} \right] = 1. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^x \arctan t dt &= t \arctan t \Big|_0^x - \int_0^x \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt \\ &= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2), \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} M[f] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \arctan t dt \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \arctan x - \frac{\frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2)}{x} \right] \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} - \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

(3) 利用第二中值定理, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^x \sqrt{t} \sin t dt &= \sqrt{x} \int_c^x \sin t dt \\ &= \sqrt{x} (\cos c - \cos x) \quad (0 \leq c \leq x), \end{aligned}$$

于是 
$$M[f] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \sqrt{t} \sin t dt$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cos 0 - \cos x}{\sqrt{x}} = 0.$$

【2357】 求:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \int_x^1 \frac{\cos t}{t^2} dt; \quad (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^x \sqrt{1+t^4} dt}{x^3};$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\int_x^{+\infty} t^{-1} e^{-t} dt}{\ln \frac{1}{x}}; \quad (4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^a \int_x^1 \frac{f(t)}{t^{a+1}} dt.$$

其中  $a > 0$ ,  $f(t)$  为在区间  $[0, 1]$  的连续函数.

解 (1) 易证

$$1 - \frac{t^2}{2} \leq \cos t \leq 1,$$

所以 
$$\int_x^1 \frac{1 - \frac{t^2}{2}}{t^2} dt \leq \int_x^1 \frac{\cos t}{t^2} dt \leq \int_x^1 \frac{dt}{t^2},$$

而 
$$\int_x^1 \frac{1 - \frac{t^2}{2}}{t^2} dt = -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{x},$$

$$\int_x^1 \frac{dt}{t^2} = -1 + \frac{1}{x},$$

因而 
$$-\frac{3}{2} + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{x} \leq \int_x^1 \frac{\cos t}{t^2} dt \leq -1 + \frac{1}{x},$$

而 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \left( -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{x} \right) = 1,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \left( -1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) = 1,$$

由两边夹定理, 得到

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \int_x^1 \frac{\cos t}{t^2} dt = 1.$$

(2) 由于



$$\int_0^x \sqrt{1+t^4} dt > \int_0^x t^2 dt = \frac{x^3}{3},$$

所以当  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时

$$\int_0^x \sqrt{1+t^4} dt \rightarrow +\infty,$$

利用洛必达法则可得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x \sqrt{1+t^4} dt}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^4}}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

(3) 因

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +0} t(t^{-1}e^{-t}) = \lim_{t \rightarrow +0} te^{-t} = 1,$$

故  $\int_0^1 t^{-1}e^{-t} dt$  发散, 而显然  $\int_1^{+\infty} t^{-1}e^{-t} dt$  收敛, 所以所求极限为  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$  型

未定型. 利用洛必达法则, 有

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\int_x^{+\infty} t^{-1}e^{-t} dt}{\ln \frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{-x^{-1}e^{-x}}{-\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} (e^{-x}) = 1.$$

(4) 若  $f(0) \neq 0$ , 则积分  $\int_0^1 \frac{f(t)}{t^{\alpha+1}} dt$  发散, 所求极限为  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$  未定

式. 应用洛必达法则, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^\alpha \int_x^1 \frac{f(t)}{t^{\alpha+1}} dt &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\int_x^1 \frac{f(t)}{t^{\alpha+1}} dt}{\frac{1}{x^\alpha}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{-\frac{f(x)}{x^{\alpha+1}}}{-\alpha \frac{1}{x^{\alpha+1}}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{f(x)}{\alpha} = \frac{f(0)}{\alpha}. \end{aligned}$$

若  $f(0) = 0$ ,

则设  $g(x) = f(x) + 1$ ,

从而  $g(0) = 1 \neq 0$ ,

所以  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^\alpha \int_x^1 \frac{g(t)}{t^{\alpha+1}} dt = \frac{1}{\alpha},$

因此  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^\alpha \int_x^1 \frac{f(t)}{t^{\alpha+1}} dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^\alpha \left( \int_x^1 \frac{g(t)-1}{t^{\alpha+1}} dt \right)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^\alpha \int_x^1 \frac{g(t)}{t^{\alpha+1}} dt - \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^\alpha \int_x^1 \frac{1}{t^{\alpha+1}} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\alpha} = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

综上所述, 我们有  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^\alpha \int_x^1 \frac{f(t)}{t^{\alpha+1}} dt = \frac{f(0)}{\alpha}$ .

研究下列积分的收敛性(2358 ~ 2377).

**【2358】**  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 dx}{x^4 - x^2 + 1}.$

解  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{x^4 - x^2 + 1} = 1,$

所以积  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 dx}{x^4 - x^2 + 1}$  收敛.

**【2359】**  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \sqrt[3]{x^2 + 1}}.$

解 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{x \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^2 + 1}} = 1,$

所以  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \sqrt[3]{x^2 + 1}}$  收敛.

**【2360】**  $\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{\ln x}.$

解 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1+0} (x-1) \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+0} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = 1,$

所以积分  $\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{\ln x}$  发散, 从而积分  $\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{\ln x}$  也发散.

**【2361】**  $\int_0^{+\infty} x^{p-1} e^{-x} dx.$

解  $\int_0^{+\infty} x^{p-1} e^{-x} dx = \int_0^1 x^{p-1} e^{-x} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} x^{p-1} e^{-x} dx,$

对于积分  $\int_0^1 x^{p-1} e^{-x} dx$ , 由于

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{x^{p-1} e^{-x}}{\frac{1}{x^{1-p}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} (x^{1-p} \cdot x^{p-1} e^{-x}) = 1,$$

故当  $1-p < 1$ , 即  $p > 0$  时, 积分  $\int_0^1 x^{p-1} e^{-x} dx$  收敛, 又

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} e^{-x}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{p+1}}{e^x} = 0.$$

所以对一切  $p \int_1^{+\infty} x^{p-1} e^{-x} dx$  收敛, 因此, 当  $p > 0$  时积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} x^{p-1} e^{-x} dx$  收敛.

【2362】  $\int_0^1 x^p \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx.$

解  $\int_0^1 x^p \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^p \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 x^p \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx,$

先讨论积分  $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 x^p \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx$ . 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} (1-x)^{-q} \cdot x^p \ln^q \frac{1}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} x^p \left( \frac{\ln \frac{1}{x}}{1-x} \right)^q \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \left[ \frac{\ln \frac{1}{x}}{1-x} \right]^q = \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \frac{1}{x} \right)^q = 1, \end{aligned}$$

故当  $-q < 1$ , 即  $q > -1$  时积分  $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 x^p \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx$  收敛.

当  $-q \geq 1$ , 即  $q \leq -1$  时发散, 于是当  $q \leq -1$  时, 积分  $\int_0^1 x^p \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx$  必发散.

下面讨论  $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^p \ln^q \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) dx \quad (q > -1).$

若  $p > -1$ , 可取  $\tau > 0$  充分小, 使  $p - \tau > -1$ , 而

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^{-p+\tau} \cdot x^p \ln^q \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\left( \ln \frac{1}{x} \right)^q}{\left( \frac{1}{x} \right)^\tau} = 0,$$

由于  $-p + \tau < 1$ , 故此时积分  $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^p \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx$  收敛.

若  $p \leq -1$  则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^p \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx &\geq \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{-1} \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= -\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln^q \frac{1}{x} d\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) = -\frac{\ln\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{q+1}}{q+1} \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = +\infty (q > -1), \end{aligned}$$

故此时  $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^p \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx$  发散.

综上所述, 当  $p > -1$ , 且  $q > -1$  时, 积分  $\int_0^1 x^p \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx$  收敛.

**【2363】**  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m}{1+x^n} dx \quad (n \geq 0).$

**解**  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m}{1+x^n} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x^m}{1+x^n} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^m}{1+x^n} dx,$

而  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^{-m} \frac{x^m}{1+x^n} = 1,$

故当且仅当  $-m < 1$ , 即  $m > -1$  时  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^m}{1+x^n} dx$  收敛, 又

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{n-m} \frac{x^m}{1+x^n} = 1,$$

故当且仅当  $n-m > 1$  时, 积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^m}{1+x^n} dx$  收敛. 因此, 当  $m > -1$

且  $n-m > 1$  时积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m}{1+x^n} dx$  收敛.

**【2364】**  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan ax}{x^n} dx \quad (a \neq 0).$

**解** 不妨设  $a > 0$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan ax}{x^n} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan ax}{x^n} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan ax}{x^n} dx$$

由于  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^{n-1} \frac{\arctan ax}{x^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\arctan ax}{x}$



$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{a}{1+a^2 x^2} = a,$$

故当且仅当  $n-1 < 1$ , 即  $n < 2$  时, 积分  $\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan ax}{x^n} dx$  收敛, 又

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^n \cdot \frac{\arctan ax}{x^n} = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

故当且仅当  $n > 1$  时积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan ax}{x^n} dx$  收敛, 总之当且仅当  $1 <$

$n < 2$  时  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan ax}{x^n} dx$  收敛.

**【2365】**  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^n} dx.$

解  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^n} dx$   
 $= \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^n} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^n} dx,$

而  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^{n-1} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1.$

所以当且仅当  $n-1 < 1$ , 即  $n < 2$  时积分  $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^n} dx$  收敛.

当  $n > 1$  时, 取  $\tau > 0$  充分小使得  $n-\tau > 1$ , 由于

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{n-\tau} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^\tau} = 0,$$

故此时积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^n} dx$  收敛. 而当  $n \leq 1$  时, 由于

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^n \cdot \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln(1+x) = +\infty,$$

故此时  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^n} dx$  发散.

总之, 当且仅当  $1 < n < 2$  时  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^n} dx$  收敛.

**【2366】**  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m \arctan x}{2+x^n} dx \quad (n \geq 0).$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m \arctan x}{2+x^n} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{x^m \arctan x}{2+x^n} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^m \arctan x}{2+x^n} dx, \end{aligned}$$

由于  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^{-m-1} \cdot \frac{x^m \cdot \arctan x}{2+x^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{1}{2+x^n} \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\arctan x}{x} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,

故当且仅当  $-m-1 < 1$ , 即  $m > -2$  时积分  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^m \arctan x}{2+x^n} dx$  收敛,

又  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{n-m} \cdot \frac{x^m \arctan x}{2+x^n} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,

故当且仅当  $n-m > 1$  时, 积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^m \arctan x}{2+x^n} dx$  收敛.

总之, 当且仅当  $m > -2, n-m > 1$  时, 积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m \arctan x}{2+x^n} dx$  收敛.

$$\text{【2367】} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{1+x^n} dx \quad (n \geqslant 0).$$

解 当  $a \neq 0$  时, 设

$$f(x) = \cos ax, g(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^n},$$

则对任何  $x > 0$

$$\left| \int_0^x f(t) dt \right| \leqslant \frac{2}{a},$$

且当  $n > 0$  时,  $g(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^n}$  单调减少且趋于零 (当  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时),

从而知积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{1+x^n} dx$  收敛. 当  $n = 0$  时积分显然发散.

当  $a = 0$  时, 由于

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^n \frac{1}{1+x^n} = 1,$$

故此时, 积分仅当  $n > 1$  时收敛.

总之, 当  $a \neq 0, n > 0$  及  $a = 0, n > 1$  时积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{1+x^n} dx$  收敛.

【2368】  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} dx.$

解  $\frac{\sin^2 x}{x} = \frac{1 - 2\cos 2x}{2x} = \frac{1}{2x} - \frac{\cos 2x}{2x},$

显然积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2x} dx$  发散, 而对任何  $x > 1$

$$\left| \int_1^x \cos 2t dt \right| \leq 1,$$

且当  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $\frac{1}{2x}$  单调减少也趋于零, 故积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{2x} dx$  收

敛, 从而积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} dx$  发散. 因此积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} dx$  发散.

【2369】  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sin^p x \cos^q x}.$

解  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sin^p x \cos^q x}$   
 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{\sin^p x \cos^q x} + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sin^p x \cos^q x},$

因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^p \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^p x \cos^q x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \left( \frac{x}{\sin x} \right)^p \frac{1}{\cos^q x} = 1,$

所以当且仅当  $p < 1$  时积分  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{\sin^p x \cos^q x}$  收敛, 又

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}-0} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^p x \cos^q x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}-0} \left[ \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - x}{\cos x} \right]^q \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}-0} \frac{1}{\sin^p x} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow +0} \left( \frac{t}{\sin t} \right)^q = 1, \end{aligned}$$

所以当且仅当  $q < 1$  时积分  $\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin^p x \cos^q x} dx$  收敛.

综上所述, 当且仅当  $p < 1, q < 1$  时, 积分  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sin^p x \cos^q x}$

收敛.

$$\text{【2370】} \int_0^1 \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int_0^1 \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}},$$

$$\text{由于} \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^{-n} \cdot \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 1,$$

故当且仅当  $-n < 1$  即  $n > -1$  时积分  $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$  收敛, 而

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \sqrt{1-x} \cdot \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},$$

故积分  $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$  收敛, 因此当  $n > -1$  时积分  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$  收敛.

$$\text{【2370. 1】} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+x}}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \text{因为} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+x}} = 1,$$

所以积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+x}}$  发散.

$$\text{【2371】} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p+x^q}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p+x^q} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^p+x^q} + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p+x^q}.$$

为了讨论方便, 不妨设

$$\min(p, q) = p, \max(p, q) = q,$$

由于

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^p \frac{1}{x^p+x^q} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{1}{1+x^{q-p}} = 1,$$

故当且仅当  $p = \min(p, q) < 1$  时积分  $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^p+x^q}$  收敛, 又



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^q \frac{1}{x^p + x^q} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^{p-q} + 1} = 1,$$

故当且仅当  $q = \max(p, q) > 1$  时积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p + x^q}$  收敛.

总之, 当且仅当  $\min(p, q) < 1$ , 且  $\max(p, q) > 1$  时, 积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p + x^q}$  收敛.

$$\text{【2372】} \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1-x^2} dx,$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1-x^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\ln x}{1-x^2} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{\ln x}{1-x^2} dx,$$

$$\text{由于} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \left( \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{\ln x}{1-x^2} \right) = 0,$$

故积分  $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\ln x}{1-x^2} dx$  收敛. 又

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \left( \sqrt{1-x} \cdot \frac{\ln x}{1-x^2} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \left( \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{1-x}} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} \right) \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

故积分  $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{\ln x}{1-x^2} dx$  收敛. 因此  $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1-x^2} dx$  收敛.

$$\text{【2373】} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\ln(\sin x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx.$$

解 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \left( x^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{\ln(\sin x)}{\sqrt{x}} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \left( \frac{\ln(\sin x)}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \left( -3 \cos x \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{4}{3}}}{\sin x} \right) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

故积分  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\ln(\sin x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx$  收敛.

$$\text{【2374】} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p \ln^q x}$$

解  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p \ln^q x} = \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x^p \ln^q x} + \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p \ln^q x}.$

因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1+0} \left[ (x-1)^q \cdot \frac{1}{x^p \ln^q x} \right]$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+0} \frac{1}{x^p} \cdot \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+0} \frac{x-1}{\ln x} \right)^q = 1,$

故当且仅当  $q < 1$  时积分  $\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x^p \ln^q x}$  收敛.

如果  $p > 1$ , 取  $\tau > 0$  充分小, 使  $p - \tau > 1$ . 由于

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( x^{p-\tau} \cdot \frac{1}{x^p \ln^q x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^\tau \ln^q x} = 0,$$

故积分  $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^p \ln^q x} dx$  收敛.

如果  $p \leq 1, q < 1$ . 由于

$$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p \ln^q x} \geq \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln^q x} = \frac{(\ln x)^{1-q}}{1-q} \Big|_2^{+\infty} = +\infty,$$

故此时积分  $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p \ln^q x} dx$  发散.

综上所述, 当且仅当  $p > 1$  且  $q < 1$  时积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p \ln^q x}$  收敛.

【2375】  $\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p (\ln x)^q (\ln \ln x)^r}.$

解  $\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p (\ln x)^q (\ln \ln x)^r}$   
 $= \int_e^3 \frac{dx}{x^p (\ln x)^q (\ln \ln x)^r} + \int_3^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p (\ln x)^q (\ln \ln x)^r}.$

因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow e+0} \frac{(x-e)^r}{x^p (\ln x)^q (\ln \ln x)^r} = \frac{1}{e^p} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow e+0} \left( \frac{x-e}{\ln \ln x} \right)^r$   
 $= \frac{1}{e^p} \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow e+0} \frac{1}{x \ln x} \right)^r = e^{-p}.$

故当且仅当  $r < 1$  时积分  $\int_e^3 \frac{dx}{x^p (\ln x)^q (\ln \ln x)^r}$  收敛.

下面讨论积分  $\int_3^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p (\ln x)^q (\ln \ln x)^r}$

(1) 如果  $p > 1$ , 则取  $\tau > 0$  充分小, 使  $p - \tau > 1$ . 由于

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{p-\tau}}{x^p (\ln x)^q (\ln \ln x)^r} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^\tau (\ln x)^q (\ln \ln x)^r} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

故此时积分  $\int_3^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p (\ln x)^q (\ln \ln x)^r}$  收敛.

(2) 如果  $p = 1$ , 则有

$$\int_3^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x (\ln x)^q (\ln \ln x)^r} = \int_{\ln 3}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^q (\ln x)^r},$$

则由 2374 题的讨论知.

当  $p = 1, q > 1, r < 1$  时, 积分  $\int_3^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p (\ln x)^q (\ln \ln x)^r}$  收敛.

(3) 如果  $p < 1$ , 则取  $\delta > 0$  充分小, 使  $p + \delta < 1$ . 由于

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{p+\delta}}{x^p (\ln x)^q (\ln \ln x)^r} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^\delta}{(\ln x)^q (\ln \ln x)^r} \\ &= +\infty, \end{aligned}$$

故此时积分  $\int_3^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p (\ln x)^q (\ln \ln x)^r}$  发散.

综上所述, 当  $p > 1$  且  $r < 1$  或当  $p = 1, q > 1, r < 1$  时积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p (\ln x)^q (\ln \ln x)^r}$  收敛.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【2376】} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{|x-a_1|^{p_1} |x-a_2|^{p_2} \cdots |x-a_n|^{p_n}} \\ (a_1 < a_2 < \cdots < a_n). \end{aligned}$$

解 因为

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} |x|^{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n p_i\right)} \cdot \frac{1}{|x-a_1|^{p_1} |x-a_2|^{p_2} \cdots |x-a_n|^{p_n}} = 1,$$

且 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a_i} \left[ |x-a_i|^{p_i} \frac{1}{|x-a_1|^{p_1} |x-a_2|^{p_2} \cdots |x-a_n|^{p_n}} \right]$$



$$= c_i$$

$$0 < c_i < +\infty \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

因此,当且仅当

$$p_i < 1 \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n),$$

且  $\sum_{i=1}^n p_i > 1$  时, 积分  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{|x-a_1|^{p_1} |x-a_2|^{p_2} \cdots |x-a_n|^{p_n}}$  收敛.

$$\text{【2376. 1】} \int_0^{+\infty} x^\alpha |x-1|^\beta dx.$$

解 因为

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} (x^{-\alpha} \cdot x^\alpha |x-1|^\beta) = 1,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (|x-1|^{-\beta} \cdot x^\alpha |x-1|^\beta) = 1,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^{-(\alpha+\beta)} \cdot x^\alpha |x-1|^\beta) = 1,$$

所以当且仅当  $-\alpha < 1$ ,  $-\beta < 1$  且  $-(\alpha + \beta) > 1$  时积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} x^\alpha |x-1|^\beta dx$  收敛.

$$\text{【2377】} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} dx$$

其中  $P_m(x)$  与  $P_n(x)$  相应地为  $m$  和  $n$  次的互质的多项式.

解 若  $P_n(x) = 0$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  内有根  $x_0$ , 并设其重数为  $p (\geq 1)$ , 由于  $P_m(x)$  与  $P_n(x)$  互质, 故  $x_0$  不是  $P_m(x)$  的根, 从而有

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left[ (x-x_0)^p \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \right] = a \neq 0,$$

由于  $p \geq 1$ , 故积分发散, 又

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( x^{n-m} \cdot \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \right) = b \neq 0$$

故当仅  $n-m > 1$  时, 积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} dx$  收敛.

因此, 当  $P_n(x)$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  内无根且  $n > m+1$  时积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} dx \text{ 收敛.}$$



研究下列积分的绝对收敛性和条件收敛性(2378 ~ 2383).

【2378】  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx,$

提示:  $|\sin x| \geq \sin^2 x.$

解 由于对于任意  $x > 1$

$$\left| \int_1^x \sin t dt \right| \leq 2,$$

且当  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $\frac{1}{x}$  单调地趋于零, 故积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$  收敛, 而

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$ , 即积分  $\int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$  是普通的定积分, 故积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$  收敛.

但当  $x > 0$  时,  $\left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| \geq \frac{\sin^2 x}{x},$

由 2368 题知  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} dx$  发散.

故积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| dx$  发散. 即原积分不是绝对收敛的.

【2379】  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} \cos x}{x+100} dx.$

解 设  $f(x) = \cos x, g(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+100},$

对于任意的  $x$

$$\left| \int_0^x f(t) dt \right| = \left| \int_0^x \cos t dt \right| \leq 2,$$

而  $g'(x) = \frac{100-x}{2\sqrt{x}(x+100)^2},$

所以, 当  $x > 100$  时,  $g(x)$  单调减少, 且

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+100} = 0,$$

故积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} \cos x}{x+100} dx$  收敛, 但它不绝对收敛. 事实上由于

$$\left| \frac{\sqrt{x} \cos x}{x+100} \right| \geq \frac{\sqrt{x} \cos^2 x}{x+100} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+100} - \frac{\sqrt{x} \cos 2x}{x+100} \right),$$

而  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+100} = 1,$

故  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+100} dx$  发散.

和前面一样也可证明  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} \cos 2x}{x+100} dx$  收敛, 从而积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} \cos^2 x}{x+100}$

发散. 因此  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} |\cos x|}{x+100} dx$  发散.

【2380】  $\int_0^{+\infty} x^p \sin(x^q) dx \quad (q \neq 0).$

解 设  $t = x^q$ , 则  $dx = \frac{1}{q} t^{\frac{1}{q}-1} dt$ , 于是

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^p \sin(x^q) dx = \frac{1}{|q|} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t dt.$$

因为  $\lim_{t \rightarrow +0} (t^{-\frac{p+1}{q}} \cdot t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \cdot \sin t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow +0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = 1,$

故当且仅当  $-\frac{p+1}{q} < 1$  即  $\frac{p+1}{q} > -1$  时, 积分  $\int_0^1 t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t dt$  收敛.

又被积函数在  $[0, 1]$  上非负, 故积分也绝对收敛.

下面考虑积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t dt$ .

如果  $\frac{p+1}{q} < 1$ , 则对任意的  $x > 1$ ,  $\left| \int_1^x \sin t dt \right| \leq 2$ ,  $t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1}$  单调

减少且  $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} = 0$ , 故此时积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t dt$  收敛.

如果  $\frac{p+1}{q} = 1$ , 则积分

$$\int_1^{+\infty} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t dt = \int_1^{+\infty} \sin t dt$$

显然发散.

如果  $\frac{p+1}{q} > 1$ , 则由于  $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} = +\infty$ , 故存在  $A > 0$ , 使得当  $t > A$  时,  $t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} > \sqrt{2}$ . 又对于  $A > 0$ , 存在自然数  $N$ , 使得当  $n > N$  时,  $2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} > A$ . 则

$$\left| \int_{2n\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}}^{2n\pi+\frac{5\pi}{4}} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t \, dt \right| > \sqrt{2} \int_{2n\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}}^{2n\pi+\frac{5\pi}{4}} \sin t \, dt = 1,$$

由柯西准则知积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t \, dt$  发散.

因此当且仅当  $-1 < \frac{p+1}{q} < 1$  时积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t \, dt$  收敛.

下面我们讨论积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t \, dt$  的绝对收敛性. 分三种情况讨论

(1) 当  $\frac{p+1}{q} < 0$  时, 因为

$$|t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t| \leq t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1},$$

且  $\int_1^{+\infty} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \, dt$  收敛, 所以此时积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t \, dt$  绝对收敛.

(2) 当  $\frac{p+1}{q} = 0$  时, 由于

$$\int_1^{+\infty} |t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t| \, dt = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{|\sin t|}{t} \, dt = +\infty,$$

此时积分不绝对收敛.

(3) 当  $\frac{p+1}{q} > 0$  时, 由于

$$\int_1^{+\infty} |t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t| \, dt \geq \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{|\sin t|}{t} \, dt = +\infty,$$

故此时积分也不绝对收敛.

综上所述, 可得当且仅当  $-1 < \frac{p+1}{q} < 1$  时积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} x^p \sin(x^q) \, dx$  收敛. 而当  $-1 < \frac{p+1}{q} < 0$  时, 积分绝对收敛.



**【2380. 1】**  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(\sec x) dx.$

解  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  为积分的奇点, 而

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - x \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} |\sin(\sec x)| = 0,$$

故存在  $M > 0$ , 使得

$$|\sin(\sec x)| < M \cdot \frac{1}{\left( \frac{\pi}{2} - x \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}},$$

所以积分绝对收敛.

**【2380. 2】**  $\int_0^{+\infty} x^2 \cos(e^x) dx.$

解 设  $e^x = t$ , 则  $x = \ln t, dx = \frac{dt}{t}$ , 所以

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^2 \cos(e^x) dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^2 t}{t} \cos t dt,$$

对任意的  $A > 1$ , 由于  $\left| \int_1^A \cos t dt \right| \leq 2$  且当  $t \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $\frac{\ln^2 t}{t}$  单调地

趋于零, 故积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^2 t}{t} \cos t dt$  收敛, 但

$$\left| \frac{\ln^2 t}{t} \cos t \right| \geq \frac{\cos^2 t}{t},$$

利用 2368 题类似地方法可知  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos^2 t}{t} dt$  发散. 所以积分

$\int_1^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\ln^2 t}{t} \cos t \right| dt$  发散.

因此积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} x^2 \cos(e^x) dx$  收敛, 但不绝对收敛.

**【2381】**  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^p \sin x}{1+x^q} dx \quad (q \geq 0).$

解  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^p \sin x}{1+x^q} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x^p \sin x}{1+x^q} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^p \sin x}{1+x^q} dx,$



而  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \left( x^{-p-1} \cdot \frac{x^p \sin x}{1+x^q} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^q} \right) = 1,$

故当且仅当  $-p-1 < 1$  即  $p > -2$  时积分  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^p \sin x}{1+x^q} dx$  收敛, 且是绝对收敛的.

下面讨论积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^p \sin x}{1+x^q} dx$  的敛散性.

(1) 若  $p \geq q$ , 则

$$\frac{x^p}{1+x^q} \geq \frac{x^q}{1+x^q} \rightarrow 1 \quad (\text{当 } x \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时}),$$

因此存在  $A > 0$ , 使得, 当  $x > A$  时, 恒有

$$\frac{x^p}{1+x^q} > \frac{1}{2},$$

对于  $A > 0$ , 存在自然数  $N$ , 使得当  $n > N$  时

$$2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} > A,$$

$$\text{因而有 } \left| \int_{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}}^{2n\pi + \frac{5\pi}{4}} \frac{x^p}{1+x^q} \sin x dx \right| > \frac{1}{2} \int_{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}}^{2n\pi + \frac{5\pi}{4}} \sin x dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4},$$

由柯西准则, 知积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^p \sin x}{1+x^q} dx$  发散.

(2) 若  $p < q-1$ , 取  $\tau > 0$ , 充分小使  $p+\tau < q-1$ , 即  $q-p-\tau > 1$ , 而

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( x^{q-p-\tau} \cdot \frac{x^p}{1+x^q} |\sin x| \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^q}{1+x^q} \cdot \frac{|\sin x|}{x^\tau} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

故积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^p \sin x}{1+x^q} dx$  绝对收敛.

(3) 设  $q-1 \leq p < q$ ,

此时  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^p |\sin x|}{1+x^q} dx$  发散, 事实上, 可取  $A > 1$ , 使得当  $x > A$  时

$$\frac{x^{p+1}}{1+x^q} > \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 故}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{x^p \cdot |\sin x|}{1+x^q} dx &= \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p+1}}{1+x^q} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| dx \\ &\geq \frac{1}{2} \int_A^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| dx = +\infty,\end{aligned}$$

从而  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^p |\sin x|}{1+x^q} dx$  发散. 再证  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^p \sin x}{1+x^q} dx$  收敛. 事实上若  $q = 0$ , 则  $-1 \leq p < 0$ , 此时积分

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^p \sin x}{1+x^q} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{+\infty} x^p \sin x dx,$$

显然收敛. 若  $q > 0$ , 由于

$$\left( \frac{x^p}{1+x^q} \right)' = \frac{x^{p-1} [p - (q-p)x^q]}{(1+x^q)^2} < 0.$$

(当  $x$  充分大时) 即  $\frac{x^p}{1+x^q}$  单调减少. 又

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^p}{1+x^q} = 0,$$

而  $\left| \int_1^x \sin t dt \right| \leq 2$ , 故积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^p}{1+x^q} \sin x dx$  收敛.

综上所述: 有当  $p > -2, q > p+1$  时, 积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^p \sin x}{1+x^q} dx$  绝对收敛, 当  $p > -2, p < q \leq p+1$  时, 积分条件收敛.

**【2382】**  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{x^n} dx.$

解 当  $n \leq 0$  时, 积分显然是发散的.

当  $n > 0$  时, 首先考虑  $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{\sin\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{x^n} dx \quad (a > 1).$  由于

$$\begin{aligned}\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{\sin\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{x^n} dx \\ = \int_a^{+\infty} \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) \sin\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{x^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)} dx,\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而} \quad & \left| \int_a^x \left(1 - \frac{1}{t^2}\right) \sin\left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right) dt \right| \\ &= \left| \cos\left(a + \frac{1}{a}\right) - \cos\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) \right| \leqslant 2, \end{aligned}$$

又当  $x$  充分大时

$$\left[ x^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) \right]' = nx^{n-3} \left(x^2 - \frac{n-2}{n}\right) > 0,$$

即当  $x$  充分大时, 函数  $x^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)$  是增加的, 从而  $\frac{1}{x^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)}$  是

单调减少的, 又

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)} = 0,$$

由此可知, 当  $n > 0$  时积分  $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{\sin\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{x^n} dx$  收敛.

再讨论积分

$$\int_0^{a'} \frac{\sin\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{x^n} dx \quad (0 < a' < 1),$$

设  $x = \frac{1}{t}$ , 则

$$\int_0^{a'} \frac{\sin\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{x^n} dx = \int_{\frac{1}{a'}}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin\left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right)}{t^{2-n}} dt.$$

由前面的讨论知, 当且仅当  $2-n > 0$  即  $n < 2$  时, 此积分收敛, 而

$\int_{a'}^a \frac{\sin\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{x^n} dx$  是通常的定积分. 因此, 当  $0 < n < 2$  时, 积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{x^n} dx \text{ 收敛.}$$

但积分不绝对收敛. 事实上



$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\left|\sin\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)\right|}{x^n} &\geq \frac{\sin^2\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)}{x^n} \\ &= \frac{1-\cos\left(2x+\frac{2}{x}\right)}{2x^n},\end{aligned}$$

而当  $0 < n \leq 1$  时, 积分  $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^n}$  发散和前面同样的证明知

$\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{\cos\left(2x+\frac{2}{x}\right)}{x^n} dx$  收敛. 故此时  $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{\left|\sin\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)\right|}{x^n} dx$  发散. 从

而当  $0 < n \leq 1$  时, 积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\left|\sin\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)\right|}{x^n} dx$  发散.

当  $1 < n < 2$  时, 作变换  $x = \frac{1}{t}$ , 则

$$\int_0^{a'} \frac{\left|\sin\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)\right|}{x^n} dx = \int_{\frac{1}{a'}}^{+\infty} \frac{\left|\sin\left(t+\frac{1}{t}\right)\right|}{t^{2-n}} dt.$$

由前面的讨论知, 当  $0 < 2-n \leq 1$  即  $1 \leq n < 2$  时积分

$\int_0^{a'} \frac{\left|\sin\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)\right|}{x^n} dx$  发散, 从而  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\left|\sin\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)\right|}{x^n} dx$  发散.

综上所述: 当  $0 < n < 2$  时, 积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)}{x^n} dx$  条件收敛.

**【2383】**  $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \sin x dx,$

其中  $P_m(x)$  与  $P_n(x)$  为整数多项式; 且若  $x \geq a \geq 0, P_n(x) > 0$ .

解 设

$$P_m(x) = a_0 x^m + a_1 x^{m-1} + \cdots + a_m,$$

$$P_n(x) = b_0 x^n + b_1 x^{n-1} + \cdots + b_n,$$

其中  $m, n$  为非负整数,  $a_0 \neq 0, b_0 \neq 0$



(1) 若  $n > m + 1$ , 即  $n = m + k$ , 其中  $k \geq 2$  为正整数, 而

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^k \cdot \left| \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \right| = \frac{a_0}{b_0} \neq 0,$$

所以  $\int_0^{+\infty} \left| \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \right| dx$  收敛, 又

$$\left| \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \sin x \right| \leq \left| \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \right|, \text{ 所以此时积分}$$

$$\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \sin x dx$$

绝对收敛.

(2)  $n = m + 1$  时  $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} dx$  条件收敛, 事实上, 因为

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} = \frac{a_0}{b_0},$$

故存在  $A > a$ , 使得当  $x \geq A$  时

$$\left| \frac{x P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \right| > \frac{|a_0|}{2|b_0|},$$

于是  $\int_A^{+\infty} \left| \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \sin x \right| dx = \int_A^{+\infty} \left| \frac{x P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \right| \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &\geq \frac{|a_0|}{2|b_0|} \int_A^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| dx \\ &= +\infty, \end{aligned}$$

故  $\int_a^{+\infty} \left| \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \sin x \right| dx$  发散. 此外

$$\left( \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \right)'$$

$$= \frac{1}{P_n(x)^2} \{ -a_0 b_0 x^{2m} - 2a_1 b_0 x^{2m-1} + \cdots (a_{m-1} b_{m+1} - a_m b_m) \}.$$

故若  $a_0 b_0 > 0$ , 则当  $x$  充分大时

$$\left( \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \right)' < 0,$$

函数  $\frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)}$  减少, 若  $a_0 b_0 < 0$ , 则当  $x$  充分大时

$$\left(\frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)}\right)' > 0,$$

函数  $\frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)}$  增加. 总之, 当  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $\frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)}$  单调趋于零. 又

$$\left|\int_a^x \sin t dt\right| \leq 2,$$

故积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \sin x dx$  收敛.

(3) 若  $n < m+1$ . 由于  $n, m$  均为非负整数, 故  $n \leq m$ , 因此

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{a_0}{b_0} & \text{若 } m = n, \\ +\infty & \text{若 } n < m, a_0 b_0 > 0, \\ -\infty & \text{若 } n < m, a_0 b_0 < 0, \end{cases}$$

总之, 存在  $A > a$  及  $\tau > 0$ , 使得当  $x > A$  时,  $\frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} > \tau$  或

$$\frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} < -\tau.$$

对于  $A > a$ , 存在自然数  $N$ , 使得当  $n > N$  时,  $2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} > A$ ,

$$\text{则 } \left| \int_{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}}^{2n\pi + \frac{5\pi}{4}} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \sin x dx \right| > \tau \int_{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}}^{2n\pi + \frac{5\pi}{4}} \sin x dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \tau,$$

由柯西准则知, 积分  $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \sin x dx$  发散.

综上所述, 我们有  $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \sin x dx$ , 当  $n > m+1$  时, 绝对收敛.

当  $n = m+1$  时, 条件收敛, 当  $n < m+1$  时发散.

**【2384】** 若  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛, 则当  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时是否一定有  $f(x) \rightarrow 0$ ?

研究例题:

$$(1) \int_0^{+\infty} \sin(x^2) dx; \quad (2) \int_0^{+\infty} (-1)^{[x^2]} dx.$$

解 不一定, 例如

(1) 积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \sin(x^2) dx$  收敛. 事实上, 它是 2380 题的特例:  $p = 0, q = 2$ .

但显然  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sin(x^2)$  不存在.

(2)  $\int_0^{+\infty} (-1)^{[x^2]} dx$  收敛, 事实上, 对任何  $A > 0$ , 存在唯一的非负整数  $n$ , 使  $\sqrt{n} \leq A < \sqrt{n+1}$ , 当  $\sqrt{k} \leq x < \sqrt{k+1}$  时,  $[x^2] = k$ , 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^A (-1)^{[x^2]} dx &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{\sqrt{k}}^{\sqrt{k+1}} (-1)^k dx + (-1)^n (A - \sqrt{n}) \\ &= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (-1)^k \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1} + \sqrt{k}} + (-1)^n (A - \sqrt{n}). \end{aligned}$$

根据变号级数的莱布尼兹判别法 (参见级数部分) 知

$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (-1)^k \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1} + \sqrt{k}}$  存在且为有限, 设为  $S$ .

又显然  $|(-1)^n (A - \sqrt{n})| < \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} \rightarrow 0$$

$(n \rightarrow +\infty),$

因此  $\lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^A (-1)^{[x^2]} dx = 1 + S,$

即积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} (-1)^{[x^2]} dx$  收敛, 但显然  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (-1)^{[x^2]}$  不存在.

【2384. 1】 设当  $x_0 \leq x < +\infty$  时,

$$f(x) \in C^{(1)}[x_0, +\infty), \quad |f'(x)| < C,$$

而  $\int_{x_0}^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx$  收敛. 证明: 当  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $f(x) \rightarrow 0$ .

提示: 研究积分:  $\int_{x_0}^{+\infty} f(x) f'(x) dx.$



证 因为  $\int_{x_0}^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx$  收敛, 而

$$|f(x)f'(x)| \leq C|f(x)|,$$

所以  $\int_{x_0}^{+\infty} f(x)f'(x)dx$  绝对收敛, 从而收敛. 而对任何  $x > x_0$  有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{x_0}^x f(t)f'(t)dt &= \frac{1}{2}f^2(t) \Big|_{x_0}^x \\ &= \frac{1}{2}f^2(x) - \frac{1}{2}f^2(x_0), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f^2(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2 \int_{x_0}^x f(t)f'(t)dt + f^2(x_0) \\ &= 2 \int_{x_0}^{+\infty} f(x)f'(x)dx + f^2(x_0), \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{记 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f^2(x) = A,$$

显然  $A \geq 0$

下面证明  $A = 0$ . 若  $A > 0$ , 则存在  $R > x_0$ , 使得当  $x > R$  时

$$f^2(x) > \frac{A}{2} > 0,$$

$$\text{从而 } |f(x)| > \frac{\sqrt{A}}{\sqrt{2}},$$

$$\text{则 } \int_R^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx > \int_R^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{A}}{\sqrt{2}} dx = +\infty,$$

这与  $\int_{x_0}^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx$  收敛相矛盾, 因此

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f^2(x) = 0,$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0.$$

**【2385】** 在  $[a, b]$  内有定义而无界函数  $f(x)$  的收敛广义积分:  $\int_a^b f(x)dx$  能否看作是相应积分和  $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_i)\Delta x_i$  的极限? 其中  $x_i \leq \xi_i \leq x_{i+1}$  和  $\Delta x_i = x_{i+1} - x_i$ .

解 不能, 因为若  $c(a \leq c \leq b)$  是瑕点, 则对于  $[a, b]$  的任何



分法, 不论其  $\max |\Delta x_i|$  多么小, 当分法确定后, 设  $c \in [x_j, x_{j+1}]$ , 则总可以取  $\xi_j \in [x_j, x_{j+1}]$ , 使  $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$  大于任何预先给

定的值. 因此  $\lim_{\max |\Delta x_i| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$  不可能为有限的值.

$$\text{【2386】 设 } \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx \quad (1)$$

收敛且函数  $\varphi(x)$  有界, 则积分

$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) \varphi(x) dx \quad (2)$$

一定收敛吗? 列举相应的例题.

如果积分 (1) 绝对收敛, 那么能说说积分 (2) 的收敛性吗?

解 不. 例如, 由 2378 题知: 积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$  收敛, 且  $\varphi(x) = \sin x$  有界, 但由 2368 题知  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} dx$  是发散.

若积分 (1) 绝对收敛,  $\varphi(x)$  有界, 则积分 (2) 一定绝对收敛. 事实上, 设  $|\varphi(x)| \leq L$ , 则由

$$|f(x) \varphi(x)| \leq L |f(x)|,$$

及  $\int_a^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx$  的收敛性立得.

【2387】 证明, 若  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛, 且  $f(x)$  为单调函数, 则

$$f(x) = o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right).$$

证 不妨设  $f(x)$  单调减小, 则当  $x \geq a$  时  $f(x) \geq 0$ , 倘若不然, 则存在点  $c \geq a$ , 使  $f(c) < 0$ , 由于  $f(x)$  单调减少, 故当  $x \geq c$  时,  $f(x) \leq f(c)$ , 从而

$$\int_c^{+\infty} f(x) dx \leq \int_c^{+\infty} f(c) dx = -\infty,$$

因此, 积分  $\int_c^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  发散, 这与积分  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛相矛盾. 即

$f(x)$  是单调减少的非负函数, 由于  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛,

根据柯西准则, 对任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 总存在  $A > a$ , 使得当  $\frac{x}{2} > A$  时, 恒有

$$\left| \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^x f(t) dt \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2},$$

但  $\left| \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^x f(t) dt \right| = \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^x f(t) dt \geq f(x) \frac{x}{2},$

故当  $x > 2A$  时  $0 \leq xf(x) < \varepsilon$ , 即

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} xf(x) = 0 \text{ 或 } f(x) = o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right).$$

**【2388】** 令函数  $f(x)$  在  $0 < x \leq 1$  区间为单调函数, 且在  $x = 0$  点的邻域内无界.

证明: 若  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$  存在, 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx.$

**证** 设函数  $f(x)$  在  $(0, 1]$  上是单调下降, 这时

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} f(x) = +\infty,$$

由于积分  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$  存在, 故将区间  $[0, 1]$   $n$  等分, 即得

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} f(x) dx,$$

由于  $f(x)$  是单调下降的所以当  $\frac{k}{n} \leq x \leq \frac{k+1}{n}$  时

$$f\left(\frac{k+1}{n}\right) \leq f(x) \leq f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right),$$

从而  $\frac{1}{n} \cdot f\left(\frac{k+1}{n}\right) \leq \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} f(x) dx \leq \frac{1}{n} \cdot f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right),$

故  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx \leq \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} f(x) dx + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \frac{1}{n}.$

另一方面有

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx \geq \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{n},$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{因此有 } 0 &\leq \int_0^1 f(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \\ &\leq \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} f(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} f(1).\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由于 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} f(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} f(1) \right] = 0,$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx.$$

当  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上单调增加时, 只需对函数为  $f(x)$  应用上述结果即可得证.

**【2389】** 证明: 若函数  $f(x)$  在  $0 < x < a$  区间单调, 并且积分  $\int_0^a x^p f(x) dx$  存在, 则

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^{p+1} f(x) = 0.$$

**证** 不妨设  $f(x)$  在  $0 < x < a$  内是单调减少的. 若存在  $0 < \delta < a$ , 使得当  $0 < x < \delta$  时  $f(x) \geq 0$ , 这时, 当  $0 < x < \delta$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{\frac{x}{2}}^x t^p f(t) dt &\geq f(x) \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^x t^p dt \\ &= c_p x^{p+1} f(x) \geq 0,\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$c_p = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{p+1}}{p+1} & \text{当 } p \neq -1 \text{ 时,} \\ \ln 2 & \text{当 } p = -1 \text{ 时,} \end{cases}$$

由于  $\int_0^a x^p f(x) dx$  存在, 知

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^x t^p f(t) dt = 0,$$

$$\text{从而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^{p+1} f(x) = 0,$$

若不存在上述  $\delta > 0$ , 于是由  $f(x)$  的递减性, 有当  $0 < x < a$  时, 恒有  $f(x) < 0$ , 于是, 当  $0 < x < \frac{a}{2}$  时, 有



$$\int_x^{2x} t^p f(t) dt < f(x) \int_x^{2x} t^p dt = B_p x^{p+1} f(x) < 0$$

其中

$$B_p = \begin{cases} \frac{2^{p+1}-1}{p+1} & \text{当 } p \neq -1 \text{ 时,} \\ \ln 2 & \text{当 } p = -1 \text{ 时,} \end{cases}$$

于是  $|x^{p+1} f(x)| < \frac{1}{B_p} \left| \int_x^{2x} t^p f(t) dt \right|.$

根据  $\int_0^a x^p f(x) dx$  的存在性, 知

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \int_x^{2x} t^p f(t) dt = 0,$$

因此  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^{p+1} f(x) = 0.$

【2390】 证明:

$$(1) V \cdot P \cdot \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{x} = 0;$$

$$(2) V \cdot P \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1-x^2} = 0;$$

$$(3) V \cdot P \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin x dx = 0.$$

证 (1) 由于

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} \left[ \int_{-1}^{-\epsilon} \frac{dx}{x} + \int_{\epsilon}^1 \frac{dx}{x} \right] \\ &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} (\ln \epsilon - \ln 1 + \ln 1 - \ln \epsilon) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

所以  $V \cdot P \cdot \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{x} = 0.$

(2) 由于

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{\substack{\epsilon \rightarrow +0 \\ b \rightarrow +\infty}} \left( \int_0^{1-\epsilon} \frac{dx}{1-x^2} + \int_{1+\epsilon}^b \frac{dx}{1-x^2} \right) \\ &= \lim_{\substack{\epsilon \rightarrow +0 \\ b \rightarrow +\infty}} \left( \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{2-\epsilon}{\epsilon} \right| + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+b}{1-b} \right| \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{2+\epsilon}{\epsilon} \right| \right) = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} \ln \left| \frac{2-\epsilon}{2+\epsilon} \right| = 0, \end{aligned}$$



所以  $V. P. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1-x^2} = 0$ .

(3) 由于

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-R}^R \sin x dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} (-\cos R + \cos R) = 0,$$

所以  $V. P. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin x dx = 0$ .

【2391】 证明: 当  $x \geq 0$  且  $x \neq 1$  时

存在  $\operatorname{li} x = V. P. \int_0^x \frac{d\xi}{\ln \xi}$ ,

证 当  $0 \leq x < 1$  时, 由于

$$\lim_{\xi \rightarrow +0} \frac{1}{\ln \xi} = 0.$$

故补充定义被积函数在  $x = 0$  处的函数值为 0 后, 被积函数成为  $[0, x]$  上的连续函数, 于是积分  $\int_0^x \frac{d\xi}{\ln \xi}$  存在. 当  $x > 1$  时, 利用具皮亚诺型余项的泰勒公式, 有

$$\ln x = (x-1) + [\alpha(x)-1] \frac{(x-1)^2}{2},$$

其中  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \alpha(x) = 0$ . 由此即得

$$\frac{1}{\ln x} = \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{\frac{1}{2}[\alpha(x)-1]}{1 + \frac{[\alpha(x)-1]}{2}(x-1)}.$$

而上述等式右边第二项在  $x = 1$  附近有界, 且连续, 故可积. 而

$$\begin{aligned} V. P. \int_0^x \frac{d\xi}{\xi-1} &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \left( \int_0^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{d\xi}{\xi-1} + \int_{1+\varepsilon}^x \frac{d\xi}{\xi-1} \right) \\ &= \ln(x-1), \end{aligned}$$

因此, 当  $x \geq 0$  且  $x \neq 1$  时,  $\operatorname{li} x$  存在.

求出下列积分 (2392 ~ 2395).

【2392】  $V. P. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2-3x+2}$ .

解 由于

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{\substack{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0 \\ \eta \rightarrow +0 \\ b \rightarrow +\infty}} \left( \int_0^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{dx}{x^2-3x+2} + \int_{1+\varepsilon}^{2-\eta} \frac{dx}{x^2-3x+2} + \int_{2+\eta}^b \frac{dx}{x^2-3x+2} \right) \\
&= \lim_{\substack{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0 \\ \eta \rightarrow +0 \\ b \rightarrow +\infty}} \left( \ln \frac{\varepsilon+1}{\varepsilon} - \ln 2 + \ln \frac{\eta}{1-\eta} - \ln \frac{1-\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \ln \left| \frac{b-2}{b-1} \right| - \ln \frac{\eta}{1+\eta} \right) \\
&= \lim_{\substack{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0 \\ \eta \rightarrow +0}} \left( \ln \frac{\varepsilon+1}{1-\varepsilon} - \ln 2 + \ln \frac{1+\eta}{1-\eta} \right) \\
&= -\ln 2,
\end{aligned}$$

所以  $V.P. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2-3x+2} = -\ln 2.$

**【2393】**  $V.P. \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 \frac{dx}{x \ln x}.$

解 因为

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \left[ \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{dx}{x \ln x} + \int_{1+\varepsilon}^2 \frac{dx}{x \ln x} \right] \\
&= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \left[ \ln | \ln(1-\varepsilon) | - \ln(\ln 2) + \ln(\ln 2) \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \ln | \ln(1+\varepsilon) | \right] \\
&= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \ln \left| \frac{\ln(1-\varepsilon)}{\ln(1+\varepsilon)} \right| = \ln \left| \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \frac{\ln(1-\varepsilon)}{\ln(1+\varepsilon)} \right| \\
&= \ln \left| \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \frac{\frac{-1}{1-\varepsilon}}{\frac{1}{1+\varepsilon}} \right| = \ln 1 = 0,
\end{aligned}$$

所以  $V.P. \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 \frac{dx}{x \ln x} = 0.$

**【2394】**  $V.P. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1+x}{1+x^2} dx.$

解 因为

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-b}^b \frac{1+x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \arctan b - \arctan(-b) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+b^2) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+b^2) \right] = 2 \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan b = \pi,$$

所以  $V.P. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1+x}{1+x^2} dx = \pi.$

【2395】  $V.P. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \arctan x dx.$

解 因为

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-b}^b \arctan x dx \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \right] \Big|_{-b}^b \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ b \arctan b - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+b^2) - (-b) \arctan(-b) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+b^2) \right] = 0, \end{aligned}$$

所以  $V.P. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \arctan x dx = 0.$

## § 5. 面积的计算方法

1. 直角坐标系中的面积 由两条连续曲线  $y = y_1(x)$  与  $y = y_2(x)$  [ $y_2(x) \geq y_1(x)$ ] 及两条直线  $x = a$  与  $x = b$  ( $a < b$ ) 所围的平面图形  $A_1 A_2 B_2 B_1$  的面积  $S$  (图 10):

$$S = \int_a^b [y_2(x) - y_1(x)] dx.$$

2. 参数方程表示的曲线所围成图形的面积 若  $x = x(t)$ ,  $y = y(t)$ ,  $[0 \leq t \leq T]$  是逐段平滑的简单封闭曲线  $C$  的参数方程式, 该曲线逆时针方向运行并在它左侧所围面积为  $S$  的图形 (图 11), 那么

$$S = - \int_0^T y(t) x'(t) dt = \int_0^T x(t) y'(t) dt,$$

或  $S = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T [x(t) y'(t) - x'(t) y(t)] dt.$

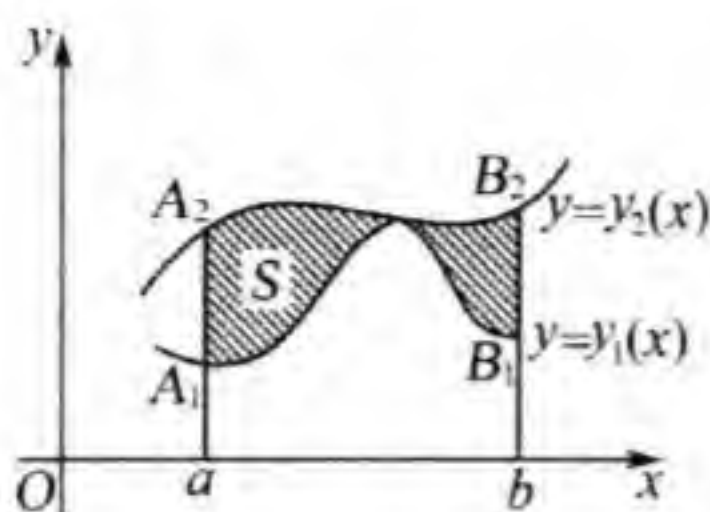


图 10

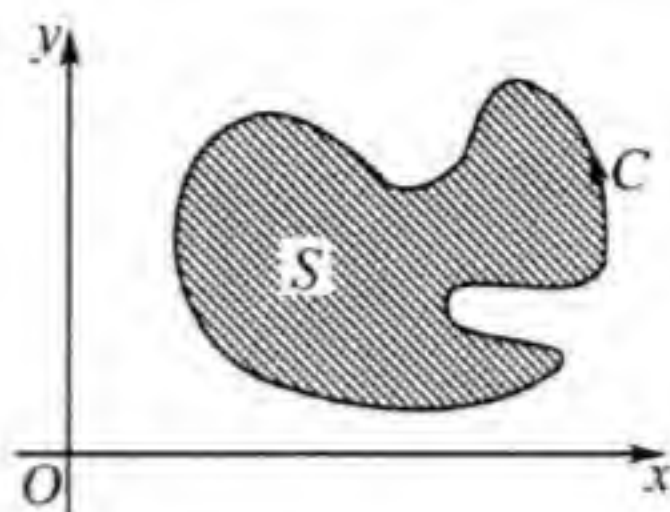


图 11

3. 极坐标系中的面积 由连续曲线  $r = r(\varphi)$  和两条射线  $\varphi = \alpha$  和  $\varphi = \beta$  ( $\alpha < \beta$ ) 所围的扇形  $OAB$  面积  $S$  等于(图 12)

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} r^2(\varphi) d\varphi$$

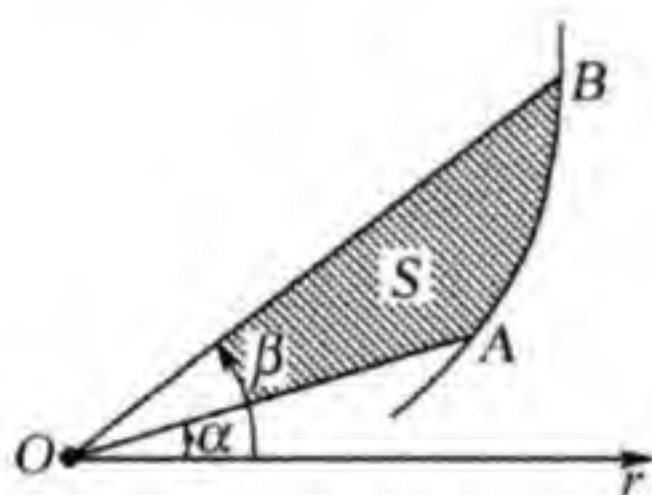


图 12

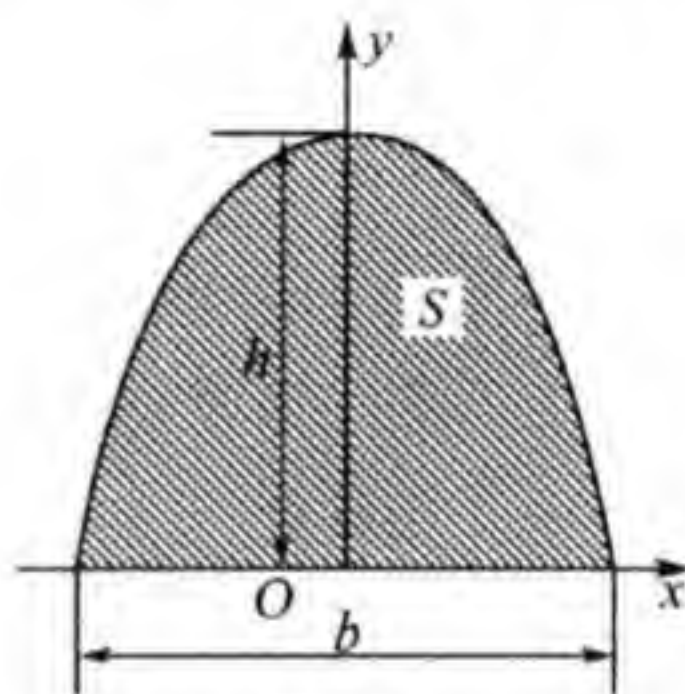
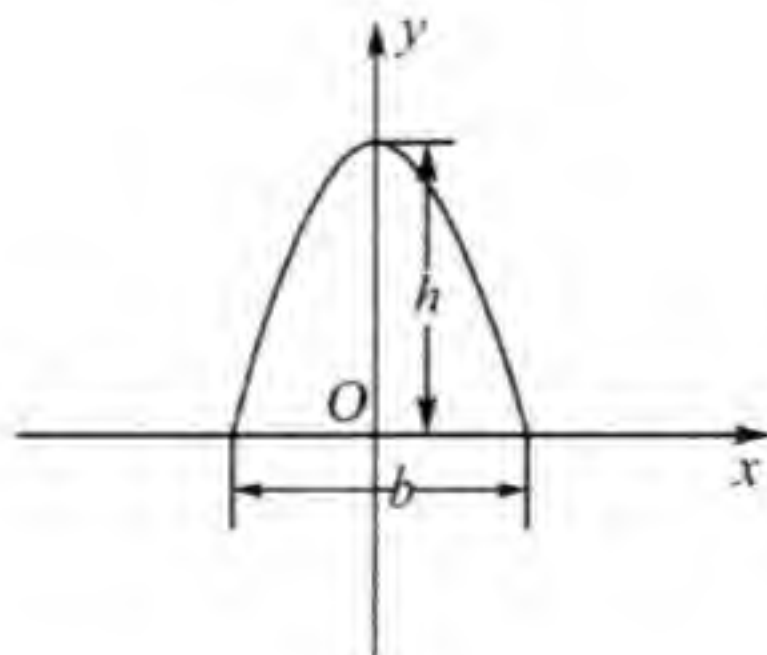


图 13

【2396】 证明:正抛物线拱的面积等于  $S = \frac{2}{3}bh$ ,

其中,  $b$  表示底,  $h$  表示段高.

解 建立 2396 题如图所示的坐标系. 设抛物线的方程为  $y = Ax^2 + Bx + C$ ,



2396 题图



则当  $x = \pm \frac{b}{2}$  时, 得

$$y = \frac{Ab^2}{4} \pm \frac{Bb}{2} + C = 0,$$

当  $x = 0$  时, 得  $y = C = h$

解之得  $A = -\frac{4h}{b^2}, B = 0, C = h$ . 从而方程为

$$y = -\frac{4h}{b^2}x^2 + h.$$

于是所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{b}{2}} \left( h - \frac{4h}{b^2}x^2 \right) dx \\ &= 2 \left( hx - \frac{4h}{3b^2}x^3 \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{b}{2}} = \frac{2}{3}bh. \end{aligned}$$

求出由给定直角坐标曲线围成的图形的面积<sup>①</sup>(2397 ~ 2410).

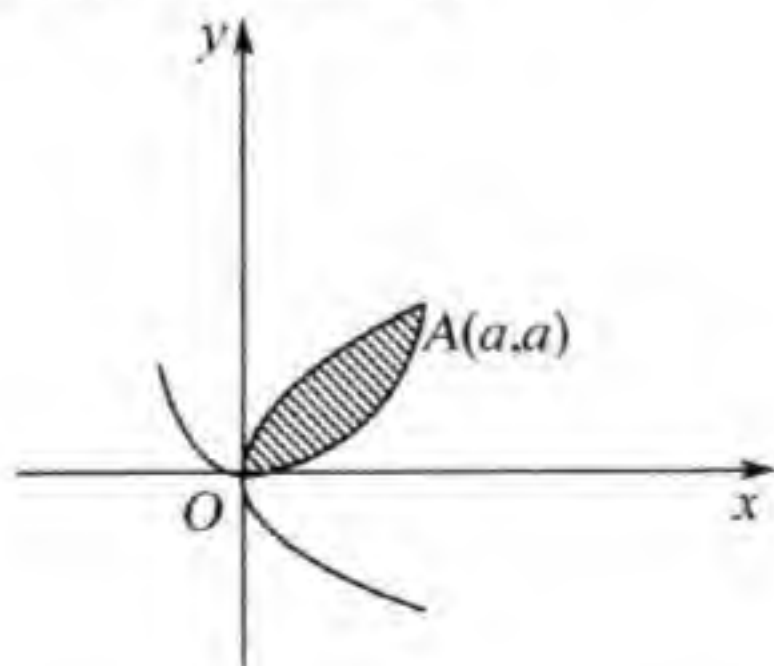
【2397】  $ax = y^2, ay = x^2$ .

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} ax = y^2, \\ ay = x^2, \end{cases}$$

可得两曲线的交点为  $O(0,0), A(a,a)$ .

如 2397 题图所示, 所求面积为



2397 题图

① 所有参数在这里和第 4 章各节中均为正数

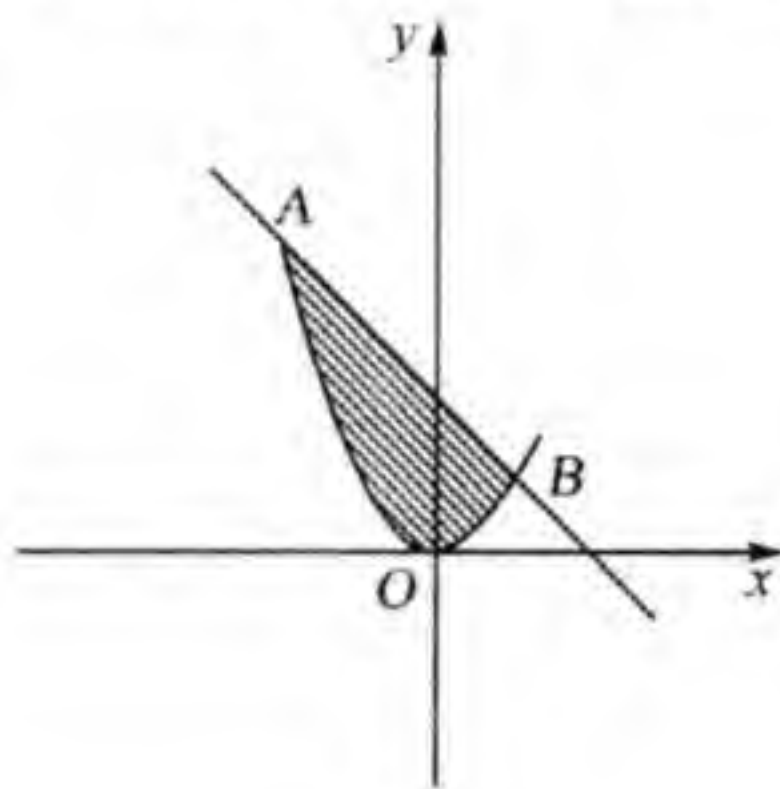
$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \int_0^a \left( \sqrt{ax} - \frac{x^2}{a} \right) dx \\
 &= \left[ \frac{2\sqrt{a}}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{3a} x^3 \right] \Big|_0^a = \frac{a^2}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

【2398】  $y = x^2, x + y = 2$ .

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} y = x^2, \\ x + y = 2, \end{cases}$$

得两曲线的交点为  $A(-2, 4)$  及  $B(1, 1)$  如 2398 题图所示. 所求面积为



2398 题图

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \int_{-2}^1 [(2-x) - x^2] dx \\
 &= \left( 2x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_{-2}^1 = 4 \frac{1}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

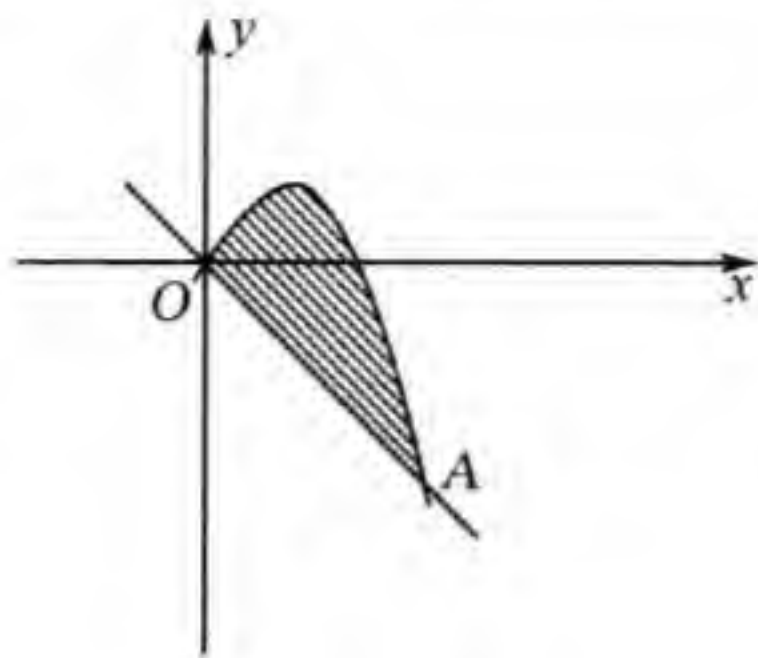
【2399】  $y = 2x - x^2, x + y = 0$ .

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} y = 2x - x^2, \\ x + y = 0, \end{cases}$$

得两曲线的交点为  $A(3, -3)$  及  $O(0, 0)$ , 如 2399 题图所示. 所求面积为

$$S = \int_{0,1}^3 [(2x - x^2) - (-x)] dx$$

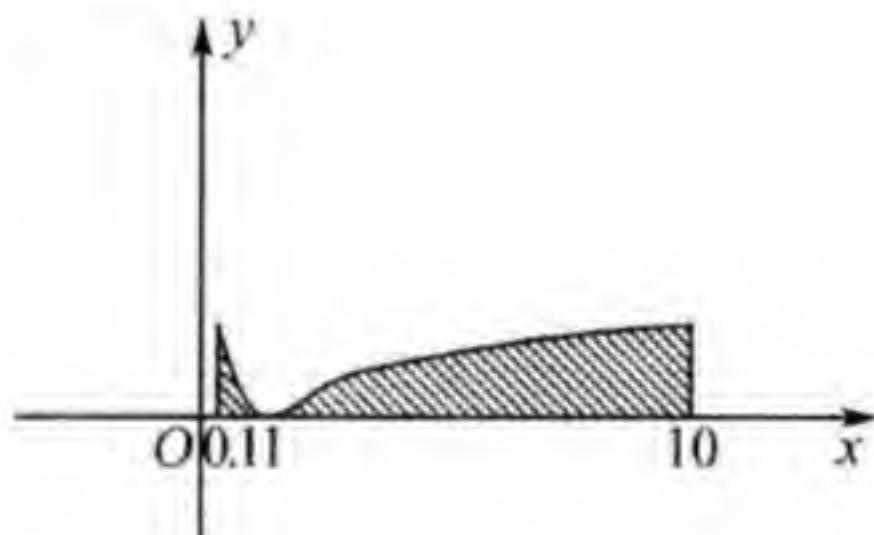


2399 题图

$$= \left( \frac{3x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right) \Big|_0^3 = 4 \frac{1}{2}.$$

【2400】  $y = |\lg x|, y = 0, x = 0.1, x = 10$ .

解 如 2400 题图所示



2400 题图

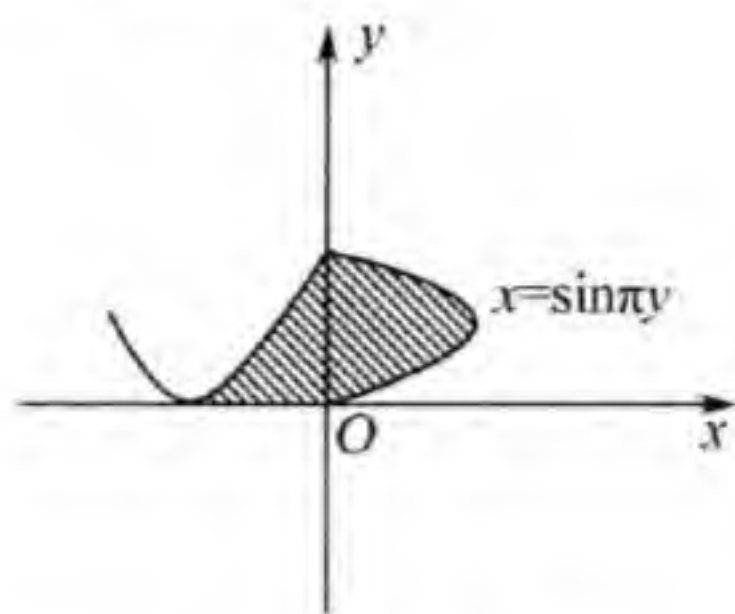
$$\begin{aligned} S &= -\int_{0.1}^1 \lg x dx + \int_1^{10} \lg x dx \\ &= (-x \lg x + x \lg e) \Big|_{0.1}^1 + (x \lg x - x \lg e) \Big|_1^{10} \\ &= 9.9 - 8.1 \lg e. \end{aligned}$$

【2400. 1】  $y = 2^x, y = 2, x = 0$ .

解 
$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_1^2 \log_2 y dy = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \int_1^2 \ln y dy \\ &= \frac{1}{\ln 2} [y \ln y - y] \Big|_1^2 = 2 - \frac{1}{\ln 2}, \end{aligned}$$

【2400. 2】  $y = (x+1)^2, x = \sin \pi y, y = 0 \quad (0 \leq y \leq 1).$

解 如 2400.2 题图所示



2400.2 题图

所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^1 [\sin \pi y - (-1 + \sqrt{y})] dy \\ &= \left( -\frac{1}{\pi} \cos \pi y + y - \frac{3}{2} y^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{\pi} - \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

【2401】  $y = x; y = x + \sin^2 x \quad (0 \leq x \leq \pi)$ .

解 所求面积为

$$S = \int_0^{\pi} (x + \sin^2 x - x) dx = \left( \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

【2402】  $y = \frac{a^3}{a^2 + x^2}, y = 0$ .

解 所求面积为

$$S = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{a^3}{a^2 + x^2} dx = a^3 \cdot \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \pi a^2.$$

【2403】  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ .

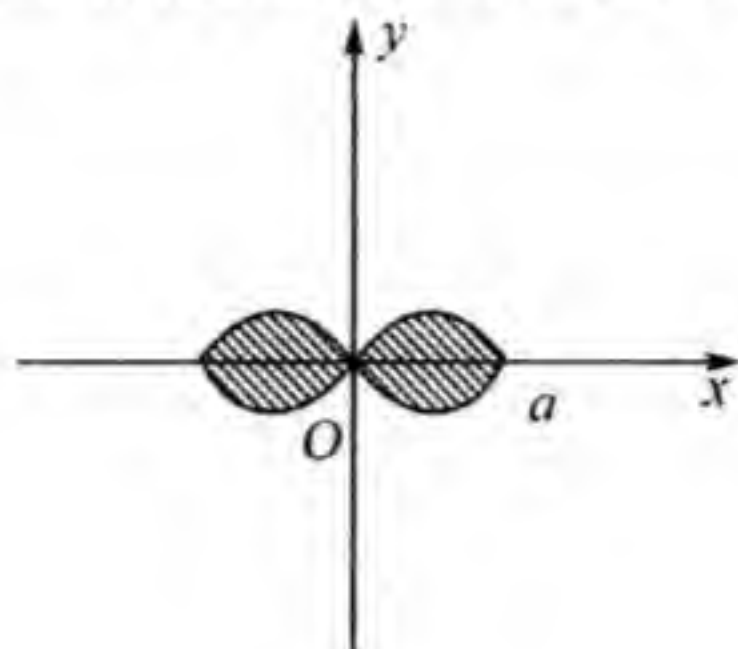
解 所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 4 \int_0^a \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx \\ &= 4 \frac{b}{a} \left( \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} \right) \Big|_0^a = \pi ab. \end{aligned}$$

【2404】  $y^2 = x^2(a^2 - x^2)$ .



解 如 2404 题图所求图形关于原点对称. 所求面积为



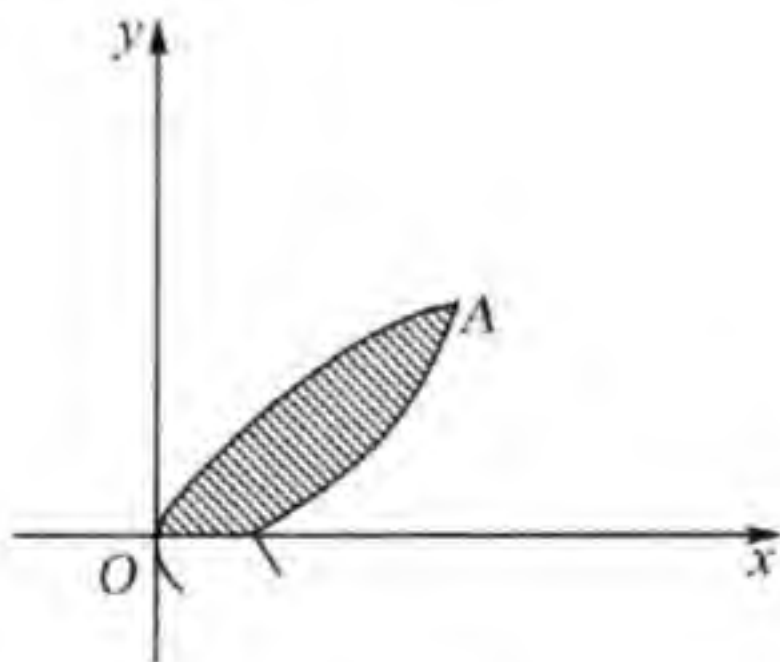
2404 题图

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 4 \int_0^a x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx \\ &= -\frac{4}{3} (a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^a = \frac{4}{3} a^3. \end{aligned}$$

【2405】  $y^2 = 2px$ ,  $27py^2 = 8(x-p)^3$ .

解 曲线  $l_1: y^2 = 2px$  与曲线  $l_2: 27py^2 = 8(x-p)^3$  在第一象限内的交点为  $A(4p, 2\sqrt{2}p)$  且图形关于  $Ox$  轴对称.

如 2405 题图所示.



2405 题图

所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 2 \int_0^{2\sqrt{2}p} \left[ \left( p + \frac{3}{2} p^{\frac{1}{3}} y^{\frac{2}{3}} \right) - \frac{1}{2p} y^2 \right] dy \\ &= 2 \left( py + \frac{9}{10} p^{\frac{1}{3}} y^{\frac{5}{3}} - \frac{1}{6p} y^3 \right) \Big|_0^{2\sqrt{2}p} = \frac{88}{15} \sqrt{2} p^2. \end{aligned}$$

【2406】  $Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 = 1$  ( $A > 1, AC - B^2 > 0$ ).

解 解此方程得

$$y_1 = \frac{-Bx - \sqrt{B^2x^2 - C(Ax^2 - 1)}}{C},$$

$$y_2 = \frac{-Bx + \sqrt{B^2x^2 - C(Ax^2 - 1)}}{C},$$

函数的定义域为

$$B^2x^2 - C(Ax^2 - 1) \geq 0,$$

即  $|x| \leq \sqrt{\frac{C}{AC - B^2}}.$

设  $a = \sqrt{\frac{C}{AC - B^2}},$

则所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{-a}^a (y_2 - y_1) dx \\ &= \frac{2}{C} \int_{-a}^a \sqrt{C - (AC - B^2)x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{C} \sqrt{AC - B^2} \int_{-a}^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{C} \sqrt{AC - B^2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} a^2 = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

【2407】  $y^2 = \frac{x^3}{2a-x}$  (蔓叶线),  $x = 2a.$

解 所求面积为

$$S = 2 \int_0^{2a} x \sqrt{\frac{x}{2a-x}} dx.$$

设  $t = \sqrt{\frac{x}{2a-x}},$

则当  $0 \leq x < 2a$  时  $0 \leq t < +\infty,$

$$x = \frac{2at^2}{t^2 + 1}, \quad dx = \frac{4at}{(t^2 + 1)^2} dt,$$

代入并利用 1921 题的结果, 可得

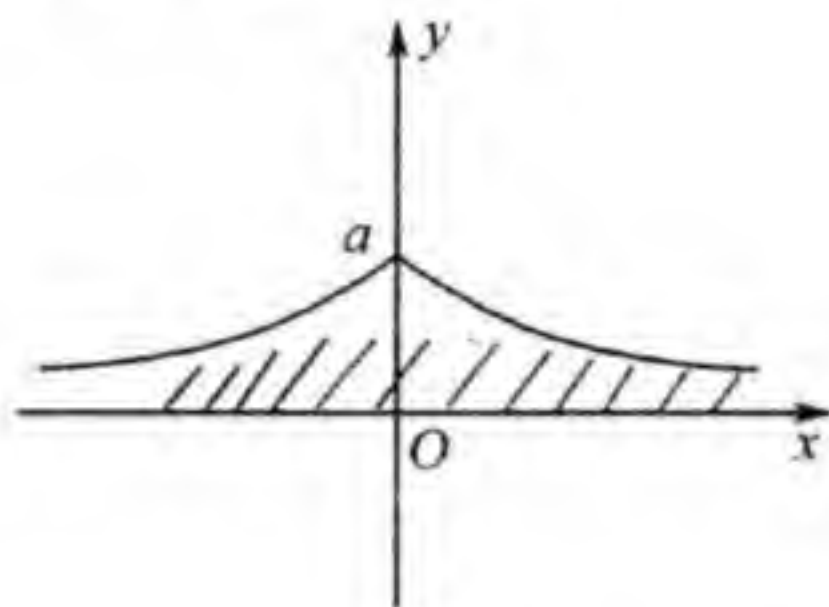
$$S = 2 \int_0^{2a} x \sqrt{\frac{x}{2a-x}} dx = 16a^2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^4}{(t^2 + 1)^3} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 16a^2 \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^b \left[ \frac{1}{t^2+1} - \frac{2}{(t^2+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(t^2+1)^3} \right] dt \\
 &= 16a^2 \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left\{ \left( \frac{3}{8} \arctan t - \frac{5t}{8(t^2+1)} + \frac{t}{4(t^2+1)^2} \right) \Big|_0^b \right\} \\
 &= 3\pi a^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

【2408】  $x = a \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}{y} - \sqrt{a^2 - y^2},$

$y = 0$  (等切面曲线).

解 如 2408 题图所示



2408 题图

所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= 2 \int_0^a \left( a \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}{y} - \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} \right) dy \\
 &= 2a \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} \int_{\epsilon}^a \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}{y} dy \\
 &\quad - 2 \left( \frac{y}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{y}{a} \right) \Big|_0^a \\
 &= 2a \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} \left( y \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}{y} + a \arcsin \frac{y}{a} \right) \Big|_{\epsilon}^a - \frac{\pi a^2}{2} \\
 &= \pi a^2 - \frac{\pi a^2}{2} = \frac{\pi a^2}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

【2409】  $y^2 = \frac{x^n}{(1+x^{n+2})^2} \quad (x > 0; n > -2).$

解 所求面积为

$$S = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{\frac{n}{2}}}{1+x^{n+2}} dx.$$

设  $t = x^{\frac{n+2}{2}}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2}{n+2} \cdot \frac{dt}{1+t^2} \\ &= \frac{4}{n+2} \arctan t \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{2\pi}{n+2}. \end{aligned}$$

**【2410】**  $y = e^{-x} |\sin x|$ ,  $y = 0$  ( $x \geq 0$ ).

解 令  $\sin x = 0$  得

$$x = k\pi \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots).$$

当  $x \in (2k\pi, (2k+1)\pi)$  时,  $\sin x > 0$ ,

当  $x \in ((2k+1)\pi, (2k+2)\pi)$  时,  $\sin x < 0$ .

所以

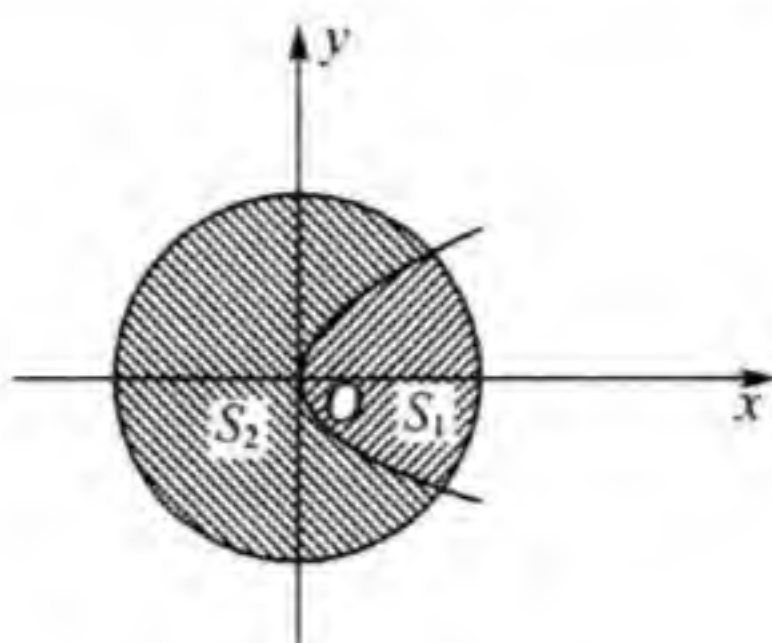
$$\begin{aligned} S &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} (-1)^k e^{-x} \sin x dx \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \frac{-e^{-x}(\sin x + \cos x)}{2} \Big|_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{k+1} \frac{1}{2} (e^{-(k+1)\pi} \cos(k+1)\pi - e^{-k\pi} \cos k\pi) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^n [e^{-(k+1)\pi} + e^{-k\pi}] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ 1 + 2 \left( \sum_{k=0}^n e^{-k\pi} \right) + e^{-(n+1)\pi} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ 1 + 2e^{-\pi} \frac{1 - e^{-n\pi}}{1 - e^{-\pi}} + e^{-(n+1)\pi} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{2e^{-\pi}}{1 - e^{-\pi}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{\pi} + 1}{e^{\pi} - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{cth} \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

**【2411】** 抛物线  $y^2 = 2x$  分圆  $x^2 + y^2 = 8$  的面积为两部分, 这两部分的比是多少?

解 如 2411 题图所示, 两曲线在第一象限内的交点为  $A(2, 2)$ . 设这两部分的面积分别为  $S_1$  及  $S_2$ , 则有

$$S_1 = 2 \int_0^2 \left( \sqrt{8 - y^2} - \frac{y^2}{2} \right) dy$$





2411 题图

$$= 2 \left( \frac{y}{2} \sqrt{8-y^2} + \frac{8}{2} \arcsin \frac{y}{2\sqrt{2}} - \frac{y^3}{6} \right) \bigg|_0^2 = 2\pi + \frac{4}{3},$$

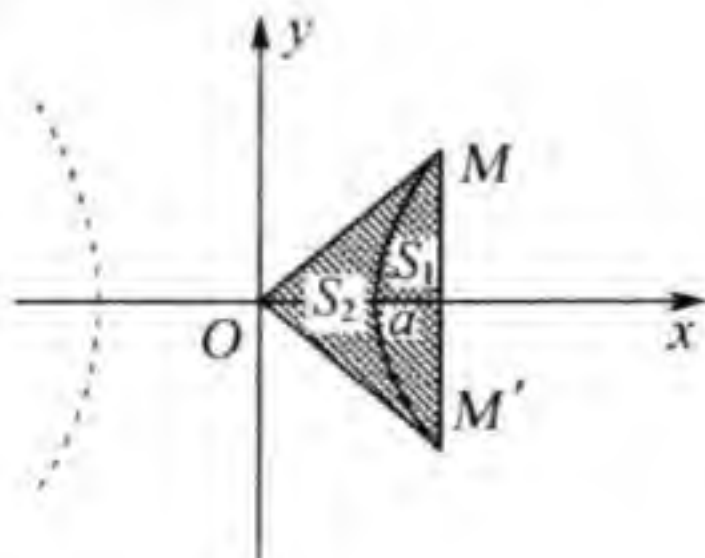
$$S_2 = 8\pi - \left( 2\pi + \frac{4}{3} \right) = 6\pi - \frac{4}{3}.$$

所以, 它们的比为

$$\frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{2\pi + \frac{4}{3}}{6\pi - \frac{4}{3}} = \frac{3\pi + 2}{9\pi - 2}.$$

【2412】 把双曲线  $x^2 - y^2 = 1$  上点  $M(x, y)$  的坐标表示成为双曲线弧  $M'M$  和两根射线  $OM$  和  $OM'$  限制的双曲线扇形面积的函数  $S = OM'M$ , 这里  $M'(x, -y)$  为  $M$  关于轴  $Ox$  对称的点.

解 如 2412 题图所示



2412 题图

记  $S_1$  为双曲线与直线  $x = x_m$  所围图形的面积, 则有

$$S_1 = 2 \int_a^x \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2 \left[ \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) \right] \Big|_a^x \\
 &= xy - a^2 \ln \frac{x+y}{a},
 \end{aligned}$$

所以  $S = xy - S_1 = a^2 \ln \frac{x+y}{a}$ . 从而

$$x + y = ae^{\frac{S}{a^2}}, \quad (1)$$

将 (1) 代入  $x^2 - y^2 = a^2$  中得

$$x - y = ae^{-\frac{S}{a^2}}, \quad (2)$$

因此

$$x = a \frac{e^{\frac{S}{a^2}} + e^{-\frac{S}{a^2}}}{2} = a \operatorname{ch} \frac{S}{a^2},$$

$$y = a \frac{e^{\frac{S}{a^2}} - e^{-\frac{S}{a^2}}}{2} = a \operatorname{sh} \frac{S}{a^2}.$$

求出由给定参数曲线围成的图形的面积(2413 ~ 2417).

**【2413】**  $x = a(t - \sin t)$ ,  $y = a(1 - \cos t)$  ( $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ ) (摆线) 和  $y = 0$ .

**解** 所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \int_0^{2\pi} a(1 - \cos t) a(1 - \cos t) dt \\
 &= a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \left( 1 - 2\cos t + \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} \right) dt \\
 &= a^2 \left( \frac{3}{2}t - 2\sin t + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2t \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 3\pi a^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

**【2414】**  $x = 2t - t^2$ ,  $y = 2t^2 - t^3$ .

**解** 当  $t = 0$  及  $2$  时,  $x = 0$ ,  $y = 0$ ,

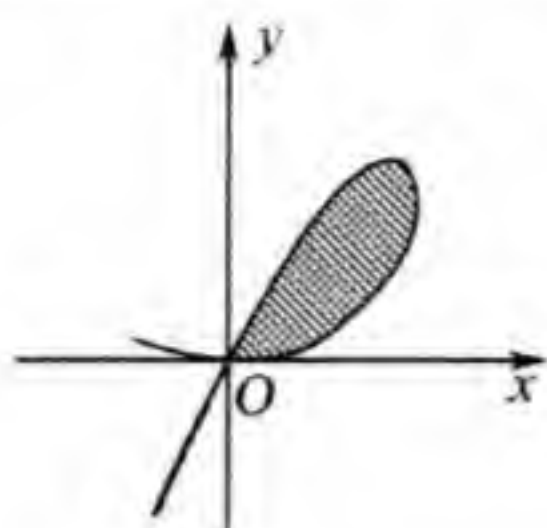
当  $0 < t < 2$  时  $x > 0$ ,  $y > 0$ ,

当  $t > 2$  时,  $x < 0$ ,  $y < 0$ ,

如 2414 题图所示

所求面积为

$$S = - \int_0^2 (2t^2 - t^3) 2(1 - t) dt$$



2414 题图

$$= -2 \int_0^2 (t^4 - 3t^3 + 2t^2) dt = \frac{8}{15}.$$

【2415】  $x = a(\cos t + t \sin t)$ ,  $y = a(\sin t - t \cos t)$  ( $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ ) (圆的渐伸线) 和  $x = a, y \leq 0$ .

解 所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= - \int_0^{2\pi} a(\sin t - t \cos t) \cdot at \cos t dt - \int_{\overline{AB}} y dx \\ &= a^2 \left( \frac{1}{6} t^3 + \frac{1}{4} t^2 \sin 2t + \frac{1}{2} t \cos 2t - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \int_{\overline{AB}} y dx \\ &= \frac{a^2}{3} (4\pi^2 + 2\pi) - \int_{\overline{AB}} y dx, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\int_{\overline{AB}} y dx$  表示沿着从  $A(a, -2\pi a)$  到点  $B(a, 0)$  的直线段  $\overline{AB}$  上的积分. 由于在  $\overline{AB}$  上  $x \equiv a$ , 故  $dx = 0$ , 从而

$$\int_{\overline{AB}} y dx = 0,$$

因此  $S = \frac{a^2}{3} (4\pi^2 + 3\pi).$

【2416】  $x = a(2\cos t - \cos 2t)$ ,  $y = a(2\sin t - \sin 2t).$

解 所求面积为

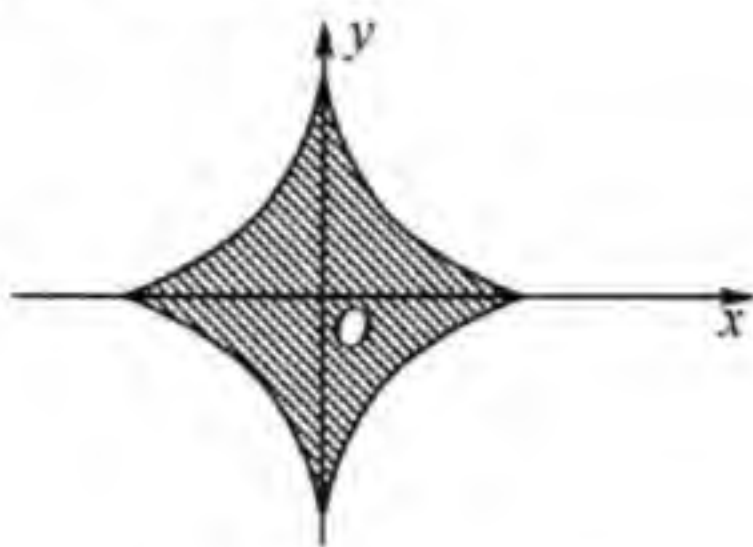
$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (xy'_t - yx'_t) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} [a(2\cos t - \cos 2t) \cdot a(2\cos t - 2\cos 2t) \\ &\quad - a(2\sin t - \sin 2t) \cdot a(-2\sin t + 2\sin 2t)] dt \end{aligned}$$

$$= 3a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t \cos 2t - \sin t \sin 2t) dt$$

$$= 3a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t) dt = 6\pi a^2.$$

【2417】  $x = \frac{c^2}{a} \cos^3 t, y = \frac{c^2}{b} \sin^3 t (c^2 = a^2 - b^2)$  (椭圆的渐屈线).

解 如 2417 题图所示



2417 题图

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{c^2}{b} \sin^3 t \cdot \frac{3c^2}{a} \cos^2 t \sin t dt \\ &= \frac{12c^4}{ab} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t (1 - \sin^2 t) dt = \frac{3\pi c^4}{8ab}. \end{aligned}$$

【2417. 1】  $x = a \cos t, y = \frac{a \sin^2 t}{2 + \sin t}$

解 所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{a \sin^2 t}{2 + \sin t} (-a \sin t) dt = - \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{a^2 \sin^3 t}{2 + \sin t} dt \\ &= a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin^2 t - 2 \sin t + 4) dt + a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{8 dt}{2 + \sin t} \\ &= \pi a^2 \left( \frac{16}{\sqrt{3}} - 9 \right). \end{aligned}$$

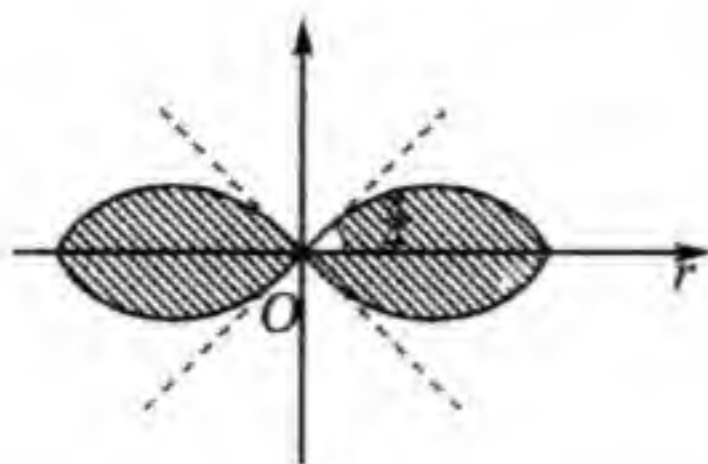
求出由给定极坐标曲线围成的图形的面积(2418 ~ 2423).

【2418】  $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\varphi$  (双纽线)

解 如 2418 题图所示

所求面积为



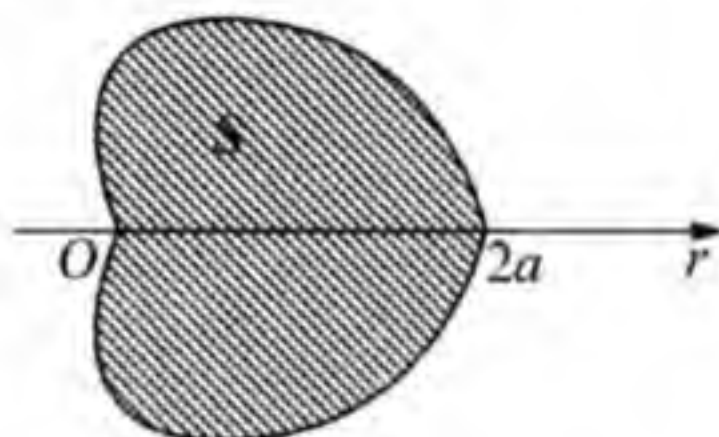


2418 题图

$$S = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a^2 \cos 2\varphi d\varphi = 2a^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\varphi \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = a^2.$$

【2419】  $r = a(1 + \cos\varphi)$ . (心形线)

解 如 2419 题图所示



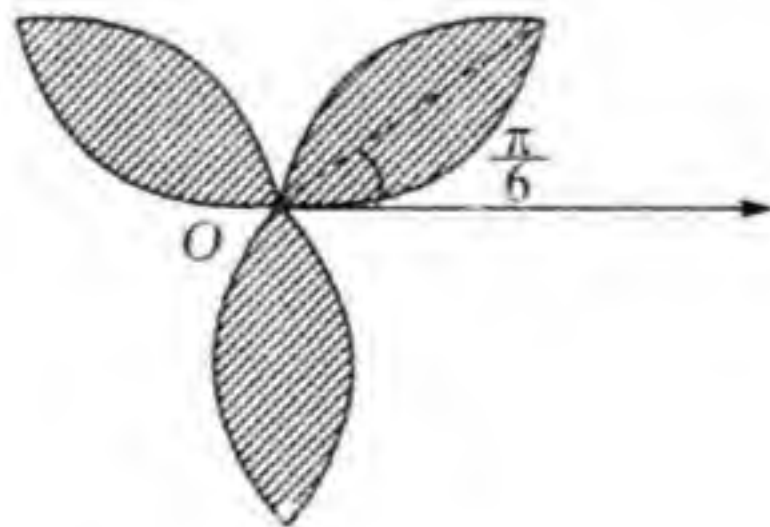
2419 题图

所求面积为

$$S = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} a^2 (1 + \cos\varphi)^2 d\varphi = \frac{3}{2} \pi a^2.$$

【2420】  $r = a \sin 3\varphi$ . (三叶线)

解 如 2420 题图所示



2420 题图

所求面积为

$$S = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} a^2 \sin^2 3\varphi d\varphi = \frac{\pi a^2}{4}.$$

【2421】  $r = \frac{p}{1 - \cos\varphi}$  (抛物线)  $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}, \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

解 所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{p^2}{(1 - \cos\varphi)^2} d\varphi = \frac{p^2}{4} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \csc^4 \frac{\varphi}{2} d\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) \\ &= -\frac{p^2}{4} \left( \cot \frac{\varphi}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \cot^3 \frac{\varphi}{2} \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{p^2}{6} (4\sqrt{2} + 3). \end{aligned}$$

【2422】  $r = \frac{p}{1 + \epsilon \cos\varphi}$  ( $0 < \epsilon < 1$ ) (椭圆).

解 所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi \frac{p^2 d\varphi}{(1 + \epsilon \cos\varphi)^2} \\ &= p^2 \int_0^\pi \frac{d\varphi}{(1 + \epsilon \cos\varphi)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

设  $\tan \frac{\varphi}{2} = t$ , 并记  $a = \sqrt{\frac{1+\epsilon}{1-\epsilon}}$ , 则有

$$\begin{aligned} &\int \frac{d\varphi}{(1 + \epsilon \cos\varphi)^2} \\ &= \int \frac{2(t^2 + 1)}{(1 - \epsilon)^2 (t^2 + a^2)^2} dt \\ &= \frac{2}{(1 - \epsilon)^2} \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + a^2} + \frac{2(1 - a^2)}{(1 - \epsilon)^2} \int \frac{dt}{(t^2 + a^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{2}{(1 - \epsilon)^2} \arctan \frac{t}{a} \\ &\quad + \frac{2(1 - a^2)}{(1 - \epsilon)^2} \left\{ \frac{t}{2a^2(t^2 + a^2)} + \frac{1}{2a^3} \arctan \frac{t}{a} \right\} + C. \end{aligned}$$

当  $0 \leq \varphi < \pi$  时  $0 \leq t < +\infty$ , 所以

$$S = p^2 \left[ \frac{2}{(1 - \epsilon)^2} \arctan \frac{t}{a} + \frac{2(1 - a^2)}{(1 - \epsilon)^2} \left\{ \frac{t}{2a^2(t^2 + a^2)} + \frac{1}{2a^3} \arctan \frac{t}{a} \right\} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \frac{1}{2a^3} \arctan \frac{t}{a} \Bigg] \Bigg|_0^{+\infty} \\
 & = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{a(1-\epsilon)^2} + \frac{(1-a^2)\pi}{2a^3(1-\epsilon)^2} \right\} \cdot p^2 \\
 & = \frac{\pi p^2}{(1-\epsilon^2)^2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

【2422. 1】  $r = 3 + 2\cos\varphi$ .

解 所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi (3 + 2\cos\varphi)^2 d\varphi \\
 &= \int_0^\pi (9 + 12\cos\varphi + 2(1 + \cos 2\varphi)) d\varphi = 11\pi.
 \end{aligned}$$

【2422. 2】  $r = \frac{1}{\varphi}, r = \frac{1}{\sin\varphi} \quad (0 < \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2})$ .

解 所求面积为

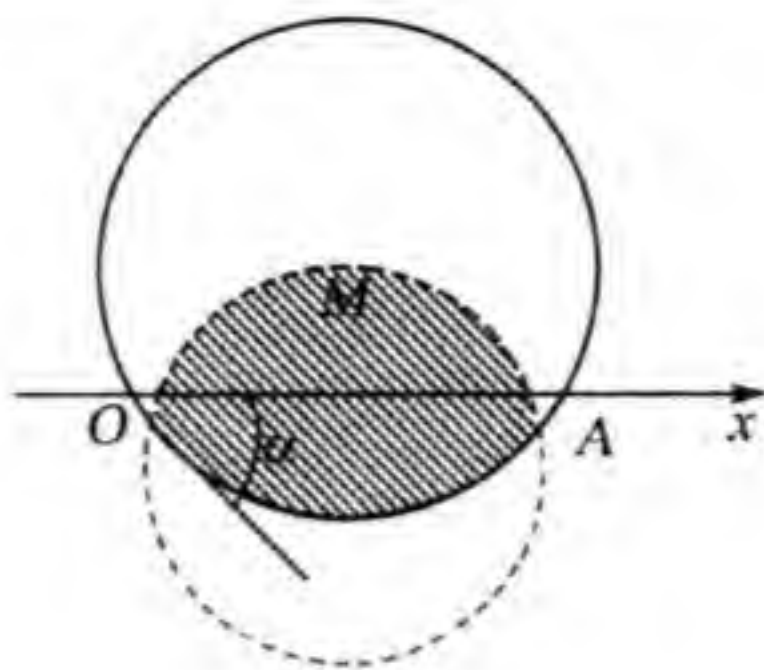
$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sin^2\varphi} - \frac{1}{\varphi^2} \right) d\varphi \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} \int_\epsilon^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sin^2\varphi} - \frac{1}{\varphi^2} \right) d\varphi \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} \left( \frac{1}{\varphi} - \cot\varphi \right) \Bigg|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} - \frac{1}{\epsilon} + \frac{\cos\epsilon}{\sin\epsilon} \right) = \frac{1}{\pi}.
 \end{aligned}$$

【2423】  $r = a\cos\varphi, r = a(\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi) \quad (M(\frac{a}{2}, 0) \in S)$ .

解 所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 a^2 (\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi)^2 d\varphi + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^2 \cos^2\varphi d\varphi \\
 &= \frac{a^2(\pi - 1)}{4}.
 \end{aligned}$$

【2424】 求出由曲线  $\varphi = r \arctan r$  及两根射线  $\varphi = 0$  与  $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$  所围的图形的面积.



2423 题图

解 当  $\varphi$  由 0 变到  $\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$  时,  $r$  从 0 变到  $\sqrt{3}$ , 而

$$d\varphi = \left( \frac{r}{1+r^2} + \arctan r \right) dr,$$

故所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}} r^2 d\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \left( \frac{r^3}{1+r^2} + r^2 \arctan r \right) dr \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{6} r^2 - \frac{1}{6} \ln(1+r^2) + \frac{1}{6} r^3 \arctan r \right] \Big|_0^{\sqrt{3}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \ln 2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \pi. \end{aligned}$$

【2424. 1】 求出由曲线  $r^2 + \varphi^2 = 1$  所围的图形的面积.

解 所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 r^2 d\varphi = \int_0^1 (1 - \varphi^2) d\varphi \\ &= \left( \varphi - \frac{1}{3} \varphi^3 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

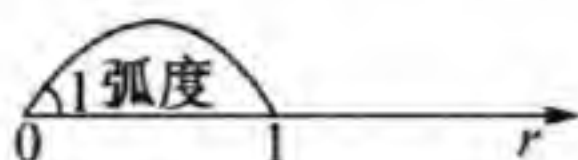
【2424. 2】 求出由蔓叶线所围的图形的面积:

$$\varphi = \sin(\pi r) \quad (0 \leq r \leq 1)$$

解 如 2424. 2 题图所示

当  $0 \leq r \leq \frac{1}{2}$  时





2424.2 题图

$$r = \frac{\arcsin \varphi}{\pi} \quad (0 \leq \varphi \leq 1),$$

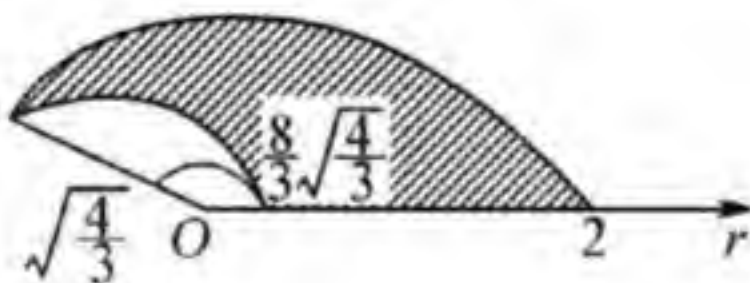
所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 r^2 d\varphi = \int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin^2 \varphi}{\pi^2} d\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi^2} \varphi \arcsin^2 \varphi \Big|_0^1 - \frac{2}{\pi^2} \int_0^1 \frac{\varphi}{\sqrt{1-\varphi^2}} \cdot \arcsin \varphi d\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi^2} \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{\pi^2} \sqrt{1-\varphi^2} \arcsin \varphi \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_0^1 d\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{\pi^2}. \end{aligned}$$

【2424.3】 求出由以下曲线所围的图形的面积:

$$\varphi = 4r - r^3, \varphi = 0.$$

解 如 2424.3 题图所示



2424.3 题图

当  $\varphi$  从 0 增加到  $\frac{8}{3}\sqrt{\frac{4}{3}}$  时,  $r$  从 0 增加到  $\sqrt{\frac{4}{3}}$ .

此时  $d\varphi = (4 - 3r^2)dr$ .

当  $\varphi$  从  $\frac{8}{3}\sqrt{\frac{4}{3}}$  变化到 0 时,  $r$  从  $\sqrt{\frac{4}{3}}$  增加到 2.

此时  $d\varphi = -(4 - 3r^2)dr$ .

因此, 所求面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\sqrt{\frac{4}{3}}}^2 r^2 (3r^2 - 4) dr - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{4}{3}}} r^2 (4 - 3r^2) dr = \frac{32}{15}.$$

【2424. 4】 求出由以下曲线所围的图形的面积:

$$\varphi = r - \sin r, \varphi = \pi.$$

解 当  $r$  从 0 变化为  $\pi$  时,  $\varphi$  单调增加地变化到  $\pi$ , 且

$$d\varphi = (1 - \cos r) dr,$$

所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi r^2 d\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi r^2 (1 - \cos r) dr \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi r^2 dr - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi r^2 \cos r dr \\ &= \frac{1}{6} r^3 \Big|_0^\pi - \frac{1}{2} r^2 \sin r \Big|_0^\pi + \int_0^\pi r \sin r dr \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \pi^3 - r \cos r \Big|_0^\pi + \int_0^\pi \cos r dr \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \pi^3 + \pi + \sin r \Big|_0^\pi = \frac{1}{6} \pi^3 + \pi. \end{aligned}$$

【2425】 求出由封闭曲线所围的图形的面积:

$$r = \frac{2at}{1+t^2}, \varphi = \frac{\pi t}{1+t}.$$

解 曲线封闭时,  $t$  由 0 变到  $+\infty$ , 所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} r^2 d\varphi \\ &= 2\pi a^2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^2}{(1+t^2)^2 (1+t)^2} dt \\ &= 2\pi a^2 \int_0^{+\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{4(1+t)^2} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{t}{(1+t^2)^2} \right] dt \\ &= 2\pi a^2 \left[ -\frac{1}{4(1+t)} - \frac{1}{4} \arctan t - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} \right] \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\ &= \pi a^2 \left( 1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right). \end{aligned}$$

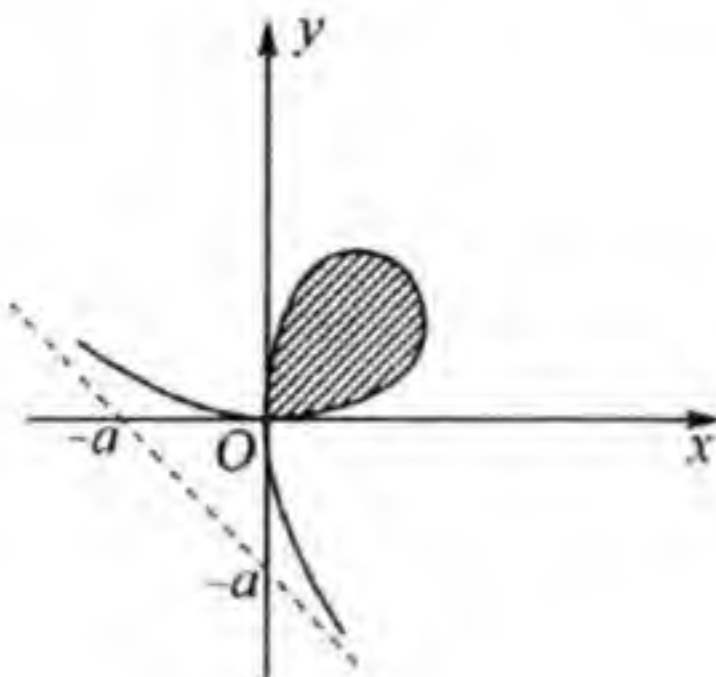
化为极坐标, 求出由下列曲线所围的图形的面积 (2426 ~ 2428).

【2426】  $x^3 + y^3 = 3axy$  (笛卡尔叶形线).

解  $r^3 (\cos^3 \varphi + \sin^3 \varphi) = 3ar^2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi,$

所以  $r = \frac{3a \cos \varphi \sin \varphi}{\sin^3 \varphi + \cos^3 \varphi}$ .

当  $0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  时,  $r \geq 0$  且当  $\varphi = 0, \frac{\pi}{2}$  时  $r = 0$ . 如 2426 题图所示, 所求面积为



2426 题图

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{9a^2 \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \varphi}{(\sin^3 \varphi + \cos^3 \varphi)^2} d\varphi.$$

令  $\tan \varphi = t$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } S &= \frac{9a^2}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^2 dt}{(1+t^3)^2} \\ &= \frac{9a^2}{2} \left[ -\frac{1}{3(1+t^3)} \right] \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\ &= \frac{3a^2}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

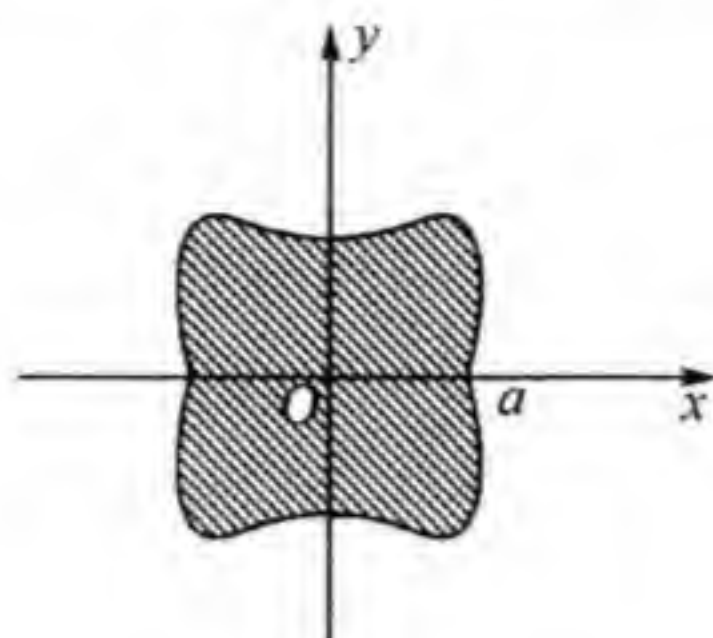
【2427】  $x^4 + y^4 = a^2 \quad (x^2 + y^2).$

解  $r^4 (\sin^4 \varphi + \cos^4 \varphi) = a^2 r^2,$

所以  $r = \frac{\sqrt{2}a}{\sqrt{2 - \sin^2 2\varphi}}.$

如 2427 题图所示, 由对称知所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 8 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2a^2}{2 - \sin^2 2\varphi} d\varphi \\ &= 4a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2 - \sin^2 t} dt \end{aligned}$$



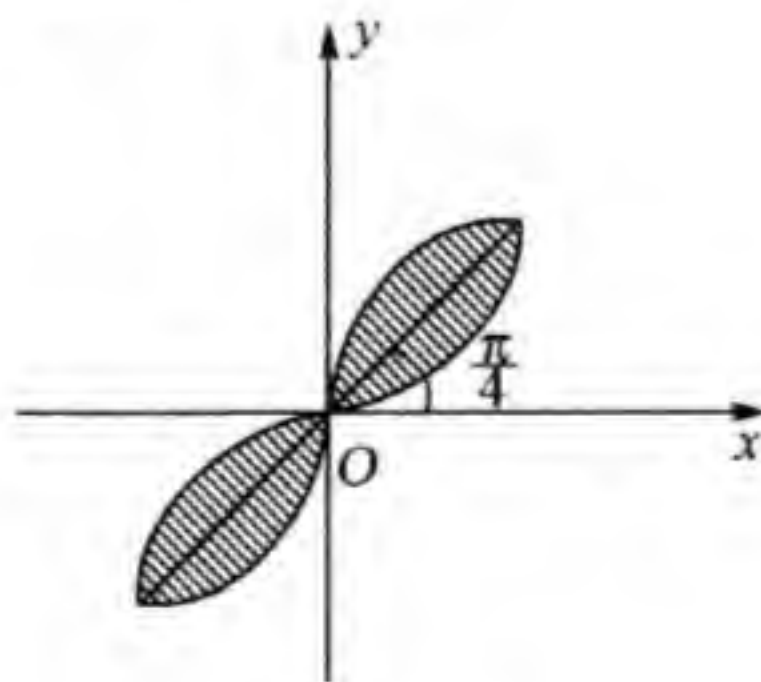
2427 题图

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{2a^2}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} - \sin t} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + \sin t} \right) dt \\
 &= \sqrt{2}a^2 \left\{ 2\arctan\left(\sqrt{2}\tan\frac{t}{2} - 1\right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + 2\arctan\left(\sqrt{2}\tan\frac{t}{2} + 1\right) \right\} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
 &= 2\sqrt{2}a^2 [\arctan(\sqrt{2} - 1) + \arctan(\sqrt{2} + 1)] \\
 &= 2\sqrt{2}a^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \sqrt{2}a^2\pi.
 \end{aligned}$$

【2428】  $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2a^2xy$  (双纽线).

解  $r^2 = a^2 \sin 2\varphi$ ,

如 2428 题图所示



2428 题图



所求面积  $S = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a^2 \sin 2\varphi d\varphi = a^2$ .

把方程式化解成参数形式, 求出受下列曲线限制的图形的面积(2429 ~ 2430).

【2429】  $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$  (星形线).

解 设

$$x = a \cos^3 t, y = a \sin^3 t,$$

由对称性知

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 4 \int_0^a y dx = 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 (-3a^2 \sin^4 t \cos^2 t) dt \\ &= 12a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^4 t - \sin^6 t) dt = \frac{3\pi a^2}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

【2430】  $x^4 + y^4 = ax^2 y$ .

提示: 假定  $y = tx$ .

解 设  $y = tx$ , 则曲线的参数方程为

$$x = \frac{at}{1+t^4}, y = \frac{at^2}{1+t^4}, \quad (-\infty < t < \infty)$$

由对称性知, 所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{at}{1+t^4} \cdot \frac{2at(1-3t^4)}{(1+t^4)^2} dt \\ &= -2a^2 \left( \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^2}{(1+t^4)^3} dt - 3 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^6}{(1+t^4)^3} dt \right). \end{aligned}$$

此题计算相当麻烦, 我们这里略去. 有兴趣的同学可以尝试求解, 所求面积为  $S = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{16} a^2$ .

## § 6. 弧长的计算方法

1. 直角坐标系中的弧长 平滑(连续可微分)曲线  $y = y(x)$  ( $a \leq x \leq b$ ) 一段弧的长度等于

$$s = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + y'^2(x)} dx$$

2. 参数方程表示的曲线的弧长 若曲线  $C$  由以下方程式给

出:  $x = x(t), \quad y = y(t) \quad (t_0 \leq t \leq T).$

其中  $x(t), y(t) \in C^{(1)}[t_0, T]$ , 则曲线  $C$  的弧长等于

$$s = \int_{t_0}^T \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t)} dt.$$

3. 极坐标系中的弧长 若

$$r = r(\varphi) \quad (\alpha \leq \varphi \leq \beta),$$

其中  $r(\varphi) \in C^{(1)}[\alpha, \beta]$ , 则曲线相应的一段的弧长等于

$$s = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{r^2(\varphi) + r'^2(\varphi)} d\varphi.$$

空间曲线的弧长参见第八章.

求出下列曲线的弧长(2431 ~ 2452).

【2431】  $y = x^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad (0 \leq x \leq 4).$

解 所求弧长为

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \int_0^4 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^2} dx = \int_0^4 \sqrt{1 + \frac{9}{4}x} dx \\ &= \frac{8}{27}(10\sqrt{10} - 1). \end{aligned}$$

【2432】  $y^2 = 2px \quad (0 \leq x \leq x_0).$

解  $y' = \frac{p}{y},$

$$\sqrt{1 + y'^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{p^2}{y^2}} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{p}{2x}} = \frac{\sqrt{2x+p}}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{x}},$$

由对称性知, 所求弧长为

$$s = 2 \int_0^{x_0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sqrt{p+2x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx,$$

令  $\sqrt{2x} = t$ , 则当  $0 \leq x \leq x_0$  时  $0 \leq t \leq \sqrt{2x_0}$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned} s &= 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{2x_0}} \sqrt{p+t^2} dt \\ &= 2 \left[ \frac{t}{2} \sqrt{p+t^2} + \frac{p}{2} \ln |t + \sqrt{p+t^2}| \right] \Big|_0^{\sqrt{2x_0}} \\ &= \sqrt{2x_0} \sqrt{p+2x_0} + p \ln \left( \frac{\sqrt{2x_0} + \sqrt{p+2x_0}}{\sqrt{p}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

【2433】  $y = a \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{a}$  从  $A(0, a)$  点到  $B(b, h)$  点.

解 所求弧长为

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \int_0^b \sqrt{1 + \operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{x}{a}} dx \\ &= \int_0^b \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{a} dx = a \operatorname{sh} \frac{x}{a} \Big|_0^b \\ &= a \operatorname{sh} \frac{b}{a} = \sqrt{\left(a \operatorname{ch} \frac{b}{a}\right)^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{h^2 - a^2}. \end{aligned}$$

【2434】  $y = e^x$  ( $0 \leq x \leq x_0$ ).

解 所求弧长为  $s = \int_0^{x_0} \sqrt{1 + e^{2x}} dx$ ,

令  $t = \sqrt{1 + e^{2x}}$ ,

则  $x = \frac{\ln(t^2 - 1)}{2}$ ,

$$dx = \frac{t}{t^2 - 1},$$

所以  $\int \sqrt{1 + e^{2x}} dx = \int \frac{t^2}{t^2 - 1} dt$

$$= t + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{t-1}{t+1} + C$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + e^{2x}} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\sqrt{1 + e^{2x}} - 1}{\sqrt{1 + e^{2x}} + 1} + C.$$

故  $s = \left[ \sqrt{1 + e^{2x}} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\sqrt{1 + e^{2x}} - 1}{\sqrt{1 + e^{2x}} + 1} \right] \Big|_0^{x_0}$

$$= \sqrt{1 + e^{2x_0}} - \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\sqrt{1 + e^{2x_0}} - 1}{\sqrt{1 + e^{2x_0}} + 1}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{\sqrt{2} + 1}.$$

【2435】  $x = \frac{1}{4}y^2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln y$  ( $1 \leq y \leq e$ ).

解 所求弧长为

$$\begin{aligned}
 s &= \int_1^e \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{y}{2} - \frac{1}{2y}\right)^2} dy = \int_1^e \frac{1+y^2}{2y} dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \ln y + \frac{1}{2} y^2 \right) \Big|_1^e = \frac{e^2 + 1}{4}.
 \end{aligned}$$

**【2436】**  $y = a \ln \frac{a^2}{a^2 - x^2} \quad (0 \leq x \leq b < a).$

解 所求弧长为

$$\begin{aligned}
 s &= \int_0^b \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{2ax}{a^2 - x^2}\right)^2} dx = \int_0^b \frac{a^2 + x^2}{a^2 - x^2} dx \\
 &= a \ln \frac{a+b}{a-b} - b.
 \end{aligned}$$

**【2437】**  $y = \ln \cos x \quad \left(0 \leq x \leq a < \frac{\pi}{2}\right).$

解 所求弧长为

$$s = \int_0^a \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x} dx = \int_0^a \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \ln \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{a}{2} \right).$$

**【2438】**  $x = a \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}{y} - \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} \quad (0 < b \leq y \leq a).$

解  $\frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{\sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}{y}$ , 所求弧长为

$$s = \int_b^a \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}{y}\right)^2} dy = \int_b^a \frac{a}{y} dy = a \ln \frac{a}{b}.$$

**【2439】**  $y^2 = \frac{x^3}{2a - x} \quad \left(0 \leq x \leq \frac{5}{3}a\right).$

解 如 2439 题图所示

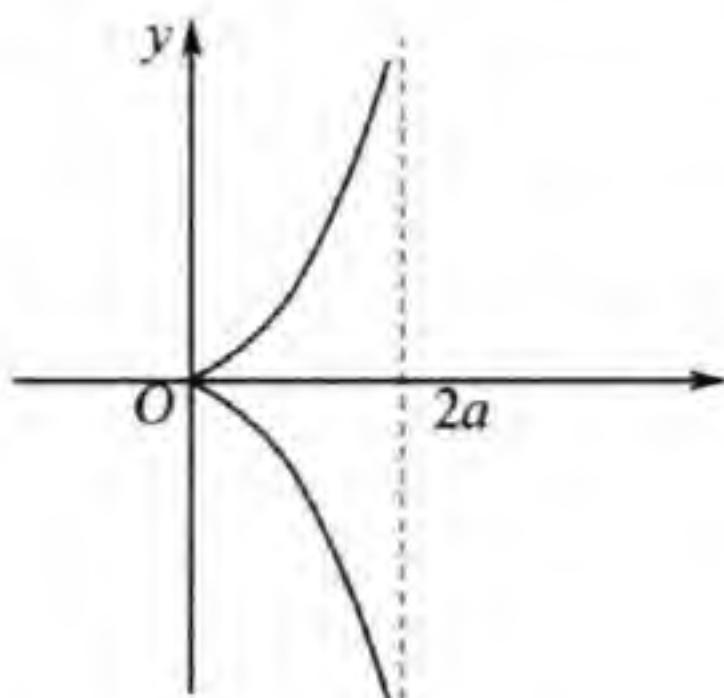
设  $y = tx$ , 得

$$x = \frac{2at^2}{1+t^2}, y = \frac{2at^3}{1+t^2}$$

当  $0 \leq x \leq \frac{5}{3}a$  时,  $0 \leq t \leq \sqrt{5}$  (一半弧长)

$$x'_t = \frac{4at}{(t^2+1)^2}, y'_t = \frac{2at^4 + 6at^2}{(t^2+1)^2},$$





2439 题图

$$\sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2} = \frac{2at \sqrt{t^2 + 4}}{t^2 + 1},$$

所求弧长为

$$\begin{aligned} s &= 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{5}} \frac{2at \sqrt{t^2 + 4}}{t^2 + 1} dt \\ &= 32a \int_0^{\arctan \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}} \frac{\sin \varphi d\varphi}{\cos^2 \varphi (1 + 3 \sin^2 \varphi)} \\ &= \frac{32}{3} \int_1^{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{dz}{z^2 \left( z^2 - \frac{4}{3} \right)} \\ &= \frac{32a}{3} \left\{ \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{z} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{16} \ln \frac{z - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}}{z + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}} \right\} \bigg|_1^{\frac{2}{3}} \\ &= 4a \ln \left( 1 + 3\sqrt{3} \ln \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

【2440】  $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$  (星形线).

解  $y' = -\sqrt[3]{\frac{y}{x}} \sqrt{1 + y'^2} = \left( \frac{a}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}},$

所求弧长为

$$s = 4 \int_0^a \left( \frac{a}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} dx = 4a^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot x^{\frac{2}{3}} \bigg|_0^a = 6a.$$

【2441】  $x = \frac{c^2}{a} \cos^3 t, y = \frac{c^2}{b} \sin^3 t, c^2 = a^2 - b^2$

(椭圆渐屈线).

解  $\sqrt{x'_t + y'_t} = \frac{3c^2}{ab} \sin t \cos t \sqrt{b^2 \cos^2 t + a^2 \sin^2 t}$

所求弧长为

$$\begin{aligned} s &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{3c^2}{ab} \sin t \cos t \sqrt{b^2 \cos^2 t + a^2 \sin^2 t} dt \\ &= \frac{12c^2}{3ab(a^2 - b^2)} \{b^2 + (a^2 - b^2) \sin^2 t\}^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{4c^2(a^3 - b^3)}{ab(a^2 - b^2)} = \frac{4(a^3 - b^3)}{ab}. \end{aligned}$$

【2442】  $x = \cos^4 t, y = \sin^4 t.$

解  $\sqrt{x'^2_t + y'^2_t} = 4a \sin t \cos t \sqrt{\sin^4 t + \cos^4 t}$ , 所求弧长为

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4a \sin t \cos t \sqrt{\sin^4 t + \cos^4 t} dt \\ &= 2a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{2 \left( \sin^2 t - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}} d \left( \sin^2 t - \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ &= 2a \left[ \frac{\sin^2 t - \frac{1}{2}}{2} \sqrt{\cos^4 t + \sin^4 t} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \sin^2 t \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(\sin^4 t + \cos^4 t)} \right] \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= 2a \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) \right) = (1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}))a. \end{aligned}$$

【2443】  $x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t), (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi).$

解 所求弧长为

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{a^2(1 - \cos t)^2 + a^2 \sin^2 t} dt \\ &= 2a \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \frac{t}{2} dt = 8a. \end{aligned}$$

【2444】 当  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$  (园的渐伸线) 时:

$$x = a(\cos t + t \sin t), y = a(\sin t - t \cos t).$$

解 所求弧长为

$$\begin{aligned}s &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(at \cos t)^2 + (at \sin t)^2} dt \\&= \int_0^{2\pi} at dt = 2\pi^2 a.\end{aligned}$$

【2445】  $x = a(\operatorname{sh} t - t), y = a(\operatorname{ch} t - 1) \quad (0 \leq t \leq T).$

解 所求弧长为

$$\begin{aligned}s &= \int_0^T \sqrt{a^2(\operatorname{ch} t - 1)^2 + a^2 \operatorname{sh}^2 t} dt \\&= \sqrt{2}a \int_0^T \sqrt{\operatorname{ch}^2 t - \operatorname{ch} t} dt\end{aligned}$$

令  $u = \operatorname{ch} t$ , 则

$$t = \ln(u + \sqrt{u^2 - 1}), dt = \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2 - 1}},$$

$$s = \sqrt{2}a \int_1^{\operatorname{ch} T} \sqrt{\frac{u}{u+1}} du.$$

再令  $u = \tan^2 z$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{则有 } s &= 2\sqrt{2}a \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\arctan \sqrt{\operatorname{ch} T}} \frac{\sin^2 z}{\cos^3 z} dz \\&= 2\sqrt{2}a \left[ \frac{\sin z}{2\cos^2 z} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{z}{2} \right) \right] \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\arctan \sqrt{\operatorname{ch} T}} \\&= \sqrt{2}a (\sqrt{\operatorname{ch} T} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \operatorname{ch} T} - \sqrt{2}) \\&\quad - \sqrt{2}a [\ln(\sqrt{\operatorname{ch} T} + \sqrt{1 + \operatorname{ch} T}) - \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})].\end{aligned}$$

【2445. 1】  $x = \operatorname{ch}^3 t, y = \operatorname{sh}^3 t \quad (0 \leq t \leq T).$

解 所求弧长为

$$\begin{aligned}s &= \int_0^T \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2} dt \\&= \int_0^T 3\operatorname{ch} t \operatorname{sh} t \sqrt{\operatorname{ch}^2 t + \operatorname{sh}^2 t} dt \\&= \frac{3}{4} \int_0^T \sqrt{2\operatorname{ch}^2 t - 1} d(2\operatorname{ch}^2 t - 1) \\&= \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} (2\operatorname{ch}^2 t - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^T\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [(\operatorname{ch}^2 T + \operatorname{sh}^2 T)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1].$$

【2446】 当  $0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$  时,  $r = a\varphi$  (阿基米德螺线).

解 所求弧长为

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{a^2 \varphi^2 + a^2} d\varphi \\ &= a \left\{ \frac{\varphi}{2} \sqrt{\varphi^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(\varphi + \sqrt{\varphi^2 + 1}) \right\} \Big|_0^{2\pi} \\ &= a \left[ \pi \sqrt{4\pi^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(2\pi + \sqrt{4\pi^2 + 1}) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

【2447】 当  $0 < r < a$  时,  $r = ae^{m\varphi}$  ( $m > 0$ ).

解 因为  $0 < r < a$ , 所以  $-\infty < \varphi < 0$ , 所求弧长为

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \int_{-\infty}^0 \sqrt{a^2 e^{2m\varphi} + a^2 m^2 e^{2m\varphi}} d\varphi \\ &= a \sqrt{m^2 + 1} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{m\varphi} d\varphi \\ &= \frac{a \sqrt{m^2 + 1}}{m} e^{m\varphi} \Big|_{-\infty}^0 = \frac{a \sqrt{m^2 + 1}}{m}. \end{aligned}$$

【2448】  $r = a(1 + \cos\varphi)$ .

解 所求弧长为

$$\begin{aligned} s &= 2 \int_0^\pi \sqrt{r^2 + r'^2} d\varphi \\ &= 2 \int_0^\pi \sqrt{a^2 (1 + \cos\varphi)^2 + a^2 \sin^2 \varphi} d\varphi \\ &= 4a \int_0^\pi \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} d\varphi = 8a. \end{aligned}$$

【2449】  $r = \frac{p}{1 + \cos\varphi}$  ( $|\varphi| \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ ).

解 所求弧长为

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{r^2 + r'^2} d\varphi \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{p^2}{(1 + \cos\varphi)^2} + \frac{p^2 \sin^2 \varphi}{(1 + \cos\varphi)^4}} d\varphi \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2p \cos \frac{\varphi}{2}}{(1 + \cos \varphi)^2} d\varphi = \frac{p}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sec^3 \frac{\varphi}{2} d\varphi \\
&= \frac{p}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sec \frac{\varphi}{2} \left(1 + \tan^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}\right) d\varphi \\
&= p \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{\cos \frac{\varphi}{2}} + 2p \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\sec^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} - 1} d\left(\sec \frac{\varphi}{2}\right) \\
&= 2p \left\{ \operatorname{Intan} \left[ \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\varphi}{2} + \frac{\sec \frac{\varphi}{2}}{2} \sqrt{\sec^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} - 1} \right] \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \sec \frac{\varphi}{2} + \tan \frac{\varphi}{2} \right) \right\} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
&= p \{ \sqrt{2} + \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1) \}.
\end{aligned}$$

【2450】  $r = a \sin^3 \frac{\varphi}{3}$ .

解  $\sqrt{r^2 + r'^2} = \sqrt{\left(a \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{3} \cos \frac{\varphi}{3}\right)^2 + \left(a \sin^3 \frac{\varphi}{3}\right)^2}$   
 $= a \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{3} \quad (0 \leq \varphi \leq 3\pi),$

所求弧长为

$$s = \int_0^{3\pi} a \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{3} d\varphi = \frac{3\pi a}{2}.$$

【2451】  $r = a \operatorname{th} \frac{\varphi}{2} \quad (0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi).$

解  $r'_\varphi = \frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sqrt{r^2 + r'^2} &= \frac{a}{2 \operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}} \sqrt{4 \operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} \operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} + 1} \\
&= \frac{a}{2 \operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}} \sqrt{\operatorname{sh}^2 \varphi + 1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{a \operatorname{ch} \varphi}{2 \operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}} = a \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2 \operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}} \right),$$

所求弧长为

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \int_0^{2\pi} a \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2 \operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}} \right) d\varphi \\ &= a \left( \varphi - \operatorname{th} \frac{\varphi}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = a(2\pi - \operatorname{th} \pi). \end{aligned}$$

**【2452】**  $\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \left( r + \frac{1}{r} \right) \quad (1 \leq r \leq 3).$

**解**  $r^2 - 2r\varphi + 1 = 0$ , 两边对  $\varphi$  求导, 得  
 $2rr' - 2\varphi' - 2r = 0,$

即  $r' = \frac{r}{r - \varphi}$ , 从而

$$\sqrt{r^2 + r'^2} = \frac{r\varphi}{r - \varphi} = \frac{r^3 + r}{r^2 - 1},$$

$$d\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{r^2} \right) dr,$$

所求弧长为

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^3 \frac{r^3 + r}{r^2 - 1} \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{1}{r^2} \right) dr \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^3 \left( r + \frac{1}{r} \right) dr = 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3. \end{aligned}$$

**【2452. 1】**  $\varphi = \sqrt{r} \quad (0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{5}).$

**解**  $r = \varphi^2, r' = 2\varphi, \sqrt{r^2 + r'^2} = \varphi \sqrt{\varphi^2 + 4}.$

当  $0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{5}, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \sqrt[4]{5}$  时所求弧长为

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \int_0^{\sqrt[4]{5}} \varphi \sqrt{\varphi^2 + 4} d\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\sqrt[4]{5}} \sqrt{\varphi^2 + 4} d(\varphi^2 + 4) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\varphi^2 + 4)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{\sqrt[4]{5}} = \frac{1}{3} [(\sqrt{5} + 4)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 8]. \end{aligned}$$

**【2452. 2】**  $\varphi = \int_0^r \frac{\operatorname{sh} \rho}{\rho} d\rho \quad (0 \leq r \leq R).$

解  $\varphi'_r = \frac{\text{shr}}{r}$ , 从而

$$r'_\varphi = \frac{1}{\varphi'_r} = \frac{r}{\text{shr}},$$

$$\sqrt{r^2 + r'^2_\varphi} = \sqrt{r^2 + \frac{r^2}{\text{sh}^2 r}} = \frac{r \sqrt{\text{sh}^2 r + 1}}{\text{shr}} = \frac{r \text{chr}}{\text{shr}},$$

$$d\varphi = \frac{\text{shr}}{r} dr,$$

因此, 所求弧长为

$$s = \int_0^R \frac{r \text{chr}}{\text{shr}} \cdot \frac{\text{shr}}{r} dr = \int_0^R \text{chr} dr = \text{shr} \Big|_0^R = \text{sh}R.$$

【2452. 3】  $r = 1 + \cos t, \varphi = t - \tan \frac{t}{2} \quad (0 \leq t \leq T < \pi).$

解  $r'_\varphi = \frac{\frac{dr}{dt}}{\frac{d\varphi}{dt}} = \frac{-\sin t}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \sec^2 \frac{t}{2}}$

$$= -2 \frac{\sin t \cos^2 \frac{t}{2}}{\cos t} = -\frac{\sin t (1 + \cos t)}{\cos t},$$

$$\begin{aligned} ds &= \sqrt{r^2 + r'^2_\varphi} d\varphi \\ &= \sqrt{(1 + \cos t)^2 + \frac{\sin^2 t (1 + \cos t)^2}{\cos^2 t}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \sec^2 \frac{t}{2}\right) dt \\ &= \frac{1 + \cos t}{\cos t} \cdot \frac{\cos t}{1 + \cos t} dt = dt, \end{aligned}$$

故  $s = \int_0^T dt = T.$

【2453】 证明椭圆

$$x = a \cos t, y = b \sin t$$

的弧长等于一个正弦曲线波  $y = c \sin \frac{x}{b}$  的一波之长, 其中  $c = \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}.$

解 对于椭圆, 其全长为

$$S_1 = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 t + b^2 \cos^2 t} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{a^2 - c^2 \cos^2 t} dt = a \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2 \cos^2 t} dt,$$

对正弦曲线, 其一波的长度为

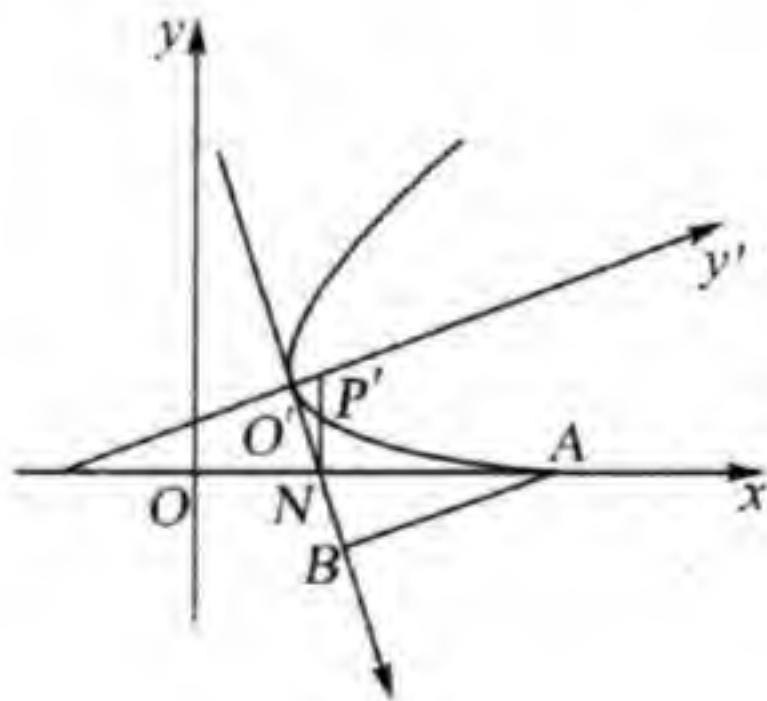
$$\begin{aligned} s_2 &= \int_0^{2\pi b} \sqrt{1 + \frac{c^2}{b^2} \cos^2 \frac{x}{b}} dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{b^2 + c^2 \cos^2 t} dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{a^2 - c^2 \sin^2 t} dt = a \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2 \sin^2 t} dt \\ &= a \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2 \cos^2 t} dt, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\epsilon = \frac{c}{a}$ ,

所以  $s_1 = s_2$ .

**【2454】** 抛物线  $4ay = x^2$  沿轴线  $Ox$  滚动. 证明抛物线焦点的轨迹为悬链线.

**解** 如 2454 题图所示, 设抛物线切  $Ox$  轴于点  $A(S, 0)$ ,  $O'$  为抛物线的顶点,  $P'$  为焦点.  $O'Y'$  为抛物线的对称轴,  $OX' \perp OY'$ , 过  $A$  点作  $AB$  垂直于  $O'X'$ , 垂足为  $B$ , 引入参数  $O'N = t$ , 则由抛物线的性质有



2454 题图

$$P'N \perp Ox, O'B = 2O'N = 2t,$$

从而  $AB = \frac{(2t)^2}{4a} = \frac{t^2}{a},$



$$AN = \sqrt{AB^2 + BN^2} = \sqrt{\frac{t^4}{a^4} + t^2} = t\sqrt{1 + \frac{t^2}{a^2}},$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^{2t} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{x}{2a}\right)^2} dx \\ &= t\sqrt{1 + \frac{t^2}{a^2}} + a \ln\left(\frac{t}{a} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{t^2}{a^2}}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$P'N = \sqrt{OP'^2 + ON^2} = \sqrt{a^2 + t^2} = a\sqrt{1 + \frac{t^2}{a^2}},$$

设点  $P'$  的坐标为  $x, y$ , 则

$$x = S - AN = a \ln\left(\frac{t}{a} + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{t}{a}\right)^2}\right), \quad (1)$$

$$y = P'N = a\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{t}{a}\right)^2}, \quad (2)$$

由 (1) 式得

$$\begin{aligned} e^{\frac{x}{a}} &= \frac{t}{a} + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{t}{a}\right)^2}, \\ e^{-\frac{x}{a}} &= -\frac{t}{a} + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{t}{a}\right)^2}, \end{aligned}$$

上面两式相加, 得

$$e^{\frac{x}{a}} + e^{-\frac{x}{a}} = 2\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{t}{a}\right)^2} = \frac{2}{a}y,$$

即 
$$y = \frac{a}{2}(e^{\frac{x}{a}} + e^{-\frac{x}{a}}) = a \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{a},$$

这是悬链线方程.

**【2455】** 求出受曲线弯曲处限制的面积

$$y = \pm \left(\frac{1}{3} - x\right)\sqrt{x}$$

与圆周长等于这条曲线周长的圆面积的比值.

**解** 当  $x = 0$  及  $x = \frac{1}{3}$  时,  $y = 0$ .

由对称性知此环线所围之面为

$$S_1 = 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\frac{1}{3} - x\right)\sqrt{x} dx = \frac{8}{135\sqrt{3}},$$

此环的长为

$$\begin{aligned} s_1 &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{1}{6\sqrt{x}} - \frac{3\sqrt{x}}{2} \right)^2} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} \left( \frac{1}{6\sqrt{x}} + \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{x} \right) dx \\ &= 2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{x}}{3} + x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}}. \end{aligned}$$

所求圆的半径为  $R$ , 则按题设有  $2\pi R = \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}}$ , 所以  $R = \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}\pi}$ . 故圆的面积为

$$S_2 = \pi R^2 = \frac{4}{27\pi},$$

所以 
$$\frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{2\pi}{5\sqrt{3}}.$$

## § 7. 体积的计算方法

1. 已知横断面的物体体积 若物体体积存在, 且  $S = S(x) (a \leq x \leq b)$  是用于  $x$  点上垂直于  $Ox$  轴线的平面切下的物体断面面积, 则

$$V = \int_a^b S(x) dx.$$

2. 旋转体的体积 曲边梯形  $a \leq x \leq b, 0 \leq y \leq y(x)$  (式中  $y(x)$  为单值连续函数) 围绕  $Ox$  轴旋转而形成的物体体积等于:

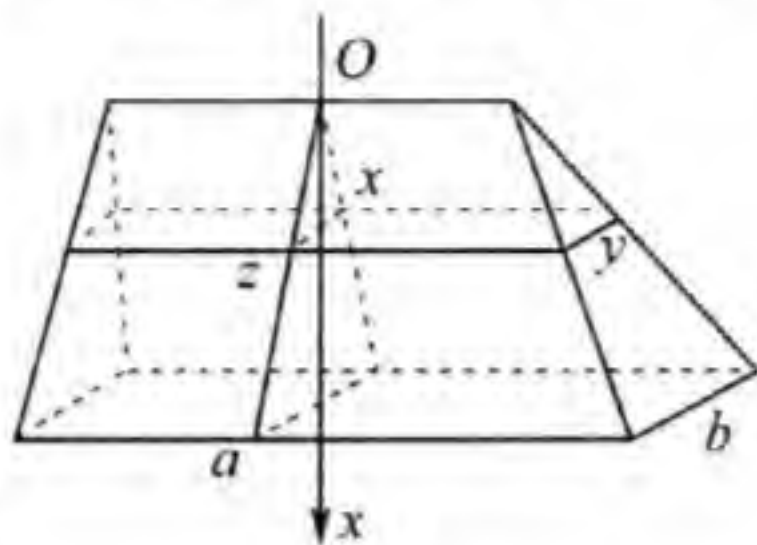
$$V_x = \pi \int_a^b y^2(x) dx.$$

在更普遍的情况下, 图形为  $a \leq x \leq b, y_1(x) \leq y \leq y_2(x)$ , (式中  $y_1(x)$  和  $y_2(x)$  都为非负数的连续函数) 围绕  $Ox$  轴旋转而形成的环形体体积等于:

$$V = \pi \int_a^b [y_2^2(x) - y_1^2(x)] dx.$$

【2456】 求小阁楼的体积, 阁楼的底是边长等于  $a$  和  $b$  的矩形, 上棱边等于  $c$ , 而高等于  $h$ .

解 如 2456 题图所示取  $x$  轴向下, 则有



2456 题图

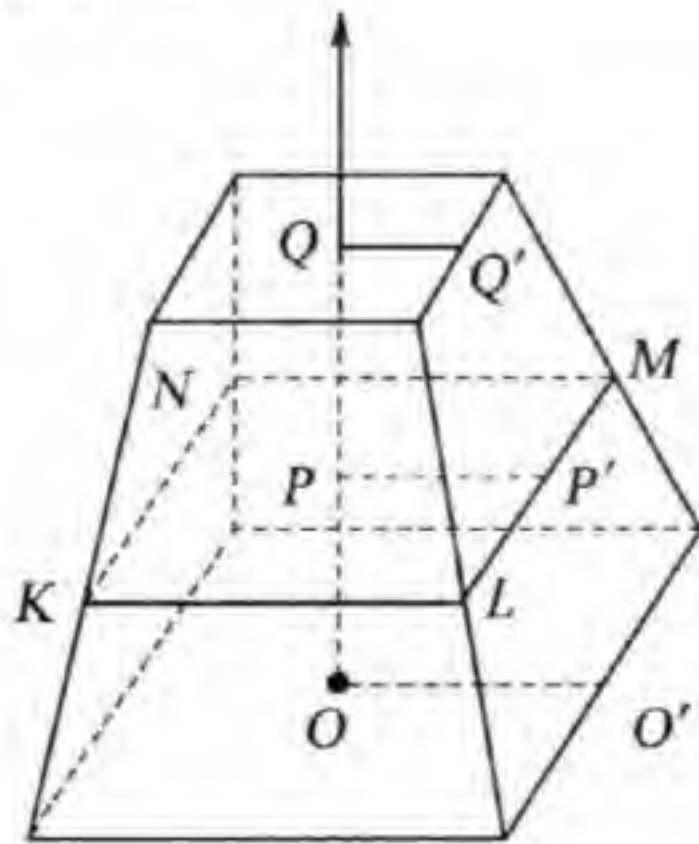
$$\frac{y}{b} = \frac{x}{h},$$

即  $y = \frac{b}{h}x, \frac{\frac{z-c}{2}}{\frac{a-c}{2}} = \frac{x}{h}$ , 即

$z = \frac{a-c}{h}x + c$ . 于是, 所求阁楼的体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^a yz \, dz = \int_0^h \frac{b}{h}x \cdot \left( \frac{a-c}{h}x + c \right) dx \\ &= \frac{b}{h} \cdot \frac{a-c}{h} \cdot \frac{1}{3}h^3 + \frac{bx}{h} \cdot \frac{1}{2}h^2 = \frac{bh}{6}(2a+c). \end{aligned}$$

【2457】 求截楔形的体积, 其平行的底为边长分别等于  $A, B$  和  $a, b$  的矩形, 而高等于  $h$ .

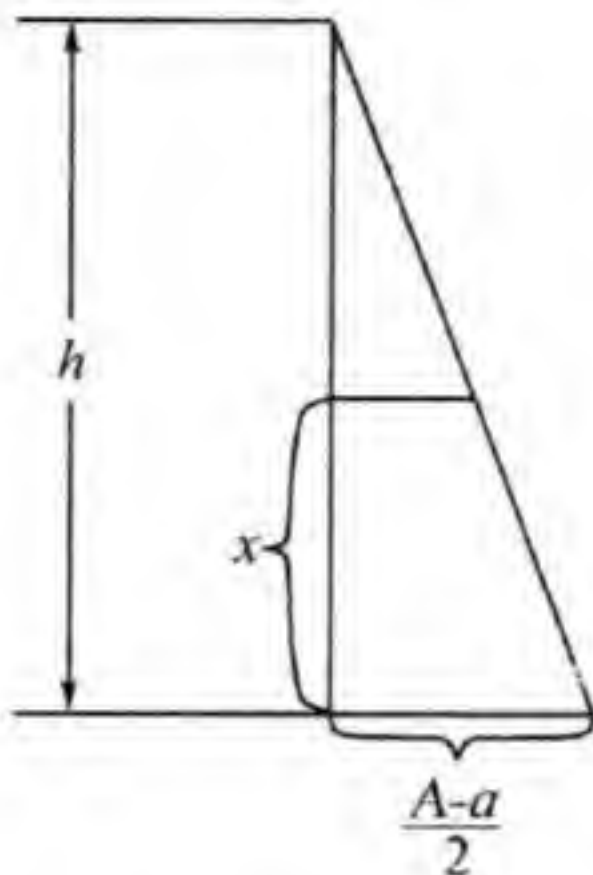


2457 题图

解  $OO' = \frac{A}{2}, QQ' = \frac{a}{2}, OQ = h.$

设  $OP = x$ , 则

$$PP' = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{h-x}{h} \cdot \frac{A-a}{2},$$



2457 题图

所以  $KL = a + (A-a) \cdot \frac{h-x}{h}.$

同样  $LM = b + (B-b) \cdot \frac{h-x}{h}.$

从而四边形  $KLMN$  的面积

$$\begin{aligned} S(x) &= \left[ a + (A-a) \frac{h-x}{h} \right] \left[ b + (B-b) \frac{h-x}{h} \right] \\ &= ab + [a(B-b) + b(A-a)] \left( 1 - \frac{x}{h} \right) \\ &\quad + (A-a)(B-b) \left( 1 - \frac{x}{h} \right)^2. \end{aligned}$$

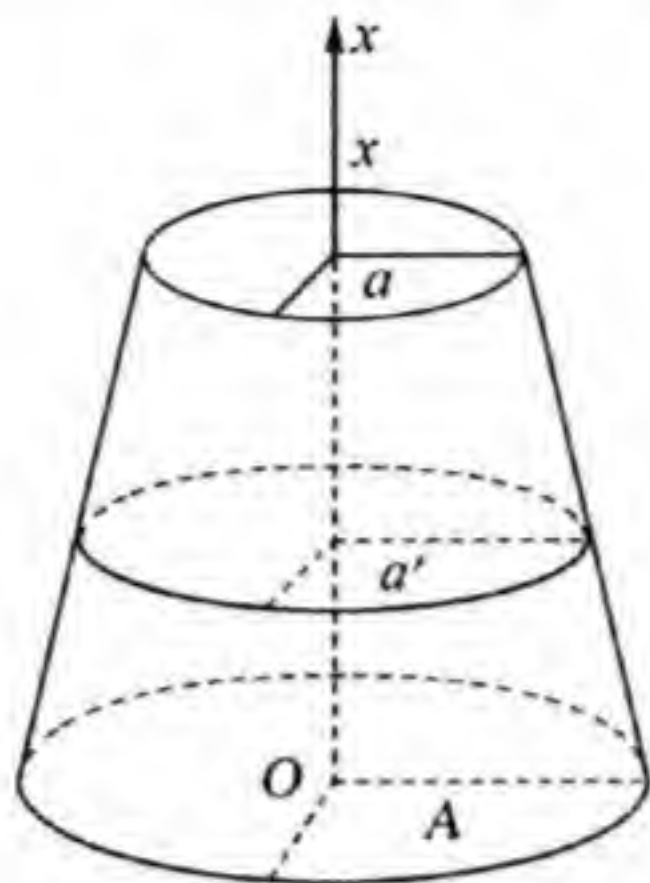
因此, 所求体积为

$$V = \int_0^h S(x) dx = \frac{h}{6} [(2A+a)B + (2a+A)b].$$

**【2458】** 求圆台的体积, 其上、下底是半轴长分别等于  $A, B$  和  $a, b$  的椭圆, 高等于  $h$ .

解 如 2458 题图所示





2458 题图

$$a' = a + \frac{h-x}{h}(A-a), b' = b + \frac{h-x}{h}(B-b),$$

所以此截面的面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S(x) &= \pi a' b' \\ &= \pi \left\{ ab + (A-a)(B-b) \left(1 - \frac{x}{h}\right)^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + [a(B-b) + b(A-a)] \left(1 - \frac{x}{h}\right) \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

所求体积为

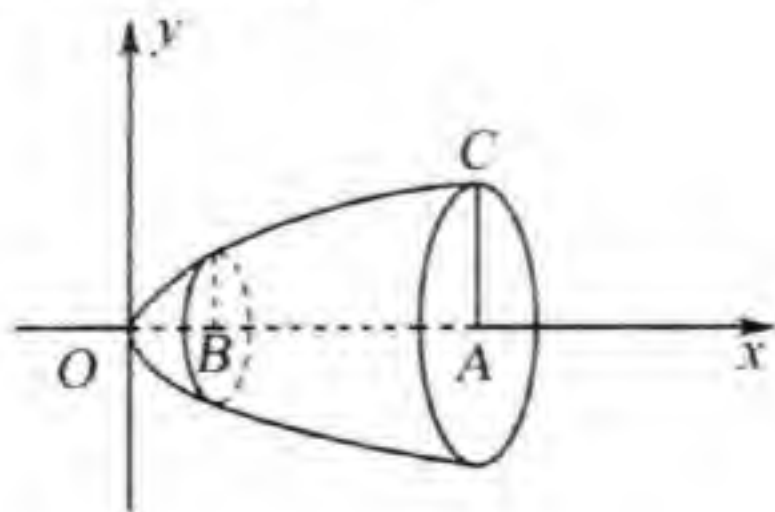
$$V = \int_0^h S(x) dx = \frac{\pi h}{6} [(2A+a)B + (A+2a)b].$$

【2459】 求旋转抛物体的体积, 其底为  $S$ , 而高等于  $H$ .

解 设抛物线的方程为

$$y^2 = 2px,$$

绕  $Ox$  轴旋转, 如 2459 题图所示.



2459 题图

则  $OA = H$ .

记  $OB = x$ ,

由假设  $S = \pi |AC|^2 = \pi(2pH) = 2\pi Hp$ ,

即  $p = \frac{S}{2\pi H}$ .

距原点为  $x$  的截面面积为

$$S(x) = \pi y^2 = 2\pi px.$$

于是, 所求体积为

$$V = \int_0^H S(x) dx = \pi p H^2 = \pi \cdot \frac{S}{2\pi H} \cdot H^2 = \frac{SH}{2}.$$

**【2460】** 设立体的垂直于  $Ox$  轴的横断面面积  $S = S(x)$  按照二次式规律变化:

$$S(x) = Ax^2 + Bx + C \quad (a \leq x \leq b),$$

其中  $A, B$  与  $C$  都是常数.

证明: 这个物体的体积等于:

$$V = \frac{H}{6} \left[ S(a) + 4S\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + S(b) \right],$$

其中  $H = b - a$  (辛普森公式).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证} \quad V &= \int_a^b S(x) dx = \int_a^b (Ax^2 + Bx + C) dx \\ &= \frac{A}{3}(b^3 - a^3) + \frac{B}{2}(b^2 - a^2) + C(b - a) \\ &= \frac{b-a}{6} [2A(b^2 + ab + a^2) + 3B(a + b) + 6C] \\ &= \frac{H}{6} [(Aa^2 + Ba + C) + (Ab^2 + Bb + C) \\ &\quad + A(a^2 + 2ab + b^2) + 2B(a + b) + 4C] \\ &= \frac{H}{6} \left[ S(a) + S(b) + 4S\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

**【2461】** 物体是点  $M(x, y, z)$  的集合. 这里  $0 \leq z \leq 1$ , 而且若  $z$  为有理数时,  $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$ ; 若  $z$  为无理数时,  $-1 \leq x \leq 0, -1 \leq y \leq 0$ .

证明: 虽然相应的积分为

$$\int_0^1 S(z) dz = 1,$$

但这个物体的体积不存在.

**证** 显然, 对于任何  $0 \leq z \leq 1$ ,  $(x, y)$  都在一边长为 1 的正方形中变化, 所以  $S(z) = 1$ . 从而

$$\int_0^1 S(z) dz = \int_0^1 dz = 1,$$

而此物体  $(V)$  的体积不存在. 事实上, 无完全含于  $(V)$  内的多面体  $(X)$  存在, 从而这种  $(X)$  的体积的上确界为 0, 即  $(V)$  的内体积  $V_- = \sup\{x\} = 0$ . 另一方面,  $(V)$  的外体积  $V^* = \inf\{Y\}$ , 其中的下确界是对所有完全包含着  $(V)$  的多面体  $(Y)$  的体积  $Y$  来取的. 由于  $0 \leq z \leq 1$  中的有理数和无理数都在  $[0, 1]$  中稠密. 故上述多面体  $(Y)$  必完全包含点集

$(Y_0) = \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq z \leq 1, -1 \leq x \leq 1, -1 \leq y \leq 1\}$ , 而  $Y_0 \supset (V)$ . 且  $(Y_0)$  的体积  $Y_0 = 4$ . 因此

$$V^* = \inf\{Y\} = 4,$$

故  $V^* \neq V_-$ , 故  $(V)$  的体积不存在.

求下列曲面所围成的体积 (2462 ~ 2471).

**【2462】**  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1, z = \frac{c}{a}x, z = 0.$

**解** 如 2462 题图所示用垂直于  $Oy$  轴的平面截割立体得直角三角形  $PQR$ .

设  $OP = y$ , 则  $PQ = x$ , 高  $QR = \frac{c}{a}x$ , 从而三角形  $PQR$  的面积为  $S(x) = \frac{1}{2}x \cdot \frac{c}{a}x = \frac{ac}{2}\left(1 - \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)$ ,

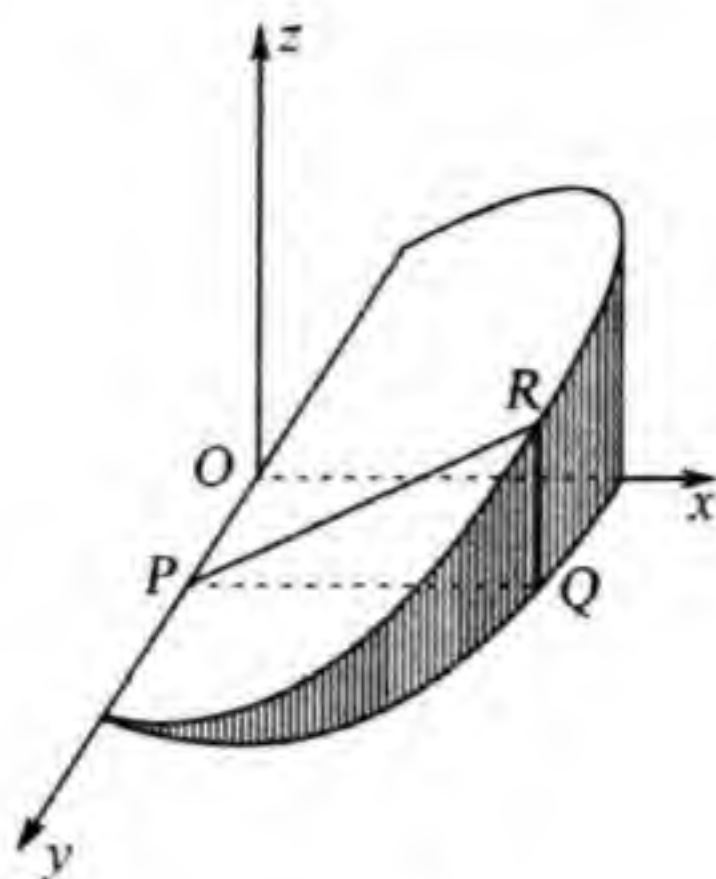
于是, 所求体积为  $V = 2 \int_0^b \frac{ac}{2}\left(1 - \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right) dy = \frac{2}{3}abc$ .

**【2463】**  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  (椭面).

**解** 用垂直于  $Ox$  轴的平面截椭球得截痕为一椭圆, 其长, 短半轴分别为

$$b\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}} \text{ 及 } c\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}},$$





2462 题图

从而此椭圆的面积为

$$S(x) = \pi bx \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}\right),$$

因此所求椭球的体积为

$$V = \int_{-a}^a S(x) dx = \int_{-a}^a \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}\right) \pi bx dx = \frac{4}{3} \pi abc.$$

**【2464】**  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1, z = \pm c.$

**解** 图形为单叶双曲面, 用垂直于  $z$  轴的平面截立体得截痕为一椭圆

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{a^2 \left(1 + \frac{z^2}{c^2}\right)} + \frac{y^2}{b^2 \left(1 + \frac{z^2}{c^2}\right)} = 1, \\ z = z, \end{cases}$$

其面积为  $S(z) = \pi ab \left(1 + \frac{z^2}{c^2}\right).$

因此, 所求体积为

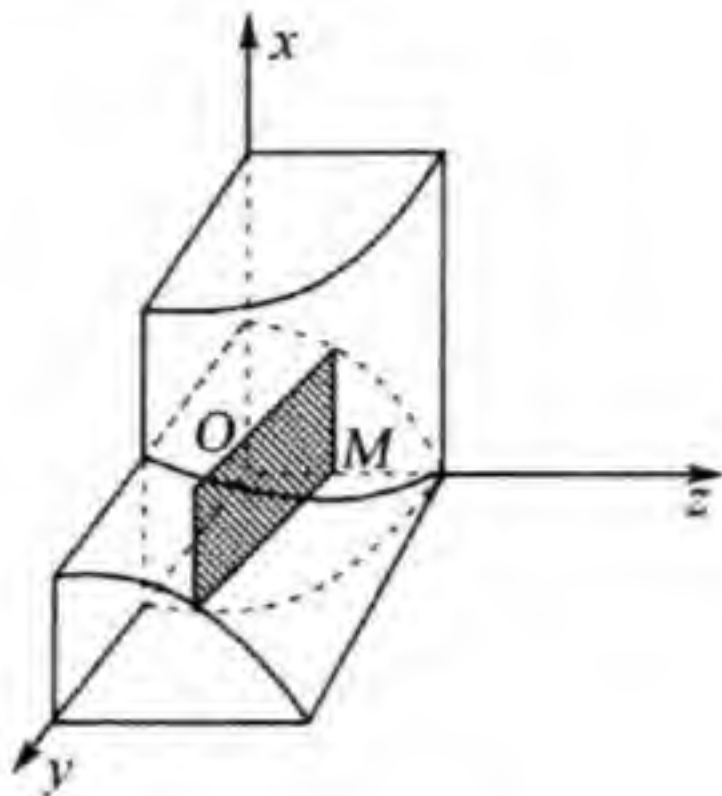
$$V = \int_{-c}^c S(z) dz = \pi ab \int_{-c}^c \left(1 + \frac{z^2}{c^2}\right) dz = \frac{8}{3} \pi abc.$$

**【2465】**  $x^2 + z^2 = a^2, y^2 + z^2 = a^2.$

**解** 如 2465 题图所示考虑第一卦限内的部分, 过点  $(0, 0, z)$  作垂直于  $Oz$  轴的平面截立体, 得截痕为一正方形, 其边长为



$\sqrt{a^2 - z^2}$ , 所以截痕的面积为



2465 题图

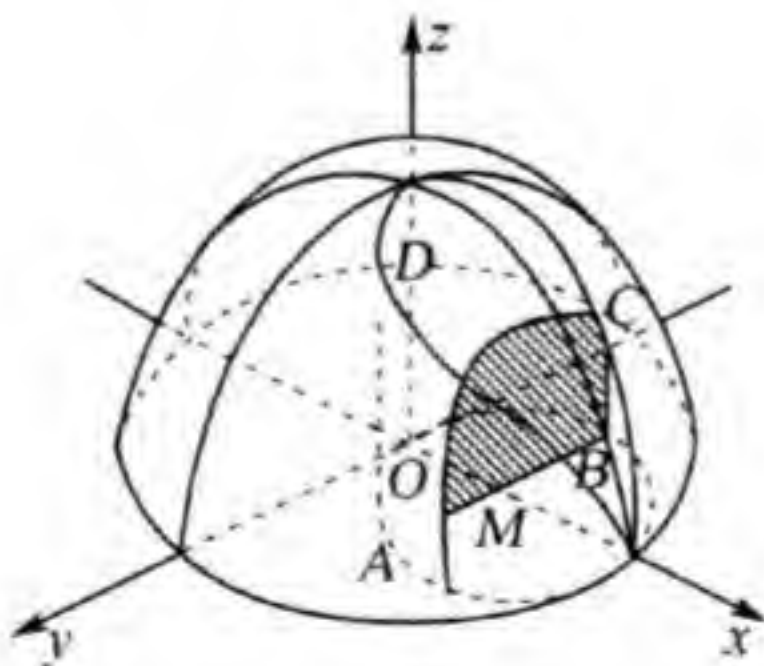
$$S(z) = a^2 - z^2,$$

所以, 所求体积为

$$V = 8 \int_0^a (a^2 - z^2) dz = \frac{16}{3} a^3.$$

**【2466】**  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2, x^2 + y^2 = ax.$

**解** 如 2466 题图所示, 考虑在  $xOy$  平面上方的立体过点  $M(x, 0, 0)$  作垂直于  $Ox$  轴的平面截立体得截痕为一曲边梯形, 其曲边方程为



2466 题图

$$\begin{aligned} z &= \sqrt{(a^2 - x^2) - y^2} \quad (x \text{ 固定}), \\ -\sqrt{ax - x^2} &\leq y \leq \sqrt{ax - x^2}, \end{aligned}$$

从而截面面积为

$$\begin{aligned}
 S(x) &= 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{ax-x^2}} \sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2} dy \\
 &= a^{\frac{3}{2}} x^{\frac{1}{2}} - a^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + (a^2-x^2) \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{a+x}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

因此所求体积为

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= 2 \int_0^a S(x) dx \\
 &= 2 \int_0^a \left[ a^{\frac{3}{2}} x^{\frac{1}{2}} - a^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + (a^2-x^2) \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{a+x}} \right] dx \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} a^3 \left( \pi - \frac{4}{3} \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

【2467】  $z^2 = b(a-x), x^2 + y^2 = ax$ .

解 和前题一样,先考虑  $xOy$  平面上方的部分,用垂直于  $Ox$  轴的平面截立体得截痕为一曲边梯形,其面积为

$$\begin{aligned}
 S(x) &= 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{ax-x^2}} \sqrt{b(a-x)} dy \\
 &= 2 \sqrt{ax-x^2} \sqrt{b(a-x)},
 \end{aligned}$$

从而所求体积为

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= 2 \int_0^a S(x) dx \\
 &= 4 \int_0^a \sqrt{ax-x^2} \sqrt{b(a-x)} dx \\
 &= 4 \sqrt{b} \int_0^a \sqrt{x}(a-x) dx = \frac{16}{15} a^2 \sqrt{ab}.
 \end{aligned}$$

【2468】  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{z^2} = 1 \quad (0 < z < a)$ .

解 对于固定的  $z$ ,用垂直于  $Oz$  轴的平面截立体,得截痕为椭圆,其面积为

$$S(z) = \pi a z,$$

于是所求体积为

$$V = \int_0^a S(z) dz = \int_0^a \pi a z dz = \frac{\pi a^3}{2}.$$

【2469】  $x + y + z^2 = 1, x = 0, y = 0, z = 0$ .

**解** 对于固定的  $z$ , 垂直于  $OZ$  轴的平面截立体, 其截痕为一直角三角形, 其面积为

$$S(z) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - z^2)^2,$$

故所求体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2}(1 - z^2)^2 dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (1 - 2z^2 + z^4) dz = \frac{4}{15}. \end{aligned}$$

**【2470】**  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + xy + yz + zx = a^2$ .

**解** 不妨设  $a > 0$ , 此曲面为一椭球面. 固定  $z$  得截痕为椭圆

$$x^2 + xy + y^2 + zx + 2y + (z^2 - a^2) = 0,$$

由 P. M 菲赫金哥尔茨著的《微积分学教程》第二卷第一分册第 330 目中的公式有, 此截面的面积为

$$S(z) = -\frac{\pi\Delta}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{8\pi\Delta}{3\sqrt{3}},$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{z}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{z}{2} \\ \frac{z}{2} & \frac{z}{2} & z^2 - a^2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{2z^3 - 3a^2}{4},$$

所以  $S(z) = \frac{2(3a^2 - 2z^2)\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}$ .

$z$  的变化范围为  $2z^2 - 3a^2 \leq 0$ , 即

$$|z| \leq \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}a.$$

因此所求体积为

$$V = \int_{-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}a}^{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}a} \frac{2(3a^2 - 2z^2)\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} dz = \frac{4\sqrt{2}\pi}{3}a^3.$$

**【2471】** 证明: 平面图形  $a \leq x \leq b, 0 \leq y \leq y(x)$ , (其中  $y(x)$  为单值连续函数) 围绕  $Oy$  轴旋转形成的物体体积:



$$V_y = 2\pi \int_a^b xy(x)dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{证 } \Delta V_y &= \pi[(x+\Delta x)^2 - x^2]y(x) \\ &= 2\pi xy\Delta x + O((\Delta x)^2),\end{aligned}$$

于是,所求的体积为

$$V_y = 2\pi \int_a^b xy(x)dx.$$

求出由下列线段旋转时所得到的曲面所围成的体积(2472 ~ 2481).

**【2472】**  $y = b\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$  ( $0 \leq x \leq a$ ) 绕  $Ox$  轴(半三次抛物线).

解 所求体积为

$$V_x = \pi \int_0^a b^2 \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{\frac{4}{3}} dx = \frac{3}{7} \pi ab^2.$$

**【2473】**  $y = 2x - x^2, y = 0$ ; (1) 绕  $Ox$  轴; (2) 绕  $Oy$  轴.

解 令  $y = 0$  得  $x = 0$  及  $x = 2$ , 即  $0 \leq x \leq 2$ . 因此所求面积为

$$(1) V_x = \pi \int_0^2 (2x - x^2)^2 dx = \frac{16\pi}{15};$$

$$(2) V_y = 2\pi \int_0^2 (2x - x^2)^2 dx = \frac{8\pi}{3}.$$

**【2474】**  $y = \sin x, y = 0$  ( $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ ); (1) 绕  $Ox$  轴; (2) 绕  $Oy$  轴.

解 所求体积为

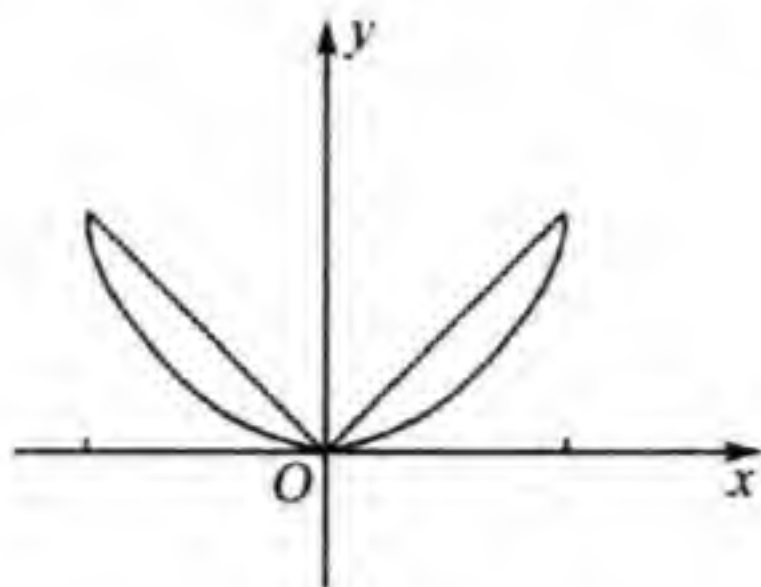
$$(1) V_x = \pi \int_0^\pi \sin^2 x dx = \frac{\pi^2}{2};$$

$$(2) V_y = 2\pi \int_0^\pi x \sin x dx = 2\pi^2.$$

**【2475】**  $y = b\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2, y = b\left|\frac{x}{a}\right|$ ; (1) 绕  $Ox$  轴; (2) 绕  $Oy$  轴.

解 两曲线  $y = b\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2, y = b\left|\frac{x}{a}\right|$  的交点为  $(a, b)$  及  $(-a, b)$  如 2475 题图所示, 由对称性知所求体积为





2475 题图

$$(1) V_x = 2 \cdot \pi \int_0^a \left( b^2 \frac{x^2}{a^2} - b^2 \frac{x^4}{a^4} \right) dx = \frac{4\pi}{15} ab^2;$$

$$(2) V_y = \pi \int_0^b \left( \frac{a^2 y}{b} - \frac{a^2 y^2}{b^2} \right) dy = \frac{\pi a^2 b}{6}.$$

【2476】  $y = e^{-x}, y = 0$  ( $0 \leq x < +\infty$ ); (1) 绕  $Ox$  轴; (2) 绕  $Oy$  轴.

解 所求体积为

$$(1) V_x = \pi \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2};$$

$$(2) V_y = 2\pi \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx = 2\pi.$$

【2477】  $x^2 + (y-b)^2 = a^2$  ( $0 < a \leq b$ ); 绕  $Ox$  轴.

解  $y_1 = b + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2},$

$$y_2 = b - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \quad (-a \leq x \leq a),$$

所求体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V_x &= \pi \int_{-a}^a (y_1^2 - y_2^2) dx = 8b \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx \\ &= 2\pi^2 a^2 b. \end{aligned}$$

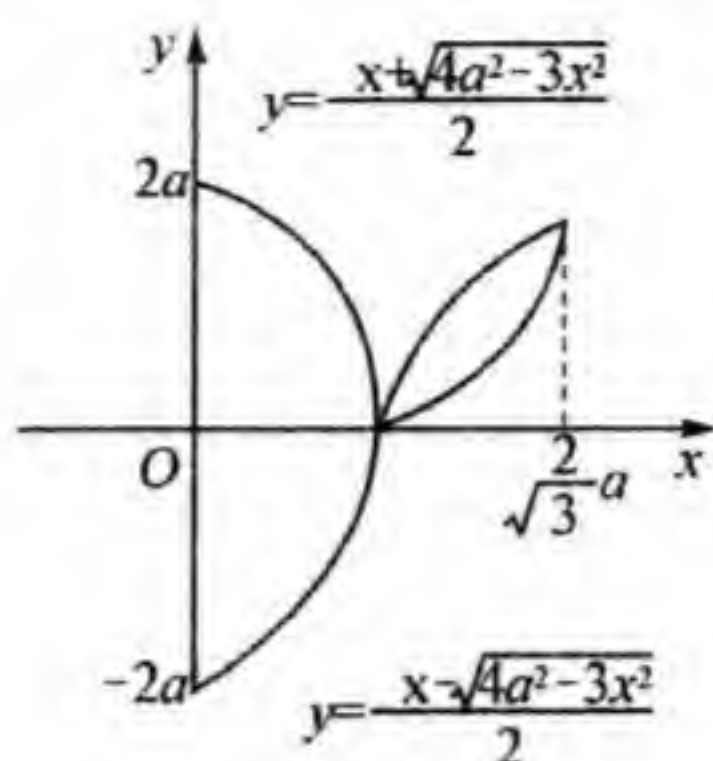
【2478】  $x^2 - xy + y^2 = a^2$ ; 绕  $Ox$  轴.

解 原方程变为

$$y^2 - xy + x^2 - a^2 = 0,$$

从而 
$$y = \frac{x \pm \sqrt{4a^2 - 3x^2}}{2},$$

函数的定义域为  $\left[-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}a, \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}a\right]$ . 与  $Ox$  轴的交点分别为  $x = -a$  及



2476 题图

$x = a$ . 由对称性可知所求体积

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_x &= 2 \left\{ \pi \int_0^a \frac{1}{4} (x + \sqrt{4a^2 - 3x^2})^2 dx \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \pi \int_a^{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}a} \left[ \frac{1}{4} (x + \sqrt{4a^2 - 3x^2})^2 \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. - \frac{1}{4} (x - \sqrt{4a^2 - 3x^2})^2 \right] dx \right\} \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^a (4a^2 - 2x^2 + 2x \sqrt{4a^2 - 3x^2}) dx \\
 &\quad + 2\pi \int_a^{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}a} x \sqrt{4a^2 - 3x^2} dx \\
 &= \pi \left[ 2a^2 x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{1}{9} (4a^2 - 3x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] \Big|_0^a \\
 &\quad - \frac{2}{9} (4a^2 - 3x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_a^{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}a} = \frac{8}{3} \pi a^3.
 \end{aligned}$$

【2479】  $y = e^{-x} \sqrt{\sin x} (0 \leq x < +\infty)$  绕  $Ox$  轴.

解 函数的定义域为

$$[2n\pi, (2n+1)\pi] \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

故所求体积为

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_x &= \pi \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \int_{2n\pi}^{(2n+1)\pi} e^{-2x} \sin x dx \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{\pi}{5} e^{-2x} (-2\sin x - \cos x) \Big|_{2n\pi}^{(2n+1)\pi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\pi}{5}(e^{-2\pi} + 1) \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} e^{-4n\pi} \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{5} \frac{e^{-2\pi} + 1}{1 - e^{-4\pi}} = \frac{\pi}{5(1 - e^{-2\pi})}.
 \end{aligned}$$

【2480】  $x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t)$  ( $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ ),  $y = 0$ ; (1) 绕  $Ox$  轴; (2) 绕  $Oy$  轴; (3) 绕直线  $y = 2a$ .

解 所求体积为

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad V_x &= \pi \int_0^{2\pi} y^2 dx = \pi \int_0^{2\pi} a^3 (1 - \cos t)^3 dt \\
 &= 5\pi^2 a^3;
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad V_y &= 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} xy dx \\
 &= 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} a^3 (t - \sin t)(1 - \cos t)^2 dt = 6\pi^3 a^3;
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) 作平移:  $y = \bar{y} + 2a, x = \bar{x}$  则曲线方程为

$$\bar{x} = a(t - \sin t), \bar{y} = -a(1 + \cos t) \text{ 及 } \bar{y} = -2a.$$

于是所求体积为

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\bar{x}} &= \pi \int_0^{2\pi} [4a^2 - a^2(1 + \cos t)^2] a(1 - \cos t) dt \\
 &= 7\pi^2 a^3.
 \end{aligned}$$

【2481】  $x = a \sin^3 t, y = b \cos^3 t$  ( $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ ); (1) 绕  $Ox$  轴; (2) 绕  $Oy$  轴.

解 这是一个封闭的曲线. 由对称性知, 所求体积为

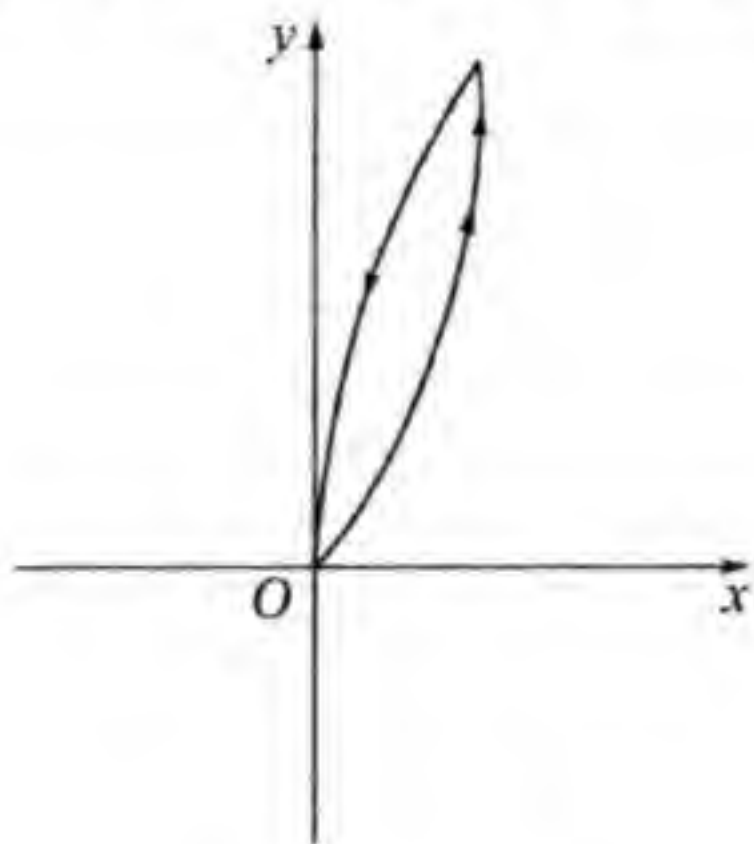
$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad V_x &= 2 \cdot \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (b \cos^3 t)^2 (3a \sin^2 t \cos t) dt \\
 &= 6\pi ab^2 \left[ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^7 t dt - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 t dt \right] \\
 &= 6\pi ab^2 \left( \frac{6!!!}{7!!!} - \frac{8!!!}{9!!!} \right) = \frac{32}{105} \pi ab^2;
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 由对称性知, 只须上述答案中的  $a, b$  对调即得

$$V_y = \frac{32}{105} \pi a^2 b.$$

【2481. 1】 求出曲线环  $x = 2t - t^2, y = 4t - t^3$  旋转围成的体积; (1) 绕  $Ox$  轴; (2) 绕  $Oy$  轴.

解 当  $t = 0, 2$  时,  $x = 0, y = 0$ . 曲线如 2481.1 题图所示.



2481.1 题图

$$0 \leq t \leq 2, t = 1 \pm \sqrt{1-x}.$$

当  $0 \leq t \leq 1$  时,  $t = 1 - \sqrt{1-x}$ ;

当  $1 \leq t \leq 2$  时,  $t = 1 + \sqrt{1-x}$ .

即  $y_1 = 4(1 - \sqrt{1-x}) - (1 - \sqrt{1-x})^3,$

$$y_2 = 4(1 + \sqrt{1-x}) - (1 + \sqrt{1-x})^3,$$

所求体积

$$\begin{aligned} V_x &= \pi \left( \int_0^1 y_2^2 dx - \int_0^1 y_1^2 dx \right) \\ &= \pi \left[ \int_1^2 (4t - t^3)^2 2(1-t) dt - \int_0^1 (4t - t^3)^2 2(1-t) dt \right] \\ &= 2\pi \left[ \left( \frac{16}{3}t^3 - 4t^4 - \frac{8}{5}t^5 + \frac{4}{3}t^6 + \frac{1}{7}t^7 - \frac{1}{8}t^8 \right) \Big|_1^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \left( \frac{16}{3}t^3 - 4t^4 - \frac{8}{5}t^5 + \frac{4}{3}t^6 + \frac{1}{7}t^7 - \frac{1}{8}t^8 \right) \Big|_0^1 \right] \\ &= \frac{37\pi}{6}, \end{aligned}$$

同样可得

$$\begin{aligned} V_y &= \pi \int_0^3 [x_2^2(y) - x_1^2(y)] dy \\ &= \pi \left[ \int_0^1 (2t - t^2)^2 (4 - 3t^2) dt - \int_1^2 (2t - t^2)^2 (4 - 3t^2) dt \right] \end{aligned}$$



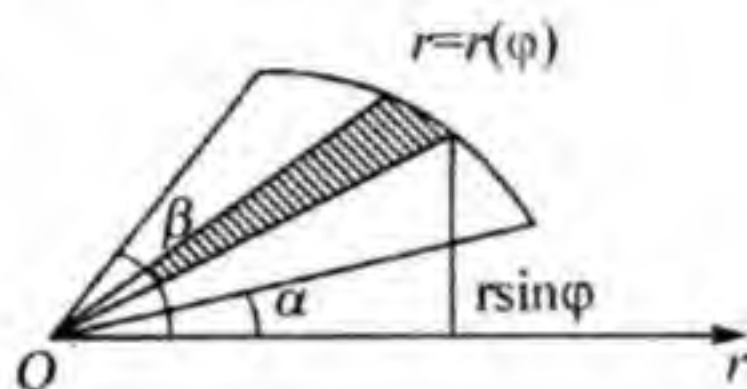
$$\begin{aligned}
&= \pi \left[ \left( \frac{16}{3}t^3 - 4t^4 - \frac{8}{5}t^5 + 2t^6 - \frac{3}{7}t^7 \right) \Big|_0^1 \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \left( \frac{16}{3}t^3 - 4t^4 - \frac{8}{5}t^5 + 2t^6 - \frac{3}{7}t^7 \right) \Big|_1^2 \right] \\
&= 2\pi.
\end{aligned}$$

【2482】 证明: 平面图形  $0 \leq \alpha \leq \varphi \leq \beta \leq \pi, 0 \leq r \leq r(\varphi)$  (其中  $\varphi$  和  $r$  为极坐标) 围绕极轴旋转形成的物体体积:

$$V = \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} r^3(\varphi) \sin \varphi d\varphi.$$

证 面积微元为

$$dS = r d\varphi dr,$$



2482 题图

它绕极轴旋转所得微环形体积

$$dv = 2\pi r \sin \varphi dS = 2\pi r^2 \sin \varphi d\varphi dr,$$

于是所求体积为

$$\begin{aligned}
V &= 2\pi \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left( \sin \varphi \int_0^{r(\varphi)} r^2 dr \right) d\varphi \\
&= \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} r^3(\varphi) \sin \varphi d\varphi.
\end{aligned}$$

求由极坐标给定的平面图形旋转形成的体积(2484 ~ 2485).

【2483】  $r = a(1 + \cos \varphi)$  ( $0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$ ): (1) 围绕极轴; (2)

围绕直线  $r \cos \varphi = -\frac{a}{4}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{解} \quad (1) \quad V &= \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^{\pi} a^3 (1 + \cos \varphi)^3 \sin \varphi d\varphi \\
&= -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3} a^3 (1 + \cos \varphi)^4 \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{8\pi a^3}{3};
\end{aligned}$$

(2) 由 2419 题知心脏线  $r = a(1 + \cos \varphi)$  的面积为  $\frac{3\pi a^2}{2}$ , 而其

重心为  $\varphi_0 = 0, r_0 = \frac{5a}{6}$  (见 2512 题图).

根据古尔金第二定理(见 2506 题), 可求得所求体积为

$$V = 2\pi \left( \frac{5a}{6} + \frac{a}{4} \right) \frac{3\pi a^2}{2} = \frac{13}{4}\pi a^2.$$

**【2484】**  $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2)$ : (1) 绕  $Ox$  轴; (2) 绕  $Oy$  轴; (3) 绕直线  $y = x$ .

提示: 转换到极坐标.

解 (1) 曲线的极坐标方程为

$$r^2 = a^2(2\cos^2\varphi - 1),$$

$$V_x = 2 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} [a^2(2\cos^2\varphi - 1)]^{\frac{3}{2}} \sin\varphi d\varphi,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由于} \quad & \int (2\cos^2\varphi - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sin\varphi d\varphi \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int [(\sqrt{2}\cos\varphi)^2 - 1]^{\frac{3}{2}} d(\sqrt{2}\cos\varphi) \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[ \frac{\sqrt{2}\cos\varphi}{8} (4\cos^2\varphi - 5) \sqrt{2\cos^2\varphi - 1} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{3}{8} \ln(\sqrt{2}\cos\varphi + \sqrt{2\cos^2\varphi - 1}) \right] + C, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以} \quad V_x &= -\frac{4\pi a^3}{3\sqrt{2}} \left[ \frac{\sqrt{2}\cos\varphi}{8} (4\cos^2\varphi - 5) \sqrt{2\cos^2\varphi - 1} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{3}{8} \ln(\sqrt{2}\cos\varphi + \sqrt{2\cos^2\varphi - 1}) \right] \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ &= \frac{1}{4}\pi a^3 \left[ \sqrt{2}\ln(\sqrt{2} + 1) - \frac{2}{3} \right]; \end{aligned}$$

(2) 利用对称性知, 所求体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V_y &= \frac{4\pi}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} r^3 \cos\varphi d\varphi \\ &= \frac{4\pi a^3}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\cos^3 2\varphi} \cos\varphi d\varphi, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令} \quad \sin\varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin x,$$

则  $\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} = \cos x, \cos \varphi d\varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos x dx,$

且  $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 于是

$$\begin{aligned} V_y &= \frac{4\pi a^3}{4\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x dx \\ &= \frac{4\pi a^3}{3\sqrt{2}} \frac{3 \cdot 1}{4 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi^2 a^3}{4\sqrt{2}}; \end{aligned}$$

(3) 利用对称性知, 所求体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{4\pi}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} r^3 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \varphi\right) d\varphi \\ &= \frac{4\pi a^3}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\cos^3 2\varphi} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \varphi - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \varphi\right) d\varphi \\ &= \frac{4\pi a^3}{3\sqrt{2}} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\cos^3 2\varphi} \cos \varphi d\varphi = \frac{\pi^2 a^3}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

**【2484. 1】** 求由阿基米德半螺线  $r = a\varphi$  ( $a > 0; 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi$ ) 所围的图形围绕极轴旋转形成的体积.

**解** 所求体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^\pi r^3 \sin \varphi d\varphi = \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^\pi a^3 \varphi^3 \sin \varphi d\varphi \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{3} a^3 (-\varphi^3 \cos \varphi + 3\varphi^2 \sin \varphi - 6\varphi \cos \varphi + 6 \sin \varphi) \Big|_0^\pi \\ &= \frac{2a^3 \pi^2}{3} (\pi^2 + 6). \end{aligned}$$

**【2484. 2】** 求由曲线  $\varphi = \pi r^3, \varphi = \pi$  所围的图形围绕极轴旋转形成的体积.

**解** 所求体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^\pi r^3 \sin \varphi d\varphi = \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^\pi \frac{\varphi}{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{3} (-\varphi \cos \varphi + \sin \varphi) \Big|_0^\pi = \frac{2\pi}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

**【2485】** 求出图形  $a \leq r \leq a\sqrt{2\sin 2\varphi}$  围绕极轴旋转形成的



体积.

解  $r = a$  与  $r = a \sqrt{2\sin 2\varphi}$ , 在第一象限的相交点为  $(a, \frac{\pi}{12}) (a, \frac{5\pi}{12})$ . 利用对称性知, 所求体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{4\pi}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{12}}^{\frac{5\pi}{12}} [(a \sqrt{2\sin 2\varphi})^3 - a^3] \sin \varphi d\varphi \\ &= \frac{4\pi a^3}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{12}}^{\frac{5\pi}{12}} (4\sqrt{2} \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi} \cdot \sin^2 \varphi \cos \varphi - \sin \varphi) d\varphi. \end{aligned}$$

为求上述积分, 令

$$I_1 = \int \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi} \sin^2 \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi,$$

$$I_2 = \int \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi} \cos^2 \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi,$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 - I_1 &= \int (\sin 2\varphi)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cos 2\varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cos \varphi (\sin 2\varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{2}{3} I_1, \end{aligned}$$

即 
$$I_2 - \frac{5}{3} I_1 = \frac{1}{3} \cos \varphi (\sin 2\varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C,$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 + I_2 &= \int \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi} \cos \varphi d\varphi \\ &= \sqrt{2} \int \frac{\tan \varphi}{1 + \tan^2 \varphi} \sqrt{\cot \varphi} d\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sin \varphi \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(\sin \varphi + \cos \varphi - \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi}) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{4} [\ln(\sin \varphi + \cos \varphi + \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi}) + \arcsin(\sin \varphi - \cos \varphi)]. \end{aligned}$$

故 
$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \frac{3}{8} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \sin \varphi \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(\sin \varphi + \cos \varphi - \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi}) \right\} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{4} [\ln(\sin \varphi + \cos \varphi + \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi}) \\ &\quad + \arcsin(\sin \varphi - \cos \varphi)] - \frac{1}{3} \cos \varphi (\sin 2\varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

而 
$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{12}}^{\frac{5\pi}{12}} \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi} \sin^2 \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{64} \pi,$$



因此 
$$V = \frac{4\pi a^3}{3} \left[ 4\sqrt{2} \left( \frac{1}{8} + \frac{3\pi}{64} \right) + \cos\varphi \right] \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{12}}^{\frac{5\pi}{12}} = \frac{\pi^2 a^3}{2\sqrt{2}}.$$

### § 8. 旋转曲面面积的计算方法

平滑曲线  $AB$  围绕  $Ox$  轴旋转形成的曲面面积等于:

$$P = 2\pi \int_A^B |y| ds$$

其中  $ds$  为弧的微分.

求出下列曲线旋转形成的曲面面积(2486 ~ 2498).

**【2486】**  $y = x\sqrt{\frac{x}{a}}$  ( $0 \leq x \leq a$ ); 围绕  $Ox$  轴.

解  $ds = \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx = \sqrt{1 + \frac{9x}{4a}}$ ,

于是所求表面积为

$$\begin{aligned} P_x &= 2\pi \int_0^a x \sqrt{\frac{x}{a}} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{9x}{4a}} dx \\ &= \frac{3\pi}{a} \int_0^a \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{4ax}{9}} dx \\ &= \frac{3\pi}{9} \int_0^a \left( x + \frac{2a}{9} \right) \sqrt{\left( x + \frac{2a}{9} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{2a}{9} \right)^2} d\left( x + \frac{2a}{9} \right) \\ &\quad - \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^a \sqrt{\left( x + \frac{2a}{9} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{2a}{9} \right)^2} d\left( x + \frac{2a}{9} \right) \\ &= \frac{3\pi}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( x^2 + \frac{4ax}{9} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^a - \frac{2\pi}{3} \left\{ \frac{x + \frac{2a}{9}}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{4ax}{9}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{\frac{4a^2}{81}}{2} \ln \left( x + \frac{2a}{9} - \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{4ax}{9}} \right) \right\} \Big|_0^a \\ &= \frac{13\sqrt{13}}{27} \pi a^2 - \frac{11\sqrt{13}}{81} \pi a^2 + \frac{4\pi a^2}{243} \ln \frac{11 + 3\sqrt{13}}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

**【2487】**  $y = a \cos \frac{\pi x}{2b}$  ( $|x| \leq b$ ); 围绕  $Ox$  轴.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \sqrt{1+y'^2} &= \sqrt{1 + \left(-\frac{\pi a}{2b} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2b}\right)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2b} \sqrt{4b^2 + a^2 \pi^2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{2b}},\end{aligned}$$

所以, 所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned}P_x &= 2\pi \int_{-b}^b y \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx \\ &= 2\pi \int_{-b}^b a \cos \frac{\pi x}{2b} \cdot \frac{1}{2b} \sqrt{4b^2 + a^2 \pi^2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{2b}} dx \\ &= \frac{4}{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \pi a \cdot \sin \frac{\pi x}{2b} + \sqrt{4b^2 + a^2 \pi^2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{2b}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{4b^2}{2} \ln \left| \pi a \sin \frac{\pi x}{2b} + \sqrt{4b^2 + \pi^2 a^2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{2b}} \right| \right] \Big|_0^b \\ &= 2a \sqrt{a^2 \pi^2 + 4b^2} + \frac{8b^2}{\pi} \ln \frac{\pi a + \sqrt{a^2 \pi^2 + 4b^2}}{2b}.\end{aligned}$$

【2488】  $y = \tan x \left(0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ ; 围绕  $Ox$  轴.

$$\text{解} \quad \sqrt{1+y'^2} = \sqrt{1+\sec^4 x} = \sqrt{\frac{\cos^4 x + 1}{\cos^4 x}},$$

所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned}P_x &= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\cos^4 x + 1}}{\cos^2 x} dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\cos^4 x + 1} d\left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}\right) \\ &= \pi \left[ \frac{\sqrt{\cos^4 x + 1}}{\cos^2 x} - \ln(\cos^2 x + \sqrt{\cos^4 x + 1}) \right] \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ &= \left( \pi \left[ \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2} + \ln \frac{(\sqrt{2} + 1)(\sqrt{5} - 1)}{2} \right] \right).\end{aligned}$$

【2489】  $y^2 = 2px \quad (0 \leq x \leq x_0)$ ; (1) 绕  $Ox$  轴; (2) 绕  $Oy$  轴.

$$\text{解} \quad (1) \quad \sqrt{1+y'^2} = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{p}{y}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{p+2x}}{\sqrt{2x}},$$

于是所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_x &= 2\pi \int_0^{x_0} \sqrt{2px} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{p+2x}}{\sqrt{2x}} dx \\
 &= \pi \sqrt{p} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (p+2x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{x_0} \\
 &= \frac{2\pi}{3} [(2x_0+p) \sqrt{2px_0+p^2} - p^2].
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \sqrt{1+x_y'^2} = \frac{\sqrt{p^2+y^2}}{p},$$

且由对称性知, 所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_y &= 4\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{2px_0}} x \sqrt{1+x_y'^2} dy \\
 &= 4\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{2px_0}} \frac{y^2}{2p} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{p^2+y^2}}{p} dy \\
 &= \frac{2\pi}{p^2} \left[ \frac{y(2y^2+p^2)}{8} \sqrt{p^2+y^2} - \frac{p^4}{8} \ln(y + \sqrt{y^2+p^2}) \right] \Big|_0^{\sqrt{2px_0}} \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{4} \left[ (p+4x_0) \sqrt{2x_0(p+2x_0)} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - p^2 \ln \frac{\sqrt{2x_0} + \sqrt{p+2x_0}}{\sqrt{p}} \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

【2490】  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  ( $0 < b \leq a$ ); (1) 绕  $Ox$  轴; (2) 绕  $Oy$  轴.

解 (1)  $y' = -\frac{b^2}{a^2} \frac{x}{y}$ , 所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_x &= 2\pi \int_{-a}^a y \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-a}^a y \sqrt{1 + \left(-\frac{b^2}{a^2} \frac{x}{y}\right)^2} dx \\
 &= 2\pi \int_{-a}^a \sqrt{y^2 + \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2}\right)^2 x^2} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-a}^a \sqrt{b^2 + \frac{b^2}{a^2} \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} - 1\right) x^2} dx \\
 &= 2\pi \frac{b}{a} \int_{-a}^a \sqrt{a^2 - \epsilon^2 x^2} dx
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2\pi \frac{b}{a} 2x \left[ \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - \epsilon^2 x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2\epsilon} \arcsin \frac{\epsilon x}{a} \right] \Big|_0^a \\
 &= 2\pi \cdot \frac{b}{a} \left( a \sqrt{a^2 - \epsilon^2 a^2} + \frac{a^2}{\epsilon} \arcsin \epsilon \right) \\
 &= 2\pi b \left( b + \frac{a}{\epsilon} \arcsin \epsilon \right),
 \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\epsilon = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{a}$  是椭圆之离心率.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad x \sqrt{1 + x'^2} &= \frac{a}{b} \sqrt{b^2 + \frac{a^2 - b^2}{b^2} y^2} \\
 &= \frac{a}{b} \sqrt{b^2 + \frac{c^2}{b^2} y^2},
 \end{aligned}$$

所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_y &= 2\pi \frac{a}{b} \int_{-b}^b \sqrt{b^2 + \frac{c^2}{b^2} y^2} dy \\
 &= 2\pi \frac{a}{b} \left[ \frac{y}{2} \sqrt{b^2 + \frac{c^2}{b^2} y^2} + \frac{b^3}{2c} \ln \left( \frac{c}{b} y + \sqrt{b^2 + \frac{c^2}{b^2} y^2} \right) \right] \Big|_{-b}^b \\
 &= 2\pi a \left[ \sqrt{b^2 + c^2} + \frac{b^2}{2c} \ln \left[ \frac{\sqrt{b^2 + c^2} + c}{\sqrt{b^2 + c^2} - c} \right] \right] \\
 &= 2\pi a \left[ a + \frac{b^2}{2c} \ln \left( \frac{a+c}{a-c} \right) \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

**【2491】**  $x^2 + (y-b)^2 = a^2 (b \geq a)$ ; 绕  $Ox$  轴.

解 将圆分成两个单值分支

$$y = b + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \text{ 及 } y = b - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2},$$

于是所求表面积为

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_x &= 2\pi \int_{-a}^a (b + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}) \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx \\
 &\quad + 2\pi \int_{-a}^a (b - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}) \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx \\
 &= 4\pi ab \int_{-a}^a \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = 4\pi^2 ab.
 \end{aligned}$$

**【2492】**  $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$ ; 绕  $Ox$  轴.



解  $y'_x = -\sqrt[3]{\frac{y}{x}}, \sqrt{1+y'^2} = \frac{a^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}},$

所求表面积为

$$\begin{aligned} P_x &= 2 \cdot 2\pi \int_0^a (a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{a^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}} dx \\ &= -\frac{12\pi a^{\frac{1}{3}}}{5} (a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{5}{2}} \Big|_0^a = \frac{12\pi a^2}{5}. \end{aligned}$$

【2493】  $y = a \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{a}$  ( $|x| \leq b$ ); (1) 绕  $Ox$  轴; (2) 绕  $Oy$  轴.

解 (1) 所求表面积为

$$\begin{aligned} P_x &= 2\pi \int_{-b}^b \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{a} \sqrt{1 + \operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{x}{a}} dx \\ &= 2\pi a \int_{-b}^b \operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{x}{a} dx = 2\pi a \int_0^b \left(1 + \operatorname{ch} \frac{2x}{b}\right) dx \\ &= \pi a \left(2b + a \operatorname{sh} \frac{2b}{a}\right). \end{aligned}$$

(2) 注意到  $x'_y = \frac{1}{y_x}$  及  $\frac{dy}{y_x} = dx$  有

$$\sqrt{1+x'^2_y} = \sqrt{1+y'^2_x} dx$$

从而有 
$$\begin{aligned} P_y &= 2\pi \int_a^{\operatorname{sch} \frac{b}{a}} x \sqrt{1+x'^2_y} dy \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^b x \sqrt{1+y'^2_x} dx = 2\pi \int_0^b x \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{a} dx \\ &= 2\pi \left( a x \operatorname{sh} \frac{x}{a} - a^2 \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{a} \right) \Big|_0^b \\ &= 2\pi a \left( b \operatorname{sh} \frac{b}{a} - a \operatorname{ch} \frac{b}{a} + a \right). \end{aligned}$$

【2494】  $\pm x = a \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}{y} - \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}$ ; 绕  $Ox$  轴.

解  $x'_y = \mp \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}{y} \quad ds = \sqrt{1+x'^2_y} dy = \frac{a}{y} dy$

所以  $P_x = 2 \cdot 2\pi \int_0^a y ds = 4\pi \int_0^a y \cdot \frac{a}{y} dy = 4\pi a^2$ .

【2495】  $x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t)$  ( $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ );

(1) 绕  $Ox$  轴; (2) 绕  $Oy$  轴; (3) 绕直线  $y = 2a$ .

解  $ds = \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2} dt = 2a \sin \frac{t}{2} dt$

于是所求表面积为

$$(1) P_x = 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} a(1 - \cos t) \cdot 2a \sin \frac{t}{2} dt$$

$$= 16\pi a^2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^3 u du = \frac{64}{3} \pi a^2;$$

$$(2) P_y = 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} a(t - \sin t) 2a \sin \frac{t}{2} dt$$

$$= 4\pi a \int_0^{2\pi} (t - \sin t) \sin \frac{t}{2} dt = 16\pi^2 a^2;$$

(3) 作平移

$$x = \bar{x}, y = \bar{y} + 2a,$$

则  $y = -a(1 + \cos t),$

则所求表面积为

$$P_x = 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} |\bar{y}| ds$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} a(1 + \cos t) 2a \sin \frac{t}{2} dt = \frac{32}{3} \pi a^2.$$

【2496】  $x = a \cos^3 t, y = a \sin^3 t$ ; 绕直线  $y = x$ .

解  $ds = \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2} dt$

$$= \begin{cases} 3a \sin t \cos t dt, & \text{当 } \frac{\pi}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ -3a \sin t \cos t dt, & \text{当 } \frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{3\pi}{4}. \end{cases}$$

利用对称性, 并作旋转, 得所求表面积为

$$P = 2 \cdot 2\pi \left[ \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{y-x}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2} dt + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{y-x}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2} dt \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{4\pi}{\sqrt{2}} \left[ \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (a\sin^3 t - a\cos^3 t) 3a\sin t \cos t dt \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} (a\sin^3 t - a\cos^3 t) 3a\sin t \cos t dt \right] \\
&= \frac{12\pi a^2}{\sqrt{2}} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 t + \frac{1}{5} \cos^5 t \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \left( \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 t + \frac{1}{5} \cos^5 t \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \right] \\
&= \frac{3}{5} \pi a^2 (4\sqrt{2} - 1).
\end{aligned}$$

【2497】  $r = a(1 + \cos\varphi)$ ; 绕极轴.

解  $ds = \sqrt{r^2 + r'^2} d\varphi = 2a \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} d\varphi$

$$y = r \sin\varphi = a(1 + \cos\varphi) \sin\varphi = 4a \cos^3 \frac{\varphi}{2} \sin \frac{\varphi}{2}$$

因此, 所求表面积为

$$P = 2\pi \int_0^\pi 8a^2 \cos^4 \frac{\varphi}{2} \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} d\varphi = \frac{32}{5} \pi a^2.$$

【2498】  $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\varphi$ ; (1) 绕极轴; (2) 绕轴  $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ; (3) 绕

轴  $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

解 (1)  $y = r \cdot \sin\varphi = a \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} \cdot \sin\varphi$

$$r'_\varphi = -\frac{a^2 \sin^2 \varphi}{r},$$

$$ds = \sqrt{r^2 + r'^2_\varphi} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} d\varphi,$$

所求表面积为

$$P = 2 \cdot 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a^2 \sin\varphi d\varphi = 2\pi a^2 (2 - \sqrt{2}).$$

(2)  $x = r \cdot \cos\varphi = a \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} \cdot \cos\varphi$ , 因此所求表面积为

$$P = 2\pi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a^2 \cos\varphi d\varphi = 2\pi a^2 \sqrt{2}.$$



$$(3) x = a \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} \cos \varphi, y = a \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} \sin \varphi$$

由对称性, 并注意到当  $-\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$  时  $x - y \geq 0$ , 因此, 所求表面积为

$$\begin{aligned} P &= 2 \cdot 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x-y}{\sqrt{2}} d \frac{a}{\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} d\varphi \\ &= \frac{4\pi a^2}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos \varphi - \sin \varphi) d\varphi \\ &= \frac{4\pi a^2}{\sqrt{2}} (\sin \varphi + \cos \varphi) \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 4\pi a^2. \end{aligned}$$

【2499】 由抛物线  $ay = a^2 - x^2$  与轴  $Ox$  所围的图形围绕  $Ox$  轴旋转形成旋转体. 求旋转体的曲面积与等体积球表面积之比.

解 旋转体的表面积为

$$\begin{aligned} P_x &= 2 \cdot 2\pi \int_0^a y \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx \\ &= 4\pi \int_0^a \left(a - \frac{x^2}{a}\right) \sqrt{1 + \left(-\frac{2x}{a}\right)^2} dx \\ &= 4\pi \int_0^a \left(a - \frac{x^2}{a}\right) \cdot \frac{2}{a} \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{a^2}{4}} dx \\ &= 8\pi \int_0^a \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{a^2}{4}} dx - \frac{8\pi}{a^2} \int_0^a x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{a^2}{4}} dx \\ &= 8\pi \left[ \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{a^2}{4}} + \frac{a^2}{8} \ln \left( x + \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{a^2}{4}} \right) \right] \Big|_0^a \\ &\quad - \frac{8\pi}{a^2} \left[ \frac{x \left( 2x^2 + \frac{a^2}{4} \right)}{8} \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{a^2}{4}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{a^4}{128} \ln \left( x + \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{a^2}{4}} \right) \right] \Big|_0^a \\ &= \frac{\pi a^2}{8} \left[ 7\sqrt{5} + \frac{17}{2} \ln(2 + \sqrt{5}) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

倒数第二个等号用到了 1820 题的结果旋转体的体积为

$$V_x = \pi \int_{-a}^a \left(a - \frac{x^2}{a}\right)^2 dx = \frac{16\pi a^3}{15},$$



设与其等体积的球的半径为  $R$ , 则有

$$\frac{4\pi R^3}{3} = \frac{16\pi a^3}{15},$$

所以  $R = \sqrt[3]{\frac{4}{5}}a$ . 于是此球的表面积为

$$P = 4\pi R^2 = 4\pi \sqrt[3]{\frac{16}{25}}a^2,$$

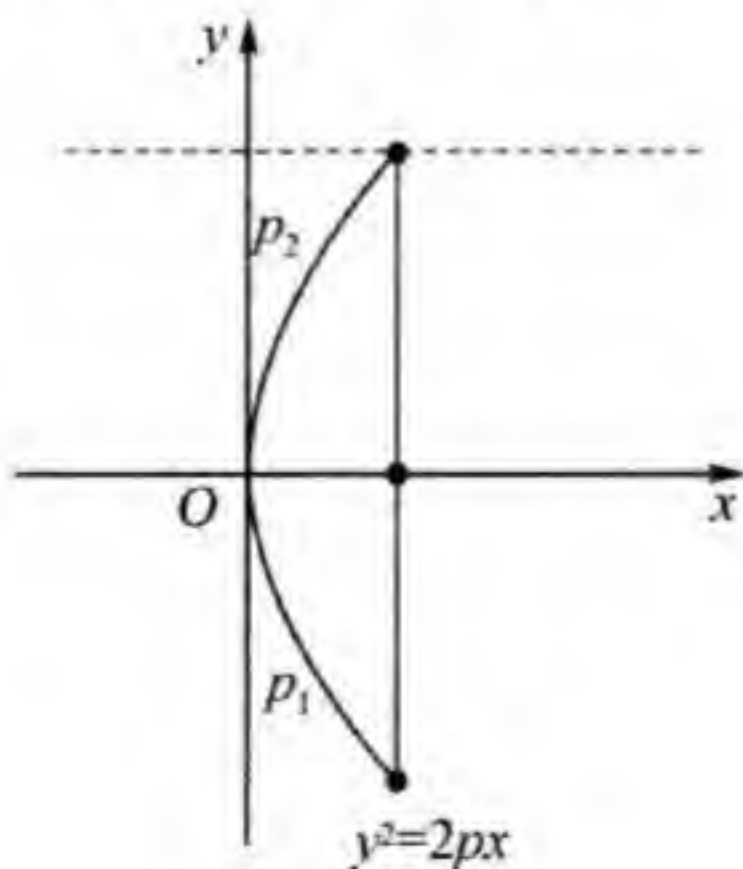
于是 
$$\frac{P_x}{P} = \frac{\frac{\pi a^2}{8} \left[ 7\sqrt{5} + \frac{17}{2} \ln(2 + \sqrt{5}) \right]}{4\pi \sqrt[3]{\frac{16}{25}}a^2}$$

$$= \frac{5 \left[ 14\sqrt{5} + \frac{17}{2} \ln(2 + \sqrt{5}) \right]}{128 \cdot \sqrt[3]{10}}.$$

**【2500】** 由抛物线  $y^2 = 2px$  与直线  $x = \frac{p}{2}$  所围成的图形绕直线  $y = p$  旋转, 求旋转体的体积和面积.

**解** 旋转体的体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V_{y=p} &= \int_0^{\frac{p}{2}} \pi(p + \sqrt{2px})^2 dx - \int_0^{\frac{p}{2}} \pi(p - \sqrt{2px})^2 dx \\ &= 4\pi p \cdot \sqrt{2p} \int_0^{\frac{p}{2}} \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{3\pi p^3}{3}. \end{aligned}$$



2500 题图

下面求旋转体的表面积.

首先,旋转体的侧面积为:注意到在  $l_1, l_2$  上  $dS$  相同,

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\text{侧}} &= \int_{l_1} 2\pi(p + \sqrt{2px})dS + \int_{l_2} 2\pi(p - \sqrt{2px})dS \\ &= 4\pi p \int_{l_2} dS = 4\pi p \int_0^p \sqrt{1 + \frac{y^2}{p^2}} dy \\ &= 4\pi \int_0^p \sqrt{y^2 + p^2} dy \\ &= 4\pi \left( \frac{y}{2} \sqrt{y^2 + p^2} + \frac{p^2}{2} \ln(y + \sqrt{y^2 + p^2}) \right) \Big|_0^p \\ &= 2\pi p^2 [\sqrt{2} + \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})] \end{aligned}$$

$$S_{\text{底}} = \pi(2p)^2 = 4\pi p^2$$

故所求表面积为

$$P = S_{\text{侧}} + S_{\text{底}} = 2\pi p^2 [2 + \sqrt{2} + \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})].$$

## § 9. 矩算法 重心坐标

1. 矩 若在  $Oxy$  平面上,密度为  $\rho = \rho(y)$  的质量  $M$  充满了某有界连续统  $\Omega$  (线,平面域),而  $\omega = \omega(y)$  是连续统  $\Omega$  中纵坐标不超过  $y$  那一部分的相应测度(圆弧长度、面积),则下数

$$\begin{aligned} M_k &= \lim_{\max |\Delta y_i| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n \rho(y_i) y_i^k \Delta \omega(y_i) \\ &= \int_{\Omega} \rho y^k d\omega(y_i) \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots), \end{aligned}$$

(其中  $\Delta y_i = y_i - y_{i-1}$  及  $\Delta \omega(y_i) = \omega(y_i) - \omega(y_{i-1})$ )

称为质量  $M$  对于  $Ox$  轴的  $k$  次矩.

作为特殊情况,当  $k = 0$  时,得出质量  $M$ ,当  $k = 1$  时为静力矩,而当  $k = 2$  时为转动惯量.

同样,可以定义质量对坐标平面的矩.

若  $\rho = 1$ ,则相应的矩被称为几何矩(线矩、面积矩、体积矩等).

2. 重心 面积为  $S$  的均匀平面图形的重心坐标  $(x_0, y_0)$  按照下式定义:

$$x_0 = \frac{M_1^{(y)}}{S}, \quad y_0 = \frac{M_1^{(x)}}{S},$$

其中  $M_1^{(y)}, M_1^{(x)}$  为图形对于  $Oy$  和  $Ox$  轴的几何静力矩.

**【2501】** 求半径  $a$  的半圆弧对于过该弧两个端点的直径的静力矩和转动惯量.

**解** 取此直径所在的直线为  $Ox$  轴, 圆心作为原点建立直角坐标系, 则圆的方程为  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ , 从而

$$y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$$

$$ds = \sqrt{1 + y'^2} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx,$$

$$\rho = 1 \quad (\text{以后如无说明均取 } \rho = 1),$$

于是所求的静力矩及转动惯量为

$$M_1 = \int_{-a}^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = 2a^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_2 &= \int_{-a}^a (a^2 - x^2) \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx \\ &= a \int_{-a}^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx \\ &= a \left[ \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} \right] \Big|_{-a}^a = \frac{\pi a^3}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

**【2501. 1】** 求抛物线弧对着直线  $x = \frac{p}{2}$  的静力矩:

$$y^2 = 2px \quad (0 \leq x \leq \frac{p}{2}).$$

$$\text{解} \quad ds = \sqrt{1 + x_y'^2} dy = \frac{\sqrt{p^2 + y^2}}{p} dy,$$

由对称性知所求静力矩及

$$M_1 = 2 \int_0^p \left| \frac{y^2}{2p} - \frac{p}{2} \right| \frac{\sqrt{p^2 + y^2}}{p} dy,$$

利用 1820 题及 1876 题结果有

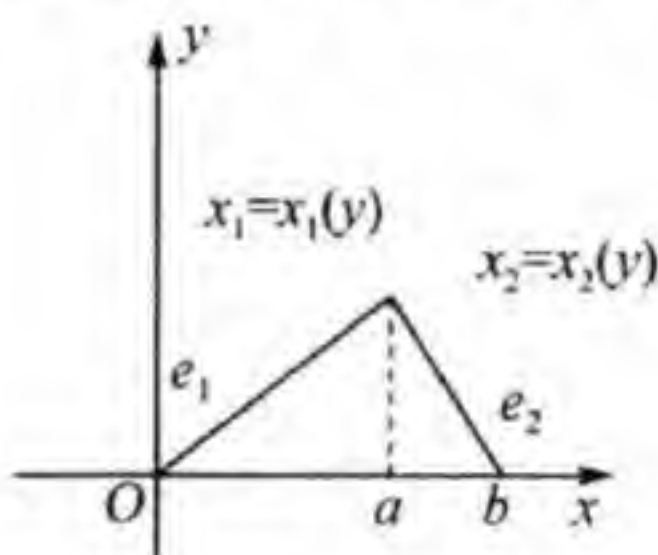
$$M_2 = \int_0^p \sqrt{p^2 + y^2} dy - \frac{1}{p^2} \int_0^p \sqrt{p^2 + y^2} dy$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left[ \frac{1}{2} y \sqrt{p^2 + y^2} + \frac{p^2}{2} \ln(y + \sqrt{p^2 + y^2}) \right]_0^p \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{p^2} \left[ \frac{y(2y^2 + p^2)}{8} \sqrt{p^2 + y^2} - \frac{p^4}{8} \ln(y + \sqrt{p^2 + y^2}) \right]_0^p \\
&= \frac{p^2}{8} [\sqrt{2} + 5\ln(1 + \sqrt{2})].
\end{aligned}$$

【2502】 求底为  $b$ 、高为  $h$  的均匀三角形薄板对于底边( $\rho = 1$ ) 的静力矩和转动惯量.

解 取如图 2502 题图所示的坐标系



2502 题图

直线  $l_1$  的方程为

$$x_1 = \frac{c}{h}y,$$

直线  $l_2$  的方程为

$$x_2 = b + \frac{c-b}{h}y,$$

所求静力矩为

$$\begin{aligned}
M_1 &= \int_0^h y(x_2 - x_1) dy \\
&= \int_0^h y \left( b - \frac{b}{h}y \right) dy = \frac{bh^2}{6},
\end{aligned}$$

所求转动惯量为

$$M_2 = \int_0^h y^2(x_2 - x_1) dy = \int_0^h y^2 \left( b - \frac{b}{h}y \right) dy = \frac{bh^3}{12}.$$

【2502. 1】 求由曲线  $ay = 2ax - x^2$  ( $a > 0$ ) 及  $y = 0$  限制的抛物线段对于  $Oy$  和  $Ox$  轴的转动惯量.



回转半径  $r_x$  和  $r_y$ , 亦即由比率  $I_x = Sr_x^2, I_y = Sr_y^2$  确定的值是多少?

式中  $S$  为线段面积.

$$\text{解} \quad ds = \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx = \sqrt{1+\frac{4}{a^2}(x-1)^2} dx,$$

$$y = \frac{1}{a}[1-(x-1)^2],$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以} \quad I_x &= M_2^{(x)} = \int_l y^2 ds \\ &= \int_0^2 \frac{1}{a^2}[1-(x-1)^2]^2 \sqrt{1+\frac{4}{a^2}(x-1)^2} dx. \end{aligned}$$

【2503】 求半轴为  $a$  和  $b$  的均匀椭圆形薄板对于其主轴 ( $\rho = 1$ ) 的转动惯量.

解 不妨设椭圆的方程为

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1,$$

则上、下半椭圆的方程为

$$x_1 = -\frac{a}{b}\sqrt{b^2-y^2}, x_2 = \frac{a}{b}\sqrt{b^2-y^2},$$

于是所求转动惯量为

$$\begin{aligned} M_2^{(x)} &= \int_{-b}^b y^2 (x_2 - x_1) dy = 2 \int_{-b}^b \frac{b}{a} y^2 \sqrt{b^2 - y^2} dy \\ &= 4 \int_0^b \frac{a}{b} \sqrt{b^2 - y^2} dy \quad (\text{令 } y = b \sin t) \\ &= 4ab^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cos^2 t dt = \frac{\pi ab^3}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

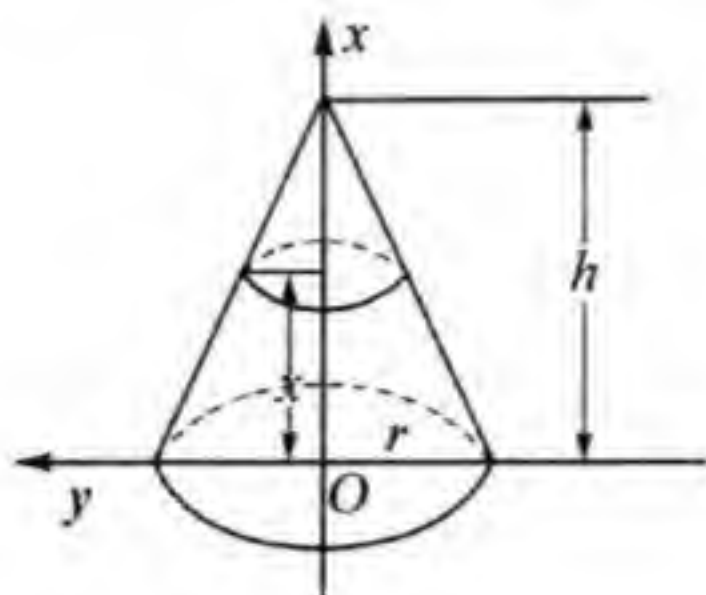
由对称性, 半  $M_2(x)$  中  $a, b$  的位置对调, 即得

$$M_2^{(y)} = \frac{\pi a^3 b}{4}.$$

【2504】 求底半径为  $r$  高为  $h$  的均匀圆锥对于该圆锥底平面 ( $\rho = 1$ ) 的静力矩和转动惯量.

解 取如 2504 题图所示的坐标系, 则

$$M_1 = \int_0^h x \cdot P(x) dx,$$



2504 题图

其中  $P(x)$  是过  $x$  点且垂直于  $Ox$  轴截圆锥所得截面的面积即

$$P(x) = \pi y^2 = \pi \left[ \frac{r}{h}(h-x) \right]^2,$$

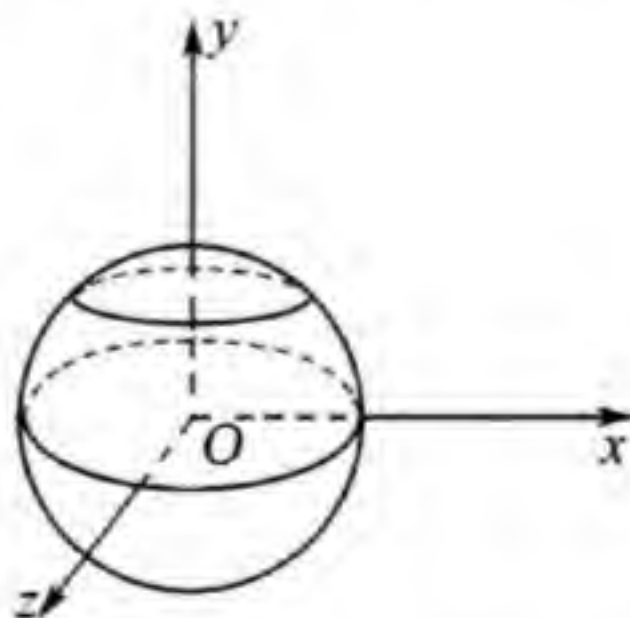
所求静力矩及转动惯量分别为

$$M_1 = \frac{\pi r^2}{h^2} \int_0^h x(h-x)^2 dx = \frac{\pi r^2 h^2}{12},$$

$$M_2 = \int_0^h x^2 P(x) dx = \frac{\pi r^2}{h^2} \int_0^h x^2 (h-x)^2 dx = \frac{\pi r^2 h^3}{30}.$$

**【2504. 1】** 求半径为  $R$ 、质量为  $M$  的均匀球对于其直径的转动惯量.

**解** 建立如 2504. 1 题所示的坐标系, 过  $(0, y)$  点且垂直于  $Oy$  轴截球体所得的截面面积为



$$P(y) = \pi(R^2 - |y|^2) = \pi(R^2 - y^2)$$

因此球体对  $xOz$  面的转动惯量为

$$M_2^{(x)} = \int_{-R}^R \rho y^2 P(y) dy = 2\pi\rho \int_0^R y^2 (R^2 - y^2) dy = \frac{4}{15}\pi\rho R^5$$

由对称性可知球体对  $xOy$  面的转动惯量为

$$M_2^{(xy)} = \frac{4}{15}\pi\rho R^5$$

因此球体对  $Ox$  轴的转动惯量为

$$M_2^{(x)} = M_2^{xy} + M_2^{xz} = \frac{8}{15}\pi\rho R^5$$

其中  $\rho = \frac{M}{V_{\text{球}}} = \frac{M}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3}$ , 因此

$$M_2^{(x)} = \frac{2}{5}MR^2.$$

注: 本题可参见本习题集第六册关于“三重积分在力学上的应用”中相关内容.

**【2505】 证明古尔金第一定理:** 平面内弧  $C$  绕位于同一平面的不与它相交的轴线旋转形成的旋转面面积等于这个弧的长度乘以该弧  $C$  重心所画出的圆周长度的乘积.

**证** 由物理可知, 重心  $(\xi, \eta)$  具有这样的性质, 如将曲线的全部“质量”都集中到重心, 则此质量对于任何一轴的静力矩, 都与曲线对此轴的静力矩相同, 即

$$\xi s = M_y = \int_0^s x ds,$$

$$\eta = M_x = \int_0^s y ds,$$

其中  $s$  表示弧长. 于是

$$2\pi\eta \cdot s = 2\pi \int_0^s y ds,$$

上式左端是弧  $C$  绕  $Ox$  轴旋而成的旋转曲面的面积. 左边  $2\pi\eta$  是  $C$  绕  $Ox$  轴旋转时其重心所划出的圆周的长度. 从而定理得证.

**【2506】 证明古尔金第二定理:** 平面图形  $S$  绕位于图形平面的不与它相交的轴线旋转形成的体积等于平面图形面积  $S$  与该图形重心所画出的圆周长度的乘积.

**证** 由重心  $(\xi, \eta)$  的物理意义有

$$\eta \cdot S = M_x = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b y^2 dx,$$



所以  $2\pi\eta \cdot S = \pi \int_a^b y^2 ds$ ,

上式右端即为旋转体的体积. 从而定理得证.

**【2507】** 确定下列圆弧重心的坐标:

$$x = a \cos \varphi, \quad y = a \sin \varphi \quad (|\varphi| \leq \alpha \leq \pi).$$

证 设重心为  $(\xi, \eta)$  显然  $\eta = 0$  又圆弧长为

$$s = 2a\alpha, \quad ds = \sqrt{x_\varphi'^2 + y_\varphi'^2} d\varphi = a d\varphi,$$

又  $M_y = \int_0^s x ds = \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} a^2 \cos \varphi d\varphi = 2a^2 \sin \alpha$ ,

所以  $\xi = \frac{2a^2 \sin \alpha}{2a\alpha} = \frac{a \sin \alpha}{\alpha}$ , 即重心为  $(\frac{a \sin \alpha}{\alpha}, 0)$ .

**【2508】** 确定由下列抛物线所围的区域重心的坐标:

$$ax = y^2, \quad ay = x^2 \quad (a > 0).$$

解 利用古尔金第二定理求解由 2397 题知, 面积为

$$S = \frac{a^2}{3},$$

绕  $Ox$  轴旋转而成的旋转体的体积为

$$V = \pi \int_0^a \left( ax - \frac{x^4}{a^2} \right) dx = \frac{3\pi a^3}{10},$$

于是有  $2\pi\eta \cdot \frac{a^2}{3} = \frac{3\pi a^3}{10}$ ,

所以  $\eta = \frac{9a}{20}$ ,

利用对称性知

$$\xi = \frac{9a}{20},$$

即所求重心为  $(\frac{9a}{20}, \frac{9a}{20})$ .

**【2509】** 确定区域重心的坐标:

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1 \quad (0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq b).$$

解 第一象限椭圆的面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{4} \pi ab,$$



而此面积绕  $Ox$  轴旋转而成的旋转体的体积为

$$V = \pi \int_0^a y^2 dx = \pi \int_0^a y^2 \frac{b^2}{a^2} (a^2 - x^2) dx = \frac{2\pi}{3} ab^2.$$

根据古尔金第二定理有

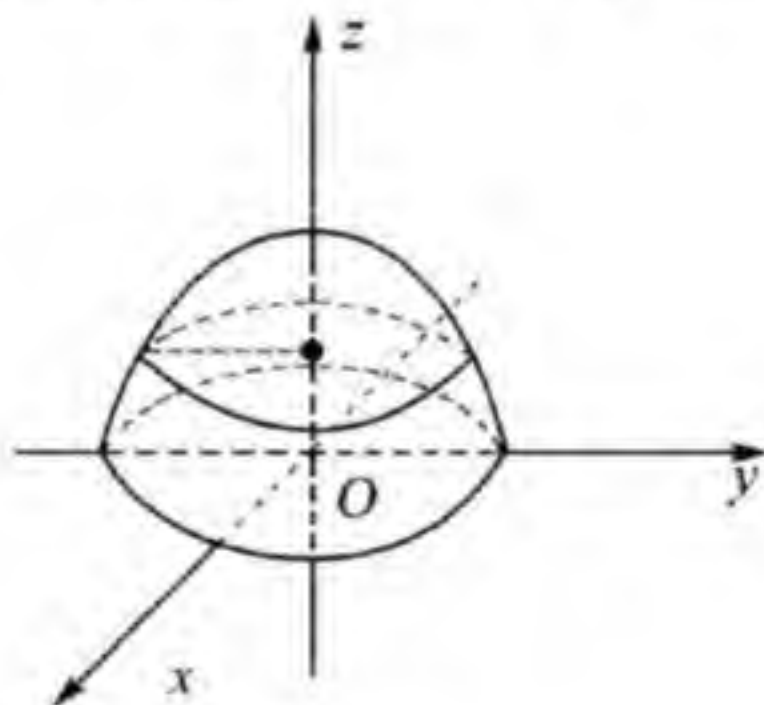
$$2\pi\eta \cdot \frac{\pi ab}{4} = \frac{2\pi}{3} ab^2,$$

所以  $\eta = \frac{4b}{3\pi},$

同样可得  $\xi = \frac{4a}{3\pi}$ , 即所求重心为  $(\frac{4a}{3\pi}, \frac{4b}{3\pi})$ .

**【2510】** 确定半径为  $a$  的均质半球的重心.

**解** 取球心为原点, 建立如 2510 题图所示的坐标系



2510 题图

即半球面的方程为

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 \quad z \geq 0$$

设重心为  $(\xi, \eta, \delta)$  显然  $\xi = \eta = 0$ .

设  $V_{\text{半球}} = \frac{2\pi a^3}{3}$ , 将半圆  $y^2 + z^2 = a^2 \quad (z \geq 0)$ , 绕  $Oz$  轴

旋转即得半球, 而过点  $(0, 0, z)$  且垂直于  $Oz$  轴的平面截球体所得截面为圆, 其面积

$$P(z) = \pi y^2 = \pi(a^2 - z^2),$$

所以  $M_1^{(z)} = \int_0^a zP(z)dz = \pi \int_0^a y(a^2 - z^2)dz = \frac{\pi a^4}{4},$

$$\text{故} \quad \delta = \frac{M_1^{(z)}}{V} = \frac{\frac{\pi a^4}{4}}{\frac{2\pi a^3}{3}} = \frac{3a}{8},$$

于是, 所求重心为  $(0, 0, \frac{3a}{8})$ .

【2511】 确定对数螺线  $r = ae^{m\varphi}$  ( $m > 0$ ) 从  $O(-\infty, 0)$  点到  $P(\varphi, r)$  点的弧  $OP$  的重心  $C(\varphi_0, r_0)$  坐标. 当  $P$  点移动时  $C$  点画出什么样的曲线?

解 重心的直角坐标为

$$\begin{aligned} x_0 &= \frac{\int_l x ds}{\int_l ds} = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\varphi} r \cos \varphi \sqrt{a^2(1+m^2)} e^{m\varphi} d\varphi}{\int_{-\infty}^{\varphi} \sqrt{a^2(1+m^2)} e^{m\varphi} d\varphi} \\ &= \frac{a \int_{-\infty}^{\varphi} e^{2m\varphi} \cos \varphi d\varphi}{\int_{-\infty}^{\varphi} e^{m\varphi} d\varphi} \\ &= \frac{ma e^{m\varphi} (\sin \varphi + 2m \cos \varphi)}{4m^2 + 1}, \end{aligned}$$

同样可得

$$y_0 = \frac{\int_l y ds}{\int_l ds} = \frac{ma e^{m\varphi} (2m \sin \varphi - \cos \varphi)}{4m^2 + 1},$$

于是重心的极坐标为

$$\begin{aligned} r_0 &= \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2} = \frac{ma}{4m^2 + 1} e^{m\varphi} \sqrt{4m^2 + 1} \\ &= \frac{mr}{\sqrt{4m^2 + 1}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\tan \varphi_0 = \frac{y_0}{x_0} = \frac{2m \tan \varphi - 1}{\tan \varphi + 2m} = \frac{\tan \varphi - \frac{1}{2m}}{1 + \frac{1}{2m} \tan \varphi},$$

即  $\varphi_0 = \varphi - \alpha$ , 其中  $\alpha = \arctan \frac{1}{2m}$ .

当  $P$  点移动时,  $C(\varphi_0, r_0)$  画出的曲线为

$$\begin{aligned} r_0 &= \frac{mr}{\sqrt{4m^2+1}} = \frac{ma}{\sqrt{4m^2+1}} e^{m\varphi} \\ &= \frac{ma}{\sqrt{4m^2+1}} e^{m(\varphi_0+a)}, \end{aligned}$$

这也是一条对数螺线.

**【2512】** 确定由曲线  $r = a(1 + \cos\varphi)$  所围的区域重心的坐标.

**解** 其面积微元  $dS = ydx$ , 设其重心为  $(x_0, y_0)$ , 由对称性知  $y_0 = 0$ , 而

$$\begin{aligned} x_0 &= \frac{\int_S x dS}{\int_S dS} = \frac{\int_l xy dx}{\int_l y dx} \\ &= \frac{2 \int_0^\pi a^2 (1 + \cos\varphi) \sin\varphi \cos\varphi [-\sin\varphi (1 + 2\cos\varphi)] d\varphi}{2 \int_0^\pi a^2 (1 + \cos\varphi) \sin\varphi [-\sin\varphi (1 + 2\cos\varphi)] d\varphi} \\ &= \frac{5a}{6}, \end{aligned}$$

于是所求重心为  $(\frac{5a}{6}, 0)$  极坐标为  $\varphi_0 = 0, r_0 = \frac{5a}{6}$ .

**【2513】** 确定由摆线

$$x = a(t - \sin t), \quad y = a(1 - \cos t), \quad (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi),$$

的第一拱与  $Ox$  轴所围区域的重心的坐标.

**解** 由对称性知  $x_0 = \pi a$ . 由 2413 题的结果知面积

$$S = 3\pi a^2$$

再由 2480 题知  $S$  绕  $Ox$  轴旋转而成的旋转体的体积为

$$V_x = 5\pi^2 a^3$$

根据古尔金第二定理(2506 题)有

$$2\pi y_0 S = V_x$$

所以  $y_0 = \frac{5\pi^2 a^3}{2\pi \cdot 3\pi a^2} = \frac{5a}{6}$ , 因此, 所求重心为  $(\pi a, \frac{5a}{6})$ .

【2514】 确定面积

$$0 \leq x \leq a; \quad y^2 \leq 2px$$

绕  $Ox$  轴旋转形成的旋转体的重心的坐标.

解 设重心坐标为  $(x_0, y_0)$ ,

由对称性知  $y_0 = 0$ ,

$$x_0 = \frac{\int_{(v)} x dv}{\int_{(v)} dv} = \frac{\int_0^a x \pi y^2 dx}{\int_0^a \pi y^2 dx} = \frac{\int_0^a 2px^2 dx}{\int_0^a 2px dx} = \frac{2a}{3},$$

因此, 所求重心为  $(\frac{2}{3}a, 0)$ .

【2515】 确定半球重心的坐标:

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 \quad (z \geq 0).$$

解 设重心为  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ , 由对称性知

$$x_0 = y_0 = 0,$$

将半球看成由四分之一圆  $(x^2 + z^2 = a^2, z \geq 0, x \geq 0)$  绕  $Oz$  轴旋转而成的旋转体, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} z_0 &= \frac{\int_0^a z 2\pi x \sqrt{1+x_z'^2} dz}{\int_0^a 2\pi x \sqrt{1+x_z'^2} dz} \\ &= \frac{\int_0^a z \cdot 2\pi \cdot \sqrt{a^2 - z^2} \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - z^2}} dz}{\int_0^a 2\pi \sqrt{a^2 - z^2} \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - z^2}} dz} \\ &= \frac{2\pi a \int_0^a z dz}{2\pi a \int_0^a dz} = \frac{a}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

因此, 所求重心为  $(0, 0, \frac{a}{2})$ .



## § 10. 力学和物理学的问题

写出适当的积分和并找出它们的极限,解下列问题:

**【2516】** 杆件长  $l = 10\text{m}$ , 若杆件的线性密度按照规律  $\delta = 6 + 0.3x\text{kg/m}$  变化(这里  $x$  为离杆件一端的距离), 求出杆件的质量.

**解** 将该轴  $n$  等分, 每份长  $\Delta x = \frac{10}{n}$  将每小段近似地看成均质的, 并以右端点的密度作为小段的密度, 这样就得到该轴质量  $M$  的近似值, 即

$$M \approx \sum_{i=1}^n \left( 6 + 0.3 \times \frac{10i}{n} \right) \frac{10}{n},$$

当  $n$  愈大, 近似值愈接近  $M$ , 对积分和取极限, 则得该轴的质量  $M$ , 即

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( 6 + 0.3 \times \frac{10i}{n} \right) \frac{10}{n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ 60 + \frac{30}{n^2} (1 + 2 + \cdots + n) \right] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ 60 + \frac{15(n+1)}{n} \right] \\ &= 75 (\text{千克}). \end{aligned}$$

**【2517】** 把质量为  $m$  的物体从地球表面(其半径为  $R$ ) 升高到  $h$  高度, 需要耗费多少功? 若将物体抛至无穷远, 则这个功等于什么?

**解** 由牛顿万有引力定律

$$f = k \frac{mM}{r^2},$$

其中  $M$  为地球的质量,  $r$  为物体离开地球中心的距离,  $k$  为比例常数, 将  $h$  分成  $n$  等份, 在每份上把万有引力近似地看成不变, 在第  $i$  份上, 取

$$r_i = \sqrt{\left[ \frac{h}{n}(i-1) + R \right] \left[ \frac{h}{n}i + R \right]},$$

则引力为

$$f_i = k \frac{mM}{\left[\frac{h}{n}(i-1) + R\right]\left[\frac{h}{n}i + R\right]},$$

则得功  $W$  的近似值为

$$W \approx \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{kmM}{\left[\frac{h}{n}(i-1) + R\right]\left[\frac{h}{n}i + R\right]} \cdot \frac{h}{n},$$

于是所得功为

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{kmM}{\left[\frac{h}{n}(i-1) + R\right]\left[\frac{h}{n}i + R\right]} \cdot \frac{h}{n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} kmMn \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ \frac{1}{h(i-1) + nR} - \frac{1}{hi + nR} \right] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} kmMn \left( \frac{1}{nR} - \frac{1}{n(R+h)} \right) \\ &= \frac{kmMh}{R(R+h)} = gm \frac{R \cdot h}{R+h}, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $g$  为重力加速度,  $k = \frac{gR^2}{M}$  为引力常数.

若物移到无穷远处, 则功

$$W_{\infty} = \lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} W = \lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} gm \frac{R \cdot h}{R+h} = gmR.$$

**【2518】** 若 1 公斤力能拉伸弹簧 1 厘米, 要将弹簧拉伸 10 厘米, 需要耗费多少功?

提示: 利用胡克定律.

**解** 由胡克定律知弹簧恢复力  $F$  与伸长量  $x$  成正比, 即

$$F = kx.$$

由题中条件知  $k = 1$ , 现将 10 厘米  $n$  等分, 在每份是恢复力的大小近似地看作不变, 并取右端点的力为该小段的力, 得功  $W$  的近似值为

$$W \approx \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{10}{n} \cdot \frac{10}{n},$$

令  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , 取极限则得所要求的功

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{10}{n} i \cdot \frac{10}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{100}{n^2} \times \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \\ &= 50 (\text{千克厘米}). \end{aligned}$$

【2519】 直径为 20 厘米, 长为 80 厘米的圆筒充满压强为 10 公斤力/厘米<sup>2</sup> 的蒸汽. 假设蒸汽温度不变, 要使蒸汽体积减少  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 需要耗费多少功?

解 由玻义耳—马略特定律有  $PV = C$ , 其中  $P$  是气体的压强,  $V$  表示气体的体积,  $C$  为常量.

由已知条件可得常量为

$$\begin{aligned} C &= P_0 V_0 = 10 \times \left( \pi \times \left( \frac{20}{2} \right)^2 \times 80 \right) \\ &= 80000\pi (\text{千克厘米}) = 800\pi (\text{千克米}). \end{aligned}$$

设初始时气体体积为  $V_0$ , 特区间  $\left[ \frac{V_0}{2}, V_0 \right]$  分成几个小区间, 分点依次为

$$\frac{V_0}{2}, \frac{V_0}{2}q, \frac{V_0}{2}q^2, \dots, \frac{V_0}{2}q^i, \dots, \frac{V_0}{2}q^n = V_0,$$

其中  $q = \sqrt[n]{\frac{V_0}{\frac{V_0}{2}}} = \sqrt[n]{2}$ . 由于气体体积从  $\frac{V_0}{2}q^{i+1}$  减小至  $\frac{V_0}{2}q^i$  须要

代费功近似值为

$$\Delta W = P \Delta V = \left[ C \left( \frac{V_0}{2} q^i \right)^{-1} \right] \left( \frac{V_0}{2} q^{i+1} - \frac{V_0}{2} q^i \right),$$

于是所要求的功为

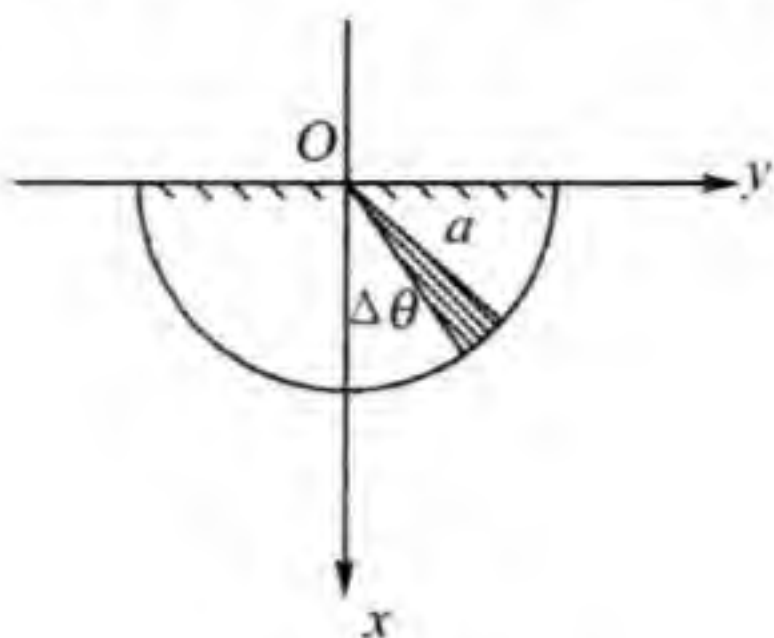
$$\begin{aligned} W &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{i=0}^n \left[ C \left( \frac{V_0}{2} q^i \right)^{-1} \right] \left( \frac{V_0}{2} q^{i+1} - \frac{V_0}{2} q^i \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} cn (\sqrt[n]{2} - 1) = C \ln 2 * \\ &= 800\pi \cdot \ln 2 \approx 1740 (\text{千克米}). \end{aligned}$$

(\*) 利用 541 题的结果.

【2520】 确定具有半径为  $a$  其直径位于水面上的半圆形垂直壁上的水压力.



**解** 半圆形垂直壁形状如图所示, 由于对称性, 只要计算出作用于四分之一圆上的压力, 然后乘以两倍即可.



2520 题图

将四分之一圆等分成几个圆心角为  $\Delta\theta$  的小扇形, 作用于该小扇形上的压力的近似值为

$$\frac{1}{2}a^2\Delta\theta \cdot \frac{2}{3}a \cdot \sin\theta_i,$$

其中  $\Delta\theta = \frac{\pi}{2n}, \theta_i = i \frac{\pi}{2n}$ . 于是作用在半圆上的压力

$$\begin{aligned} P &= 2 \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2}a^2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}a \sin \frac{i\pi}{2n} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2n} \\ &= \frac{2}{3}a^3 \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \sin \frac{i\pi}{2n} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2n} = \frac{2}{3}a^3 * . \end{aligned}$$

\* 利用 2187 题的结果.

**【2521】** 若下底沉没于水下  $c = 20\text{m}$ , 求具有下底  $a = 10\text{m}$ , 上底  $b = 6\text{m}$ , 高  $h = 5\text{m}$  的梯形垂直壁上的水压力.

**解** 建立坐标系如图所示. 其中  $AB$  所满足的方程为

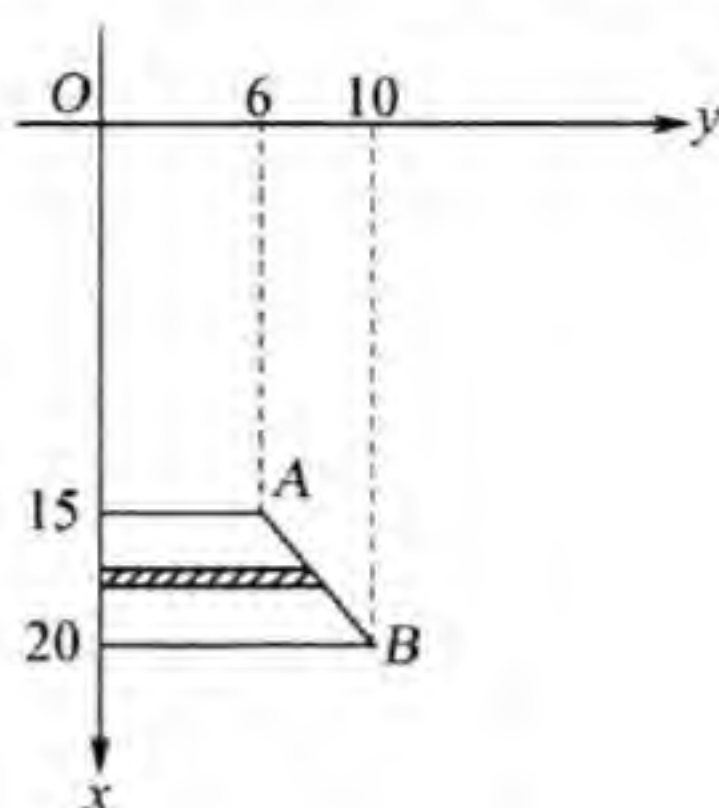
$$y = \frac{4}{5}x - 6,$$

将区间  $[15, 20]$   $n$  等分, 每份长  $\Delta x = \frac{5}{n}$ , 对应于  $\Delta x$  的小条上所受的压力的近似值为

$$\left[ \frac{4}{5} \left( 15 + \frac{5i}{n} \right) - 6 \right] \left( 15 + \frac{5i}{n} \right) \frac{5}{n},$$

于是, 所要求的压力为





2521 题图

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{4}{5} \left( 15 + \frac{5i}{n} \right) - 6 \right] \left( 15 + \frac{5i}{n} \right) \frac{5}{n} \\
 &= 708 \frac{1}{3} (\text{吨})^*.
 \end{aligned}$$

\* 与 2185 题和 2518 题的作法类似.

作出微分方程式, 解决下列问题 (2522 ~ 2530).

【2522】 点的速度按照  $v = v_0 + at$  规律变化, 问在  $[0, T]$  时段内该点跑出多少路程?

解 设路程为  $S$ , 由速度的定义有

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = v = v_0 + at,$$

即在  $dt$  时间内经历的路程为

$$ds = (v_0 + at)dt,$$

于是所要求的路程

$$S = \int_0^T (v_0 + at)dt = v_0 T + \frac{1}{2} a T^2.$$

【2523】 半径为  $R$ 、密度为  $\delta$  的均质球绕其直径以角速度  $\omega$  旋转, 求此球的动能.

解 已知半径为  $R$ , 质量为  $M$  的圆盘绕垂直盘心的轴心转动惯量为  $\frac{1}{2}MR^2$ . 将本题中的均质球体看作是一系列厚度为  $dz$  垂直于  $z$  轴的圆盘组成均质球体的球面方程为

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2,$$

因此圆盘的转动惯量为

$$\begin{aligned} dJ_z &= \frac{1}{2} [\delta \pi (R^2 - Z^2) dz] \cdot (R^2 - Z^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \delta \pi (R^2 - Z^2)^2 dz, \end{aligned}$$

整个球体的转动惯量为

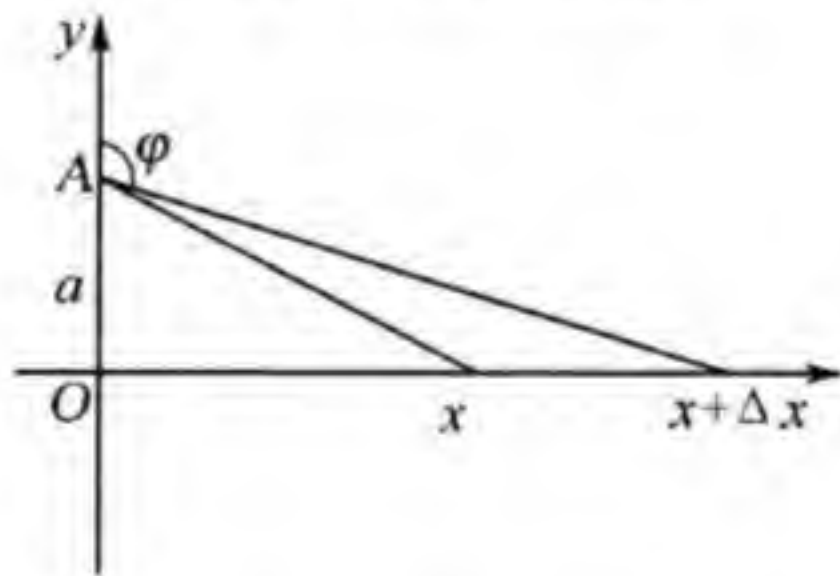
$$J_z = \int_{-R}^R \frac{1}{2} \pi \delta (R^2 - z^2)^2 dz = \frac{8}{15} \pi \delta R^5,$$

于是球的转动动能为

$$E = \frac{1}{2} J \omega^2 = \frac{4}{15} \pi \delta R^5 \omega^2.$$

**【2524】** 具有不变的线性密度  $\mu_0$  的无限长自然直线以多大的力吸引离此直线的距离为  $a$ 、质量为  $m$  的质点?

**解** 建立坐标如图所示, 其中  $|AO| = a$ , 由万有引力公式可知引力在坐标轴上一投影为  $F_x, F_y$ , 由于



2524 题图

$$dF_y = k \frac{m \mu_0 dx}{(a^2 + x^2)} \cos \varphi = - \frac{km \mu_0 a}{(a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx,$$

其中  $K$  为引力常数.

于是

$$\begin{aligned} F_y &= -2km\mu_0 a \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ &= -2km\mu_0 a \left. \frac{x}{a^2 \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} \right|_0^{+\infty} = -\frac{2km\mu_0}{a}, \end{aligned}$$

由对称性可知,

$$F_x = 0,$$

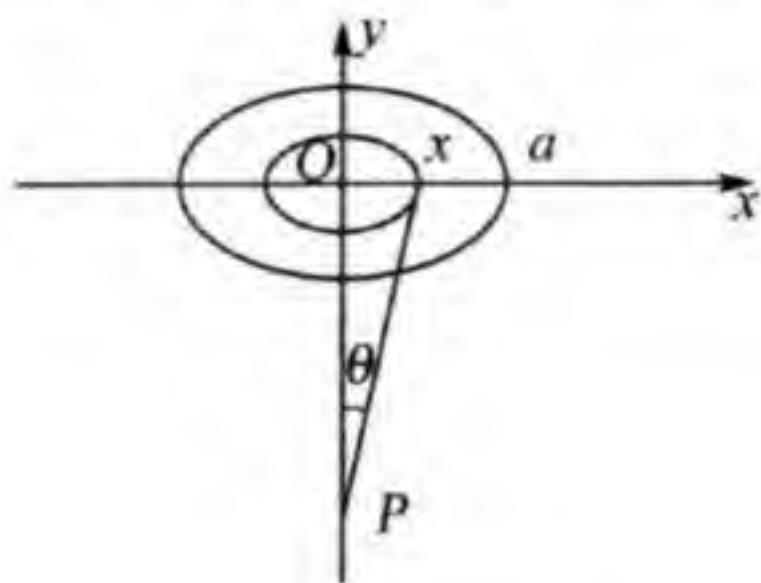
若计算,可得同样结果

$$F_x = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{km\mu_0 \sin\varphi}{(a^2 + x^2)} dx = km\mu_0 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{(a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = 0,$$

由上述分析可知,引力指向  $y$  轴的负向.

**【2525】** 计算半径为  $a$ 、恒定表面密度为  $\delta_0$  的圆形薄板以怎样的力吸引质量为  $m$  的质点  $P$ ,该质点位于通过薄板中心  $Q$ ,并与其平面垂直的垂线上,最短距离  $PQ$  等于  $b$ .

**解** 建立坐标如图所示,对于以  $x$  为半径的圆环,其质量为  $dm = \delta_0 2\pi x dx$ ,对质点  $P$  的引力在  $y$  轴上的投影为



2525 题图

$$dF_y = \frac{km\delta_0 dm}{(b^2 + x^2)} \cos\theta = 2km\delta_0 \pi \frac{bx}{(b^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx,$$

其中  $k$  为引力常数.

于是

$$F_y = 2km\delta_0 \pi \int_0^a \frac{bx}{(b^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = 2km\delta_0 \pi \left( 1 - \frac{b}{\sqrt{b^2 + a^2}} \right),$$

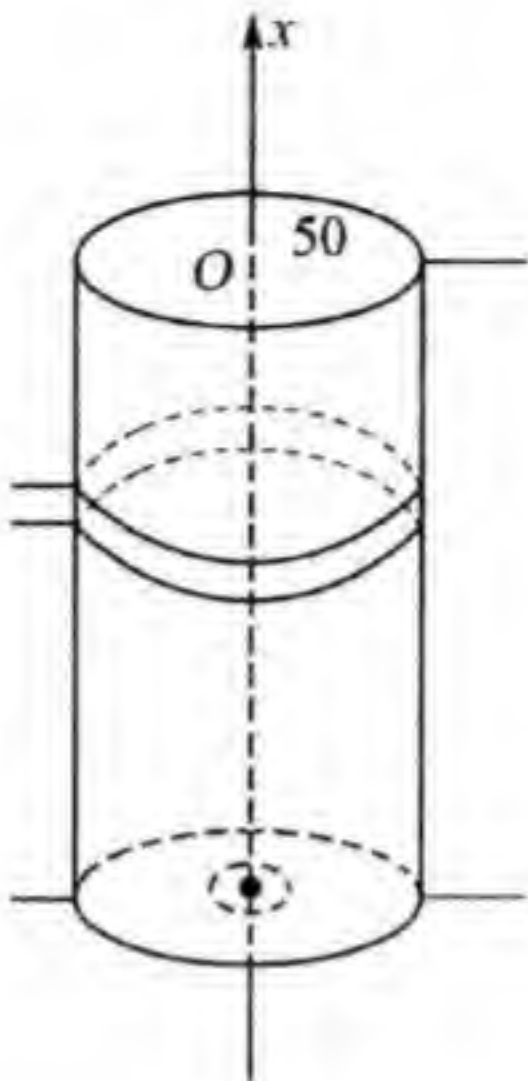
由对称性可知,  $F_x = 0$ , 所以引力指向  $y$  轴正向.

**【2526】** 根据托里拆利定律,液体从器皿中流出的速度等于  $v = c\sqrt{2gh}$  (其中  $g$  为重力加速度,  $h$  为液体表面距离孔口的高度,  $c = 0.6$  为经验系数.)

直径  $D = 1\text{m}$  且高度  $H = 2\text{m}$  的立式圆筒,液体充满后从其底上通过直径为  $d = 1\text{cm}$  的圆孔流出,需要多长时间能流空?



**解** 建立坐标如图所示. 在  $dt$  时间内, 从圆孔内流出的液体体积为



2526 题图

$$dv = v dt \cdot s = 0.15\pi \sqrt{2gx} dt,$$

而桶内液体体积的减少量为

$$dv = -\pi(50)^2 dx,$$

其中  $x$  随时间  $t$  的增大而减小. 由于流出的量与桶内减少的量相等, 于是有

$$0.15\pi \sqrt{2gx} dt = -\pi(50)^2 dx,$$

两边积分, 得

$$\int_0^t dt = -\int_{200}^x \frac{2500}{0.15} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2gx}},$$

即  $t = -33333 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2g}} (\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{200})$ , 其中  $g = 980$  厘米/秒<sup>2</sup>.

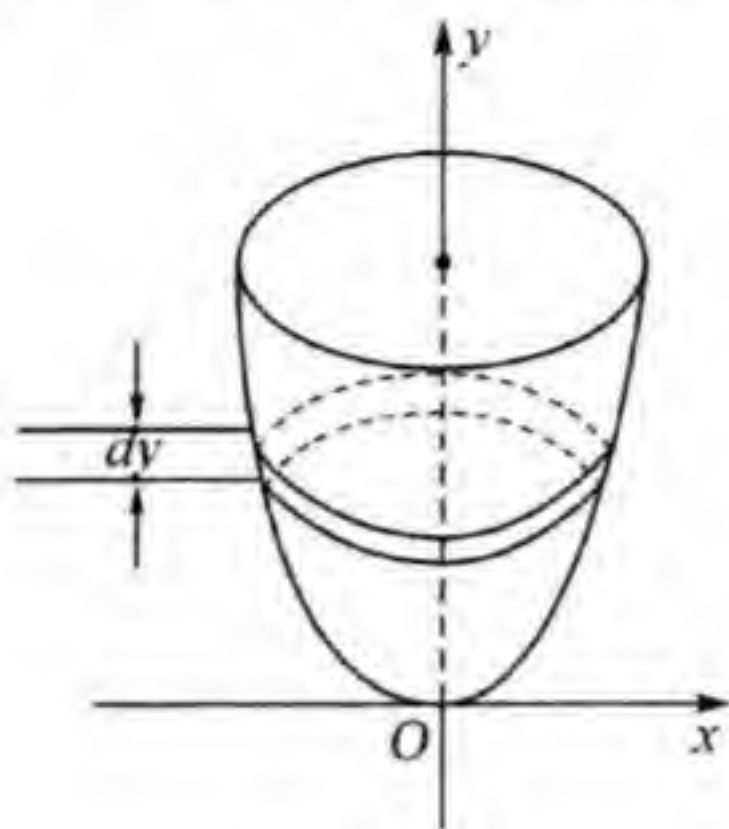
当  $x = 0$  时,  $t$  表示水流完所需的时间, 因此有

$$t \approx \frac{33333 \sqrt{200}}{\sqrt{2 \times 980}} = 10648 (\text{秒}) \approx 3 \text{ 小时}.$$

**【2527】** 作为旋转体的容器应该是什么形状, 才能使液体流出时, 液体表面是均匀下降的?



解 建立坐标如图所示, 设流出孔的半径为单位厘米. 与上题类似, 流出的量与容器内液体体积的减少量相等, 有



2527 题图

$$\pi x^2 dy = -\pi v dt = -\pi C \sqrt{2gy} dt,$$

即  $dy = -c \sqrt{2g} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{y}}{x^2} dt$ , 其中  $c$  为实验系数,  $g$  为重力加速度. 由题意知

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -c \sqrt{2g} \frac{\sqrt{y}}{x^2},$$

应等于常数  $k$ , 即

$$-c \sqrt{2g} \frac{\sqrt{y}}{x^2} = k$$

于是  $y = Cx^4$ . 其中  $C$  为常数, 所以容器应当是把曲线  $y = Cx^4$  绕铅直轴  $oy$  旋转而得的曲面所构成的.

【2528】 镭在每个时段的分解速度与其现存量成正比. 若开始时刻  $t = 0$  时有镭  $Q_0$  克, 而经过  $T = 1600$  年后, 镭的数量减少一半, 求镭的分解规律.

解 设  $Q$  为镭现存的量, 由题意有

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = kQ,$$

其中  $k$  为比例系数, 分离变量, 有

$$\frac{dQ}{Q} = k dt,$$

两边积分

$$\int_{Q_0}^{\frac{Q_0}{2}} \frac{dQ}{Q} = \int_0^{1600} k dt,$$

可得  $k = -\frac{\ln 2}{1600},$

于是  $\int_{Q_0}^Q \frac{dQ}{Q} = -\frac{\ln 2}{1600} \int_0^t dt,$

解之  $\ln \frac{Q}{Q_0} = -\frac{t}{1600} \ln 2 = \ln 2^{-\frac{t}{1600}},$

所以, 镭的分解规律为

$$Q = Q_0 \cdot 2^{-\frac{t}{1600}}.$$

**【2529】** 对于二阶化学反应过程的情况, 物质 A 变成物质 B 的化学反应速度与这两种物质的浓度乘积成正比. 若当  $t=0$  分钟时, 器皿中有 20% 物质 B, 而当  $t=15$  分钟变成 80%, 求经过  $t=1$  小时后器皿中物质 B 的百分比是多少?

**解** 设  $x$  为生成物 B 的浓度, 由题意有

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = kx(1-x),$$

其中  $k$  为比例系数. 分离变量有

$$\frac{dx}{x(1-x)} = k dt,$$

两边积分

$$\int_{0.2}^{0.8} \frac{dx}{x(1-x)} = \int_0^{15} k dt,$$

所以  $k = \frac{1}{15} \ln 16.$  于是

$$\int_{0.2}^x \frac{dx}{x(1-x)} = \int_0^t k dt = \frac{t}{15} \ln 16.$$

即  $t = \frac{15}{\ln 16} \ln \frac{4x}{1-x}.$  将  $t=60$  秒代入上式, 得

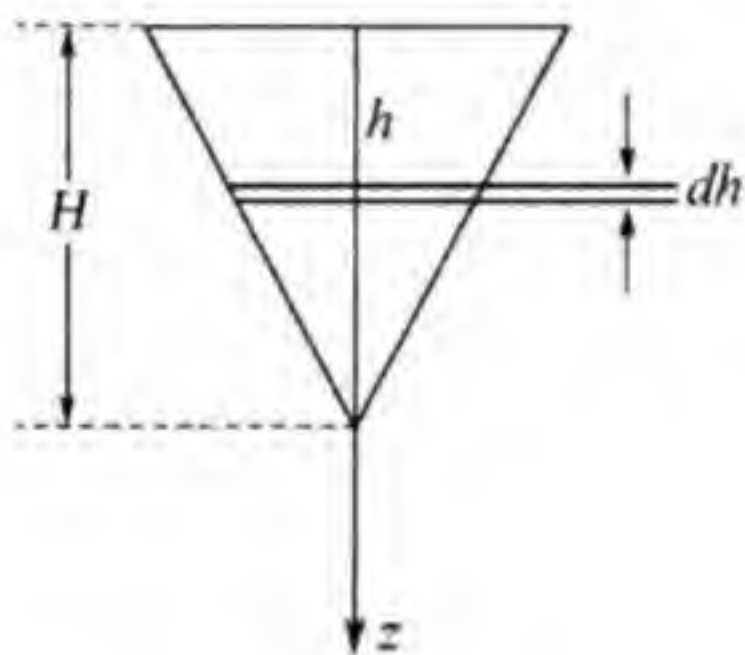
$$x = \frac{16^4}{16^4 + 4} = 99.99\%,$$

所以经过  $t=1$  小时, 在容器中所含有物质 B 的百分比为 99.99%.

【2530】 根据胡克定律,杆件的相对伸长率  $\epsilon$  与在相应横断面上的应力  $\sigma$  成正比,亦即  $\epsilon = \frac{\sigma}{E}$ ,这里  $E$  为杨氏模量.

若一锥形重杆件的底半径为  $R$ 、圆锥高为  $H$  和比重为  $\gamma$ ,锥底固定,锥尖向下,求该杆件的伸长.

解 建立坐标如图所示,在  $z = h$  截面处对于高度为  $dh$  的锥体伸长量为  $dl$ ,则有  $\epsilon = \frac{dl}{dh}$ ,该处的压力为



2530 题图

$$\delta = \frac{\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2(H-h)\gamma}{\pi r^2 E} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{(H-h)}{E} \gamma,$$

由胡克定律,有

$$\epsilon = \frac{dl}{dh} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{(H-h)}{E} \gamma,$$

即 
$$dl = \frac{(H-h)}{3E} \gamma dh.$$

于是,圆锥形重棒总的伸长量为

$$l = \int_0^H \frac{(H-h)\gamma}{3E} dh = \frac{\gamma H^2}{6E}.$$

## § 11. 定积分的近似计算方法

1. 矩形公式 若函数  $y = y(x)$  在有穷区间  $[a, b]$  是连续的且可微分足够次数,且  $h = \frac{b-a}{n}$ ,  $x_i = a + ih$  ( $i = 0, 1, \dots, n$ ),  $y_i$



$= y(x_i)$ , 则  $\int_a^b y(x) dx = h(y_0 + y_1 + \cdots + y_{n-1}) + R_n$ ,

其中  $R_n = \frac{(b-a)h}{2} y'(\xi) (a \leq \xi \leq b)$ .

2. 梯形公式 用同样的记号有:

$$\int_a^b y(x) dx = h \left( \frac{y_0 + y_n}{2} + y_1 + y_2 + \cdots + y_{n-1} \right) + R_n,$$

其中  $R_n = -\frac{(b-a)h^2}{12} f''(\xi') (a \leq \xi' \leq b)$ .

3. 抛物线公式(辛普森公式) 假定  $n = 2k$ , 得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b y(x) dx = \frac{h}{3} [ & (y_0 + y_{2k}) + 4(y_1 + y_3 + \cdots + y_{2k-1}) \\ & + 2(y_2 + y_4 + \cdots + y_{2k-2}) ] + R_n, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $R_n = -\frac{(b-a)h^4}{180} f^{(4)}(\xi'') (a \leq \xi'' \leq b)$ .

以下 2531 题至 2545 题是利用矩形公式, 梯形公式及抛物线公式, 求定积分的近值. 我们这里略去详细解答, 有兴趣的读者可利用计算机进行近似计算.

**【2531】** 运用矩形公式( $n = 12$ ), 近似计算  $\int_0^{2\pi} x \sin x dx$ . 并把结果与精确答案比较.

**解** 按矩形公式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{2\pi} x \sin x dx &\approx \frac{\pi}{6} (y_0 + y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_4 + y_5 + y_6 \\ &\quad + y_7 + y_8 + y_9 + y_{10} + y_{11}) \\ &\approx -6.1390, \end{aligned}$$

实际上

$$\int_0^{2\pi} x \sin x dx = -x \cos x \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \int_0^{2\pi} \cos x dx \approx -6.2832.$$

利用梯形公式计算下列积分并评估它们的误差 (2532 ~ 2534).

**【2532】**  $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x} (n = 8)$ .

**解** 按梯形公式得



$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x} &\approx h \left( \frac{y_0 + y_8}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^7 y_i \right) \\ &= 0.125(0.75 + 4.8029) \approx 0.69412,\end{aligned}$$

误差为

$$|R_n| = \left| \frac{1}{12 \times 8^2} \cdot \frac{2}{(1+\xi)^3} \right| \quad (0 \leq \xi \leq 1).$$

于是,

$$|R_n| \leq \frac{2}{12 \times 8^2} < 0.0027 = 2.7 \times 10^{-3}$$

实际上

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x} = \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 = \ln 2 \approx 0.69315.$$

**【2533】**  $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} (n=12).$

解 由梯形公式得

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} &\approx h \left( \frac{y_0 + y_{12}}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{11} y_i \right) \\ &= 0.08333(0.75 + 9.27258) \approx 0.83518,\end{aligned}$$

误差为

$$|R_n| = \left| \frac{1}{12 \times 12^2} \cdot \frac{12\xi^4 - 6\xi}{(1+\xi^3)^3} \right| \quad (0 \leq \xi \leq 1),$$

利用求极值的方法, 估计得  $\left| \frac{12\xi^4 - 6\xi}{(1+\xi^3)^3} \right|$  在  $[0, 1]$  上不超过 2,

于是,

$$|R_n| \leq \frac{2}{12 \times 12^2} < 0.00116 = 1.16 \times 10^{-3},$$

实际上,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} &= \left[ \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] \Big|_0^1 \textcircled{1} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} \approx 0.83565.\end{aligned}$$

① 利用 1881 题的结果.

**【2534】**  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 x} dx \quad (n = 6).$

解 按梯形公式,得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 x} dx &\approx h \left( \frac{y_0 + y_6}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^5 y_i \right) \\ &= 0.2618(0.9330 + 4.6722) \\ &\approx 1.4674, \end{aligned}$$

误差为

$$|R_n| = \frac{\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^3}{12 \times 6^2} |y''(\xi)|,$$

其中  $y = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 x}$ ,  $0 \leq \xi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ . 利用  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \leq y \leq 1$  及  $y^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 x$  依次求导得  $|y''| \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$ . 于是,

$$|R_n| \leq \frac{\pi^3}{8 \times 12 \times 6^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} < 2.59 \times 10^{-3}.$$

利用辛普森公式计算积分(2135 ~ 2539).

**【2535】**  $\int_1^9 \sqrt{x} dx \quad (n = 4).$

解 按辛普森公式,得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^9 \sqrt{x} dx &\approx \frac{h}{3} [(y_0 + y_4) + 4(y_1 + y_3) + 2y_2] \\ &= \frac{2}{3} [4 + 4(1.732 + 2.646) + 2(2.236)] \\ &\approx 17.323. \end{aligned}$$

实际上,

$$\int_1^9 \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_1^9 = \frac{52}{3} \approx 17.333.$$

**【2536】**  $\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{3 + \cos x} dx \quad (n = 6).$

解 按辛普森公式,得

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{3 + \cos x} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\approx \frac{\pi}{18} [(2 + 1.414) + 4(1.966 + 1.732 + 1.461) \\
&\quad + 2(1.871 + 1.581)] \\
&\approx 5.4025.
\end{aligned}$$

**【2537】**  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \quad (n = 10).$

解 按辛普森公式,得

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \\
&\approx \frac{h}{3} [(y_0 + y_{10}) + 4(y_1 + y_3 + y_5 + y_7 + y_9) \\
&\quad + 2(y_2 + y_4 + y_6 + y_8)] \\
&= \frac{\pi}{60} [(1 + 0.63662) + 4(0.99589 + 0.96340 \\
&\quad + 0.90032 + 0.81033 + 0.69865) \\
&\quad + 2(0.98363 + 0.93549 + 0.85839 + 0.75683)] \\
&\approx 1.37076.
\end{aligned}$$

**【2538】**  $\int_0^1 \frac{x dx}{\ln(1+x)} \quad (n = 6).$

解 按辛普森公式,得

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_0^1 \frac{x dx}{\ln(1+x)} \\
&\approx \frac{h}{3} [(y_0 + y_6) + 4(y_1 + y_3 + y_5) + 2(y_2 + y_4)] \\
&= \frac{1}{18} [(1 + 1.4427) + 4(1.0812 + 1.2332 + 1.3748) \\
&\quad + 2(1.1587 + 1.3051)] \\
&\approx 1.2293.
\end{aligned}$$

**【2539】** 运用  $n = 10$ , 计算卡塔兰常数:

$$G = \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{x} dx.$$

解 按辛普森公式,得

$$G \approx \frac{h}{3} [(y_0 + y_{10}) + 4(y_1 + y_3 + y_5 + y_7 + y_9)$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &+ 2(y_2 + y_4 + y_6 + y_8)] \\
 &= \frac{1}{30}(1.78540 + 18.32888 + 7.36476) \\
 &\approx 0.91597.
 \end{aligned}$$

【2540】 利用公式  $\frac{\pi}{4} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$ , 计算数  $\pi$ , 精度到  $10^{-5}$ .

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\pi}{4} &= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \\
 &\approx \frac{1}{36}[(y_0 + y_{12}) + 4(y_1 + y_3 + y_5 + y_7 + y_9 + y_{11}) \\
 &\quad + 2(y_2 + y_4 + y_6 + y_8 + y_{10})] = 0.785398
 \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\pi \approx 0.785398 \times 4 = 3.14159, \text{精确到 } 0.00001.$$

【2541】 计算  $\int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx$ , 精度到 0.001.

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx \\
 &\approx \frac{1}{18}[(y_0 + y_6) + 4(y_1 + y_3 + y_5) + 2(y_2 + y_4)] \\
 &\approx 1.463.
 \end{aligned}$$

【2542】 计算  $\int_0^1 (e^x - 1) \ln \frac{1}{x} dx$ , 精度到  $10^{-4}$ .

解 本题不能直接利用辛普森公式计算, 因为被积函数  $(e^x - 1) \ln \frac{1}{x}$  的四阶导函数在  $x = 0$  的右近旁无界, 故不能估数出误差. 用台劳公式计算, 其计算及估计误差都很简单. 可以通过改变被积函数或把其积分区间分为两个间接利用辛普森公式来求定积分的近似值. 由于本题解答较为繁琐, 故略去, 有兴趣的同学可以尝试作答.

【2543】 计算概率积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$ , 精度到 0.001.

解 按辛普森公式, 得

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^1 e^{-(\frac{t}{1-t})^2} \frac{1}{(1-t)^2} dt \approx 0.88627.$$



【2544】 近似地求出其半轴为  $a = 10$  和  $b = 6$  的椭圆的周长.

解 按辛普森公式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25} \sin^2 t} dt \\ & \approx \frac{h}{3} [(y_0 + y_6) + 4(y_1 + y_3 + y_5) + 2(y_2 + y_4)] \\ & = \frac{\pi}{36} (1 + 0.6 + 3.913 + 3.293 + 2.539 + 1.833 + 1.422) \\ & \approx 1.276 \end{aligned}$$

所以, 椭圆周长近似值为

$$S = 40 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25} \sin^2 t} dt \approx 40 \times 1.276 = 51.04.$$

【2545】 取  $\Delta x = \frac{\pi}{3}$ , 按点绘制函数图形:

$$y = \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt \quad (0 \leq x \leq 2\pi).$$

解 令  $n = 2k = 6$  按辛普森公式求出  $y = \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$ .

当  $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$  时, 由于  $h = \frac{\pi}{18}$ , 得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt & \approx \frac{\pi}{54} (1 + 0.827 + 3.980 + 3.820 + 3.511 \\ & \quad + 1.960 + 1.841) \\ & \approx 0.99, \end{aligned}$$

当  $x = \frac{2\pi}{3}$  时, 由于  $h = \frac{\pi}{9}$ , 得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt & \approx \frac{\pi}{27} (1 + 0.413 + 3.919 + 3.308 + 2.257 \\ & \quad + 1.841 + 1.411) \\ & \approx 1.65. \end{aligned}$$

选取不同的  $h$ , 类似可得

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt \approx 1.85; \quad \int_0^{\frac{4\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt \approx 1.72$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{5\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt \approx 1.52; \quad \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt \approx 1.42.$$

如下图表所示:

$x$	0	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\pi$	$\frac{4\pi}{3}$	$\frac{5\pi}{3}$	$2\pi$
$y$	0	0.99	1.65	1.85	1.72	1.52	1.42

